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A 18269. Wt. 4922. VOL. VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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VOL. VIII.

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vindicate his new authority by something more than declarations and enactments; and the seven months of which this volume contains the record beheld a series of appalling executions, which completely subdued in England all spirit of resistance, while abroad it filled the minds alike of Romanists and Protestants with horror and indignation.

That the nation at large disliked the change, as it disliked the causes of the change, there can be very little doubt. On no other subject during the whole reign have we such overt and repeated expressions of dissatisfaction with the King and his proceedings.* And what was said in secret we may judge from the intelligence communicated at various times by Chapuys to the Emperor. On the very first day of the year he writes of secret messages sent to him by Lord Darcy, who was afraid to visit him in person for fear of coming under suspicion.† Darcy was the bosom friend of Lord Hussey, with whom he afterwards suffered for complicity with the Northern Rebellion; and Hussey had, even as early as September in the preceding year, been eager to tell Chapuys that everybody was expecting the Emperor to come to their assistance, and would gladly welcome the invasion which should free them from the existing tyranny.‡ Darcy had backed this statement by an assurance that there were 1,600 of the noblemen and gentry of the North who, loyal like himself in all matters that did not touch the conscience, considered the King's conduct an outrage against God and religion, of which they were anxious to wash their hands. Darcy, in fact, had been urgent to be excused

* In addition to the evidences of this in former volumes, see Nos. 589, 736–8, 838.

† No. 1.

‡ Vol. VII. 1206.

attendance on the Parliament* which sat in November, knowing that it was expected to pass laws against the Church. He wished to go home into the North, and there, if he were but assured of assistance from the Emperor, he would raise the banner of the Crucifix side by side with the Imperial eagle, and the first thing he would do would be to seize the persons of such noblemen as the earl of Northumberland, who favoured the King's proceedings.† But he was detained in London, not only during the whole time of Parliament, but even to the new year;‡ and when in Christmas week he sent Chapuys a present of a handsome sword, the latter was at no loss to interpret it as a hint that the times were ripe for action. Indeed, the discontent with the King's proceedings was stronger than even Darcy imagined, for it was shared by the very nobleman whom he had named as the King's best supporter, the earl of Northumberland. The Earl's physician confidentially informed Chapuys, just as Darcy himself had done, declaring that his master had expressly said so, "that the whole realm was so "indignant at the oppressions and enormities now "practised, that if the Emperor would make the "smallest effort the King would be ruined."§

Nor was this all. Northumberland reported that even the duke of Norfolk, Anne Boleyn's uncle, was

* Although he did not obtain leave of absence from Parliament he obtained leave to be absent from the Feast of St. George "on account of his great age and debility." VII. 1322.

† VII. 1206.

‡ His letter in Vol. VII., No. 1426, must therefore be of the year 1535, not 1534. Owing to an unfortunate delay in procuring the transcripts from Vienna, the letters of Chapuys for 1535 were not before me when the last volume was published; otherwise I could have avoided not only this, but some other errors of more importance, as will be seen presently.

§ No. 1.

intensely disgusted with her arrogance, and she had addressed him in such a shameful style that he was obliged to quit the chamber.* We need not wonder that other lords dissembled. The atmosphere of the Court had become unpleasant even to men not commonly squeamish in mere matters of morality. Lord Sandes pretended sickness as an excuse for going down to his own place in Hampshire, and apparently the genuineness of his plea was not suspected. But before he went he sent a message to Chapuys to say he regretted that the times were such that he could not invite him to his house. He wished him, however, to assure the Emperor that he had the hearts of all the kingdom, and that people were so alienated from the King they would offer very little resistance to any attempt of Charles to apply a remedy to their disorders.† Thus, Sandes, who was believed to be one of the most loyal, as he was undoubtedly one of the most valiant, of Henry's captains, was anxious to press upon the Emperor the very same advice for the invasion of England that had been offered independently by Hussey, Darcy, and Northumberland.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the King was wholly blind to this source of danger. He may not have been aware of the dissimulation practised even by those who professed the greatest devotion both to him and to the new state of things; but he could not have been unconscious that his proceedings gave deep offence to almost all his subjects, and that the prospect of foreign interference might not have been regarded

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* As to language, Norfolk certainly was not to be outdone by his niece; for he expressed his indignation against her in terms "of which the least," as Northumberland was informed, "was to call her *grande putain*." No. 1.

† No. 48.

with very great dissatisfaction. Against this he had been careful hitherto to guard himself by his alliance with France. The Emperor, as he knew very well, was far too cautious to begin a war with either kingdom without being well assured that he should not have both as enemies; so the real danger was, lest Francis should prefer the Emperor's friendship to his own. And this, as we have seen, towards the close of 1534, did not appear altogether improbable.* Francis was clearly balancing in his own mind which of the two alliances was likely to be the more profitable; and his subjects had little sympathy with a nation of heretics. A correspondent of the earl of Wiltshire, in France, mentioned that the bailiff of Roan (either Rouen or Rohan), who, he understood, was at this time sent on embassy to England, and by whom he apparently means Palamedes Gontier, Treasurer of Britanny, was accompanied on the way as far as Rouen by the duke of Longueville, who gave out that he had been sent for to go on embassy himself, but that he could not endure to speak or discuss matters with such mad heretic knaves as the English. If Francis would send him thither with an army he would go and destroy them rather. The Duke's servants, moreover, reported that Francis was sending the bailiff to England, by the Emperor's advice, to admonish Henry to see correction done upon heretics, otherwise both the Emperor and Francis would make war upon him. And, indeed, Francis himself was showing quite unwonted zeal at this time in burning the enemies of orthodoxy at Paris.†

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* *See* Vol. VII. Pref., p. xxxiv.

† No. 33. *See* also Andrew Baynton's letter from Paris of the 1st Feb. (No. 165):—"The common people imagine that we and the Germans are all one, that is, Lutherans."

Henry and his Council were not a little anxious. The result of the French Admiral Brion's mission to England in November had been sufficiently disappointing, and after his return there was a long and ominous silence on the part of France. The Admiral himself had been evidently very little pleased during his stay in England, and had not even affected to be gratified when he was shown the Tower of London and the Ordnance. He had got no satisfactory answer to his proposals; the King said he would defer it till his personal interview with his brother Francis. Worse still, at a ball on the eve of his departure an awkward occurrence had taken place, when, as he was seated next Anne Boleyn, she burst out in a fit of uncontrollable laughter. "What, Madam," exclaimed the Ambassador, "do you laugh at me?" Her laughter seems to have been hysterical, and the result of pent-up feeling. The excuse she gave for it—apparently quite a genuine one—was that the King had told her he would 'go and fetch the Admiral's Secretary to amuse her, but on the way he had met a lady with whom he got fascinated in conversation, and consequently forgot all about it.* The French Admiral might really have pitied her.

We have seen that he had greatly perplexed the King by asking the princess Mary in marriage for the duke of Angoulême, and that Henry had endeavoured to escape from the difficulty by offering the Duke his other daughter, Elizabeth, instead.† That Francis should actually have desired to match his son with a lady whom her own father had been so anxious to bastardise, was a reflection upon Henry's policy of a very disturbing character. But what could he say? O,

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* No. 48 † Vol. VII. Pref., pp. xxxvii., xxxviii.

Francis could not be in earnest; but if Angoulême would marry the true Princess, Elizabeth, and Francis would only get the Pope to annul the sentence of his predecessor, Clement, Henry was willing to renounce the title of king of France in favor of his ally. With this answer Brion was obliged to return very ill satisfied early in December; and Henry waited in great anxiety all through January to know how his counter-proposition was received. Apparently he had charged the Admiral to procure a speedy reply, and Henry chafed and spoke so bitterly to Morette, the resident French Ambassador, about the long delay, that the latter was unwilling to show himself in Court. At length, on Sunday, the 31st January, arrived in London Palamedes Gontier, Treasurer of Britanny, who had been over with the Admiral in November. He sailed up the Thames to Bridewell, the residence assigned to the French embassy, and Morette at once sent notice to Norfolk and Cromwell of his arrival. Immediately he was conducted to the King at Westminster, to whom he presented letters from the Admiral; and Henry, leaning on a sideboard, heard what he had to say.*

He told Henry that the Admiral had reported to Francis the great desire of the English King to preserve and augment the amity between them; and that Francis had responded in a like spirit. With regard to the proposed marriage of Angoulême with "the Princess" (that is to say, Elizabeth), Francis had no doubt that as Henry had given her that title he would take care to secure it to her and treat her as his only heiress. But he suggested that some means ought to be found effectually to deprive Mary of any power of vindicating her right to the succession. The King on this replied that since

* No. 174.

the Admiral's departure the question of the succession had been fully settled by Parliament; that Elizabeth had been proclaimed as Princess, and an oath taken throughout the kingdom which secured her future rights. Moreover, everybody, the King was pleased to say, was quite convinced that Mary was a bastard, and there was no chance of her becoming Queen. But Francis ought to get the Pope to annul the sentence of his predecessor, and then all doubts would cease.*

Francis, there can be little doubt, would have been willing enough to cement a new alliance with England by almost any marriage treaty that could have been arranged, provided he could have secured Henry's aid against the Emperor on reasonable terms. He was willing to offer Henry a contribution of 50,000 crowns for his wars in Ireland and in Denmark (we shall explain about those wars in Denmark presently), but expected that Henry would contribute a like sum to an invasion of Savoy and Piedmont by himself. He hoped also (but this he did not say himself) the King of England would remit those pensions of 50,000 crowns for life and 10,000 crowns for salt, to which he was bound by the hard terms of the treaty of Amiens. He was willing to make a treaty with Henry against the Emperor on certain specified points which he would propose to Charles in the first place, for at present he was bound by treaty not to make war upon the Emperor directly. He only proposed to make war on the duke of Savoy in Piedmont, so as to provoke the Emperor to hostilities both with him and Henry, and he hoped that Henry would then aid him to recover Milan, Genoa, and the county of Aste, the true inheritance of his children. Henry replied that he

* No. 174.

was far too scrupulous towards one who was always friend or foe merely as his own interest required.

The suggestion that Henry should remit the pensions from France came ostensibly not from Francis himself but from the Admiral Brion. Nevertheless it was clear that without some such inducement Francis saw no particular reason for preferring Elizabeth to Mary as a daughter-in-law, and for committing himself to a declaration, which Henry was anxious to extort from him, of the validity of the marriage with Anne Boleyn. So great a sacrifice, however, Henry was not prepared to make; and he wrote repeated letters to De Brion to complain of the unreasonableness of the proposal. No doubt zeal for his master's interest might excuse him, but would it be consistent with friendship on the part of Francis himself to show so little appreciation of Henry's kindness? The king of England offered to give away his daughter and heir "of most certain title, without remainder of querel to the contrary," the revenue of the Crown being now increased to the amount of 200,000 marks a year; and yet with the prospect of such an inheritance for his son, Francis was also to be relieved of some annual payments which were but the just reward of great services done to him in the past. The thing was not to be thought of. Palamedes, however, was detained in England for a month, awaiting, it would seem, some more satisfactory proposal; and at last was permitted to go back to France on an understanding that the conditions of the marriage were to be settled by Commissioners on both sides, who were to meet at Calais at Whitsuntide.*

While matters stood in this doubtful condition with France, it was all the more important for Henry to

* Nos. 327, 336–343.

obtain support, or at all events secure himself against enmity, in other quarters. We have already seen how, even in 1534, he had been eager for this reason to make peace with Scotland. But the Editor was mistaken in supposing, as stated in the Preface to the last volume of this work,* that the peace was followed by a mission of lord William Howard to Scotland in the autumn. Instructions were certainly drawn up at that time for his despatch, and quite a different set of instructions were given him when he was actually despatched to Scotland in the following January; nor did there seem anything to exclude the supposition that he was sent thither twice within the space of three or four months, though, from the absence of other evidences, perhaps the statement ought to have been made with caution. The despatches of Chapuys, however, of which no transcripts for the year 1535 had been received when the last volume was published, prove clearly that lord William was sent to Scotland for the first time in January of that year. "There is some talk," wrote the Imperial Ambassador on New Year's Day, "that the King means to send into Scot-
"land, I know not for what; but it cannot be for anything
"that requires much tact or judgment, because it is
"proposed that lord William, brother of the duke of
"Norfolk, shall be entrusted with the commission."† This disparaging remark clearly could not have been made on an ambassador who had not long returned from the country, and was going thither a second time.

The object of the instructions prepared in autumn was, as shown in the last volume, to intimate to James the King's intention to confer upon him the Order of the Garter, and his desire for a personal interview. The death of lord Mountjoy on the 8th

* Vol. VII., Pref. p. xl. † No. 1.

November* created a vacancy in the Order, which the King at length filled up on the 20th January by the election of James.† Lord William had already left London five days before‡; but Garter King-of-arms was sent after him with the habit and insignia of the Order.§ He was naturally very well received by James, and fulfilled his mission very much as might have been expected — without making too much use of his eyes or ears, or going one inch beyond the ceremonious functions allotted to him. "I think," wrote Chapuys, "he has discovered nothing except at the collation of "the Order of the Garter, which the king of Scots "accepted on condition that Henry shall receive his." James, apparently, meant to accept favors on equal terms, and was not going to appear overwhelmed by Henry's condescension. One thing, indeed, was not hidden, even from lord William Howard—that he was daily expecting an answer from the Emperor about a marriage with a daughter, either of the king of Portugal or of Denmark. He had received the Emperor's Order of the Toison d'Or in public in the principal church at Edinburgh in presence of a great concourse of his nobility. He received that of Henry in his private chapel at Holyrood before a very select company, and declined to take any oath till Henry had received his Order of the Thistle, in order that they might take mutual oaths to each other at the same time.‖

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* *See* p. 22, *note*.

† No. 69.

‡ Nos. 48, 121.

§ Nos. 70, 97.

‖ No. 429. It is curious that notwithstanding what Chapuys tells us of the superior publicity of the reception of the Toison d'Or, Scotch historians seem to know nothing about that occurrence. It appears to have taken place before the year 1533, or it may be in the very beginning of that year. *See* Vol. VI., p. 96. The Order was redelivered to the Emperor after James's death. *See* State Papers, Vol. X., 308, 347.

Whether, with all this unwonted show of attention, Henry could have relied after all on his nephew keeping the peace towards him in case of any movement against England on the Continent, is more than doubtful. It was fortunate for Henry that the mutual jealousies of Francis and the Emperor protected him in this respect far more effectually than any measures he could take himself. For, as a matter of fact, he had made a most disastrous mistake elsewhere in seeking friends against the Emperor; to explain which we must go back a little in our history, and relate some circumstances hitherto left unnoticed.

In the month of August 1533 seven armed vessels belonging to the city of Lubeck arrived in the Downs off Dover. They had been in the entrance to the Thames, and, cruising southwards, had seized two small vessels, the one an Imperial galley, the other a Biscayan ship, and took harbour at Rye. The Lubeckers, as every one knew, were at war with the Dutch, but they could only allege some private injury done by a Spaniard for attacking Spanish vessels, and the freedom they used while sheltering in an English port was altogether unaccountable. They not only remained some time at Rye and supplied themselves with provisions, but asked leave to land artillery to be used against fifteen other vessels which had come to the same port. The townsmen not only refused, but, acting on the King's express commands (for Sir Edward Guildford, then warden of the Cinque Ports, had communicated on the subject with the court), caused one of their chief captains who had landed to be arrested and lodged in Dover Castle. On this the little fleet at once sailed away, leaving their captain prisoner.*

* Vol. VI., Nos. 1012–13, 1018, 1069.

The King sent a man to Lubeck to demand reparation for the outrage and restitution of goods taken. The town council wrote promising full restitution, and saying that the act was done against their orders, for they had expressly instructed the captains to spare Englishmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Frenchmen. At the same time the city requested the liberation of the captain who had been taken prisoner, as they were sure he was not accessory to the outrage.* He was a young man, by name Mark Meyer, and, it soon appeared, a man of very considerable address. Henry sent for him to court, conversed with him, received him into high favor, allowed Cromwell to feast him, and on Sunday, 7 December, conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, with a valuable chain, before allowing him to return to his country.† In short, it was clear that either his eloquence had induced the king of England to change his policy, or that Henry had found him a convenient instrument for an intrigue to which he had been from the very first inclined.

The city of Lubeck,—chief of those great commercial towns in Germany which formed the Hanseatic League,—was at this time making a sturdy effort to recover its former greatness. For a long time it had not only held the keys of the Baltic, but had exercised even a political supremacy over the three Scandinavian kingdoms, till the national growth of Denmark and the commercial rivalry of the Dutch curtailed its privileges. Then it naturally favored the enemies of Denmark, or at least of Denmark's king, such as Gustavus Vasa in Sweden, and helped to expel the tyrant Christiern II., who was replaced by Frederic of Holstein. But now Frederic was

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* Vol. VI., 1200–2.

† VI. 1510, VII. 262 (27).

dead and the Danish throne vacant. A revolution had taken place in the municipal government of Lubeck itself, and an active democratic party among the citizens had chosen one George or Jürgen Wullenwever* as burgomaster, whose hope was, during the interregnum, to make the city strong enough to dispose of the crown of Denmark at the coming election. In this matter a good understanding with England might be of some value to the Lubeckers, while to Henry a confederacy between England, Denmark, and the heretical city of Lubeck, seemed likely to strengthen his position greatly against Pope and Emperor. Perhaps he even dreamed that his friends the Lubeckers might be able to offer the Danish crown to himself.

Mark Meyer, decorated with the order of knighthood, returned to Lubeck in January 1534, and the result of his report to Wullenwever was, that a secretary of Lubeck was despatched to England, who reached London in the middle of February, but did not remain long. He was dismissed in haste, and departed very secretly, in order, as Chapuys truly suspected, to prevent a settlement being made between Holland and Lubeck at a diet convoked at Hamburg. What he negociated no one knew except the King and Cromwell; even Norfolk was not admitted into confidence, he was so much of an Imperialist. The corporation of the Hanse merchants in London also complained of the city of Lubeck thus sending to the King without their cognizance—a thing which was never done by any of the allied towns.† The secret of this mission, however, has been preserved in one of the Cottonian MSS. (of which a notice,

* So the name is given by Waitz and other historians; but in his own signature the letter preceding "wever" has the customary mark over it by which Germans indicate the letter *u* in contradistinction to *n*.

† Vol. VII., 214, 232, 296.

unfortunately, has been omitted in this Calendar), and may be read as follows:—

"*The very pith and effect of the Lubeck's letters to be answered unto:*—

"First, whether the King's Majesty will adventure to lay out such money as is demanded by the said Lubeck for the enterprise to win and subdue the realm of Denmark.

"Item, that the said Lubeck hath promised to repay the double of the said money to the King's Highness within the first year, of the revenues of the said realm of Denmark.

"Item, that in case the King's Highness will refuse this enterprise, that then a certain prince in Alemayn will adventure and attempt the same, and so become tributary to the King's Majesty, so he may have the King's aid and help to obtain the same. Of all which things the said Lubeck desireth answer with expedition."*

Thus it appears that in reward for his very handsome treatment in England, Sir Mark Meyer had induced the Government of Lubeck to offer to make Denmark tributary to Henry VIII. if he did not choose to accept the crown of that country himself. Some money, of course, was required for such an enterprise, and also a speedy answer whether the King would allow himself to be put forward as a candidate to the vacant throne, or was content that Count Christopher of Oldenburg, the "prince in Alemayn" referred to in the above memorandum, should attempt to secure the prize with his assistance. The matter required both haste and caution, and Henry was prudent enough not to commit himself

* MS. Cott. Nero, B. III., 105. The memorandum is in Wriothesley's hand.

too deeply. His answer was, in brief, that he was much gratified by this proof of Sir Mark's devotion; that it was clear the adversaries of Lubeck wished to bring Denmark into subjection to themselves, and that it was desirable to put an end to the diet without coming to terms with the Dutch. But as to accepting the crown of Denmark for himself, the King must first be assured that he could rely on keeping it when gained, and he would like some discreet person of Lubeck sent over to him with full authority to discuss the whole subject with him and negociate the terms.*

Meanwhile he had an agent negociating upon the spot in Dr. Thomas Legh, whose mission to the Continent has been noticed in the preface to the preceding volume.† Legh had already been employed in a mission to Denmark and the town of Hamburg in 1532; and even in the beginning of October 1533 it was said that he would be sent thither again, perhaps along with Dr. Barnes, to prevent the new king of Denmark, whoever he might be, from seeking an alliance with the Emperor.‡ Months, however, passed away before he crossed the sea, and he was at length despatched in the beginning of February 1534, not to Denmark,§ but to

* This answer of Henry VIII. is noticed out of its proper place in Vol. VI., No. 428, as a letter to the magistrates of Lubeck. It is quoted by Wurm (p. 18), who very justly remarks that it is not addressed to a corporation, but to an individual; and I am convinced, on re-examination, that it was addressed, as Wurm also suggests (p. 24), to Sir Mark Meyer, to whom, on the 27th February 1534, the King had granted a pension of 250 crowns of the sun (*see* Vol. VII., 262 (27). This pension is alluded to at the end of the communication. The title of Wurm's work above referred to is "Die politische Beziehungen Heinrichs VIII. zu Marcus Meyer und Jürgen Wullenwever." Hamburg, 1852.

† *See* Vol. VI., Pref., p. iv. ‡ Vol. VI., 1222.

§ In the Preface to last volume (p. iv.) it is inaccurately said that he was sent to Denmark. That was for some time spoken of as his destination, but he was really sent to Lubeck.

Lubeck, Nicholas Heath being at the same time sent into Germany, and William Paget into Poland, all, of course, with the view of securing friends for the King, who would engage to maintain his cause against the Pope, the Emperor, or even a decision of a General Council.

The result was, as far as Lubeck was concerned, that the town gave a commission to Dr. Otto Adam von Pack* (called, in Latin, Pacæus) and two others, to offer Henry VIII. their confession of faith, and treat for an offensive league against the Pope.† Encouraged by the support he had received from England, Sir Mark Meyer had already involved his townsmen in a war with the duke of Holstein,‡ so the proposed alliance was all the more desirable. The embassy was conveyed to the Thames in three ships of Lubeck, accompanied by other three from Hamburg, containing ambassadors from that city also. The two cities, though members of the same confederacy, apparently viewed the situation differently. The servants of the Lubeckers were clad in a gay red livery with bands of yellow and white satin, and exhibited the boastful motto on their sleeves, *Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?* while those of Hamburg, modestly dressed in black, bore the more truly pious legend, *Da pacem, Domine, in diebus nostris.*§ They were received by the King at Hampton Court on Midsummer Day, and

* A man whose intrigues in Germany, known as "die Packischen Händel," form rather a curious incident in the history of the Reformation. He was the fabricator of a supposed league against the Protestants, a copy of which he delivered to the landgrave of Hesse in 1527.

† Vol. VII., 737.

‡ Vol. VII., 710. The town and castle that he captured were the town and castle of Trittau, belonging to the duke of Holstein, halfway between Lubeck and Hamburg. He surprised the place on the morning of Ascension Day, 14 May. *See* Waitz, "Lübeck unter Jürgen Wullenwever," II., 27.

§ Vol. VII., 871.

delivered their letters; after which Dr. Tayler, the Master of the Rolls, thanked them by the King's command, who, he said, considering the fatigues of their journey, would defer hearing their charge till Sunday following. Meanwhile, he expressed the King's satisfaction at an acute and learned judgment they had come to on the subject of his marriage, and gave an account of the King's scruples and of the Pope's unprincipled conduct, such as was to be expected from one in his position. On Sunday the ambassadors returned, and Dr. Adam von Pack, in a Latin oration which lasted nearly two hours, rivalled all that Tayler had said in vilification of Pope Clement.*

It was soon found, however, that the ambassadors of Lubeck and of Hamburg were not well agreed; and a divine of Hamburg, by name Æpinus, who arrived shortly afterwards, so far from concurring in the sentiments expressed by Dr. Pack, was distinctly of opinion that the King's marriage with Katharine was valid.† His stay in England was thereby made uncomfortable, and he and his colleagues were accused of having come only to excite sedition and spread false doctrine. In a letter to Cromwell, which is certainly placed much too early in the Calendar,‡ he complains that he and his fellow-ambassadors were so well known to have incurred the King's indignation that his host wished he had never

* Vol. VII., 873, 957. Chapuys was convinced that the materials of the oration were supplied by the King himself. Henry certainly was so pleased with it that he proposed to print it. *See* No. 926. The date at which Pack himself says in that letter that the oration was delivered appears to be an error. It was on Sunday, 28 June, which was the *fourth* of the kalends of July, not the third. The letter was evidently written long after the oration was delivered, when Æpinus, who did not arrive till the middle of July, had already been some time in England.

† Vol. VII., No. 1013; and No. 121 of the present volume.

‡ Vol. VII., 874.

received him, and he earnestly desires his *congé*. With those of Lubeck, however, the case was very different. The plenipotentiaries of that city, on the 2nd August, made a treaty with the King, consisting of 15 articles, providing for free mutual intercourse, and binding their Republic to support Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn against Clement VII.; also that they would not consent to any General Council except in such a place as Henry should agree to, and that they would maintain Henry's views about marriage with a deceased brother's wife and the limitation of the "Bishop of Rome's" authority. Further, they were to supply the King with 12 ships armed with guns, and to offer the Crown of Denmark, which they alleged to be at their disposal, to the King; and if he accepted it they were to aid him to obtain possession of the kingdom. If he declined, they were to repay a loan of 20,000 guldens which Henry thought good at this time to advance to them.*

Unfortunately, at the very time the heads of this treaty were agreed upon between Henry and the

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* *See* Paludan Müller's "Aktstykker," I., 265. The articles of the treaty, here given in Danish, are printed from the original protocol in Latin, by Waitz ("Lübeck unter Jürgen Wullenwever," II., 319). The protocol being without date, Waitz assigns it in a general way to the summer of 1534. But the date appears, from the accompanying agreement printed by Müller, to be the 2nd August. It is suggested by Wurm (who gives some very plausible reasons for the suspicion) that this treaty was a mere project, never concluded, or at least never confirmed. That it was never confirmed is true, as will be seen by No. 759, and on that very account Henry demanded repayment of his loan; but that it was concluded as far as the plenipotentiaries had power to do so, is quite evident both from the King's answers to Suavenius (*See* p. 463), and the letter just referred to. The treaty indeed involved Henry in rather awkward complications, for he was first called upon to explain to the king of Denmark's ambassador why he had treated with Lubeck, and next to explain to Lubeck why he had received the king of Denmark's ambassador. As to the loan, it was actually repaid to the King in 1543. Wurm, 33, 34.

Lubeckers — indeed, nearly a month before it — the election to the Crown of Denmark had already taken place. The duke of Holstein, with whom the Lubeckers had entered into conflict, was chosen King by the Estates of Jutland on the 4 July by the title of Christiern III. Of course the Lubeckers ignored what was done, and even an observant spectator might have doubted whether the election would not ultimately be set aside. But the fact of its having taken place put matters on a very different footing, and it was a serious question whether the King had not made an error in policy in giving so much encouragement to the new king of Denmark's enemies. Dr. Barnes, who was then acting as the King's agent at Hamburg, desired instructions how to proceed, and strongly recommended a firm alliance with Christiern, whose interests as a Protestant and an enemy of the Emperor were essentially the same as Henry's. He was related, as Barnes showed, by blood or marriage to the margrave of Brandenburg, the duke of Prussia, the duke of Lunenburg, and the Elector of Saxony; and he had the command of one side of the sea as Henry had of the other. The Dutch could have no commerce in corn, pitch, or tar, without his leave, and he had the city of Hamburg, now apparently quite separated from Lubeck, at his devotion. If Henry were to confederate with others they might desert him after a time, but he could always make the king of Denmark feel the value of his alliance; and no potentates, it was safe to say, would be able to withstand the power of these two Kings united.*

* Vol. VII., 970. The German authorities, Waitz and Wurm, refer this letter of Dr. Barnes to the year 1535. It is dated Hamburg, 12 July, and there is no doubt that Barnes was at Hamburg, in August 1535. But the fact noticed by Wurm himself that his credentials for that mission were dated at Windsor, 8 July, is alone pretty sufficient evidence that he

Henry did not see fit to take this advice. Appearances were somewhat against its policy at the time, even if he had not, as he almost had, committed himself too far already.* Count Christopher of Oldenburg, who had headed a party in favor of the restoration of the deposed king Christiern II. (now a prisoner in the hands of the new King at Sonderborg), had landed in Zealand in June, and meeting with really no opposition till he came to Copenhagen, forced that city to capitulate on the 25th July—just three weeks after the election of Christiern III. in Jutland. Across the Sound, the nobility of Scania—a district then subject to Denmark, though geographically belonging to Sweden—had already submitted, and count Christopher took their fealty to the old king Christiern on the 10th August. The other provinces and islands followed suit, and the peasantry in Jutland itself were stirred up against the nobles who had elected the duke of Holstein as their King.†

Nevertheless, the policy of England was not far-sighted. In order to raise a thorn in the Emperor's side and get some assistance against the Pope, Henry had allied himself, not with Protestantism, but with men whose principles the German Protestants detested and he himself denounced and repressed at home. Wul-

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could not have been at Hamburg on the 12th of the same month. It will be seen, moreover, by Gostwick's letter (No. 1109), that Barnes only left London on Saturday, the 24th July. Besides, it is clear that the letter was written just after the election of Christiern III. to determine Henry's policy with regard to him; and the facts which Barnes mentions in his favor must have been fully considered by the King long before July 1535.

* The King's intrigues were quite well known in the Low Countries. Copies even of his letters to the electors and Council of Denmark had been obtained by Vesalius, Archbishop of Lunden, and conveyed to the Emperor. Vol. VII., 697.

† Waitz, II. 114–117.

lenwever was an Anabaptist, like John of Leyden at Münster, and his party owed whatever success they gained to their energy in stirring up the lower classes against the nobility in Denmark. The German Protestants took alarm at his proceedings, and several of the Princes came to the aid of the new King, who, with their assistance, carried the war home to the gates of his enemies. He encamped before Lubeck, cut it off from the sea, and compelled it to make a treaty which secured him at least in the tranquil possession of Holstein. But his advantage was not so great as might be supposed; for the Lubeckers, relying on the aid of the duke of Mecklenburg and others, only consented to the treaty with a strange reservation of their right to aid count Oldenburg and the Danish towns in procuring the liberation of Christiern II., without, however, landing themselves at Sonderborg or violating the territory of Holstein. So the war still went on. Lubeck, however, had lost ground; the city and its allies were perplexed by divided counsels, and the new King had a firm supporter in Gustavus, king of Sweden, who, though he owed his crown to Lubeck, invaded Scania in behalf of the duke of Holstein, and compelled the nobility there to renounce the allegiance they had promised to count Christopher. At last, on the 13th January, the Lubeckers in Scania met with a decisive overthrow, and Henry's friend, Sir Mark Meyer, was taken prisoner.*

Henry must have been considerably put out in his calculations. At the close of October 1534 he had despatched to Lubeck Christopher Morres—an experienced gunner, engineer, and naval commander, of whose mission we should have known almost nothing

* Waitz, II. chapters iv., v.

from any English source* but for the bill of expenses he afterwards delivered to the King.† He arrived at Lubeck on the 27th November from Hamburg, where he appears to have made a pretence of negociating for the purchase of ships and horses for his master along with Richard Cavendish, who was probably sent after him. He afterwards went on to Rostock, from which he sent a messenger on the 25th January to George Wullenwever, then at Copenhagen. Later still he visited Copenhagen himself, and other parts of Denmark. What it was that the King expected him to effect we cannot precisely tell; but it is clear that the Lubeckers were to have the aid of his experience and that of Cavendish (also a very able engineer), and that Henry hoped to profit by the result.

Certainly the King was not prepared for the triumph of the new king of Denmark, who at once sent an ambassador, by name Peter Suavenius, to inform him of the fact, and to desire an explanation of his transactions with the Lubeckers.‡ The event, indeed, had been somewhat over-magnified by report at the time the envoy left; and Henry was better justified than he could have been aware in refusing to credit the report

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* We have, however, from a foreign source, the following:—Waitz tells us (Vol. II. p. 389):—"On the presence of English envoys in Lubeck and "their journey with Wullenwever to Denmark, I find information in "Hopfensteiner (enclosure to advice of 10 January in Brussels Archives) "which cannot be neglected. 'The King of England's envoys, Mr. Richard "'Kondii (Cavendish) and Mr. Christopher Marviis (Morres), had no "'special commission in the Hanse towns, and have gone with George "'Wollenweber and the Lübeck fellows into Denmark. Nothing could be "'learned about them, except that they wanted to look for ships, horses, "'and other things for their master, and to purchase what may please him. "'It is, however, suspected that their object is to examine the country for "'men and materials of war.'"

† No. 913. We have also a letter written by him and Cavendish from Lubeck on the 20 March, No. 418.

‡ No. 72, 327.

of Suavenius that Sir Mark Meyer had been killed.* A victory in Scania, moreover, as it soon appeared, did not do much to establish the new King's authority in Denmark. Henry affected, however, not to believe in the defeat of the Lubeckers at all; while it was apparent that he was carefully considering how to avoid responsibility for a line of conduct which it would have been very convenient, if possible, to have disavowed. Cromwell denied for him the fact that he had made any treaty with the Lubeckers at all; but when the envoy was introduced into his own presence he knew that denial would be fruitless, and boldly justified his conduct. Why should he not accept the kingdom of Denmark if he were fairly elected? Christiern III. was not the true King; the kingdom had refused him. The ambassador had no difficulty in answering these and other observations, showing that his King was duly elected and desired Henry's friendship.† But for no less than six weeks he was kept waiting for an answer whether Henry would aid Christiern or the Lubeckers, or would merely stand neutral, and was at last dismissed with some unsatisfactory assurances that the King would not attempt anything to his master's prejudice.‡

* No. 1178 (p. 463).

† It is extraordinary to find Henry, weeks after this conversation, writing to the Council of Denmark, in answer to a letter from them of the 18 December, requesting him not to assist Lubeck against the new King, that if they would send some one to England to explain the merits of their dispute with Lubeck, he would give them an explicit answer. (*See* No. 522.) There is no reason, however, to suppose that a letter of this tenor was really despatched. It was probably drawn up before Suavenius arrived in England, and the date filled up afterwards. It was never signed by the King.

‡ Suavenius, it will be seen, after crossing to Veere, in the Low Countries, sailed to Scotland, and his diary in that country has an interest of its own, but is not, perhaps, quite so important to political history,—at all events, not to that of England, although the envoy, of course, expressed himself more freely in Scotland about the English King's alliance with the Lubeckers.

Meanwhile Henry was taking steps at home to establish his new supremacy. His Council were particularly active in burning English Testaments and prohibiting books of the Zwinglian heresy.* The bishops and others were called upon to surrender all the bulls they had received from Rome, and to acknowledge that they held everything from the King.† The Augustinian friar, Dr. George Browne, who was believed to have married the King and Anne Boleyn, led the way in a public sermon, declaring it a duty in every bishop to burn his bulls, as the Pope, by whom they were granted, was a limb of the Devil; and he even maintained (if he was not misreported) that it might be a question whether persons baptised under the old system should not be rebaptised under the new. That he was preaching to order was sufficiently apparent, and Chapuys was at no loss to divine the source of his inspiration. Cromwell had been questioning the bishops one after another to see how much ecclesiastical authority they would concede to the head of the State, and at a special Council required their opinion whether the King could not by his own authority make and unmake bishops. Of course if any of them had said No, the validity of his denial would immediately have been brought to the test; so to preserve their dignities they all replied in the affirmative. Cromwell himself confessed privately that that Council had been summoned only to entrap the bishops.‡

Henry himself, in describing to Palamedes Gontier the revolution that he had effected, spoke of three things particularly as having given him great satisfaction:— the vast augmentation of his revenue, the union of his kingdom, and the peace of conscience that he enjoyed

* No. 1. † Nos. 121, 174, 195. ‡ No. 121.

in having thrown off subjection to Rome.* Into the latter subject it is perhaps unnecessary to inquire, though it must be owned it is a rare thing to satisfy purse and conscience together, and secure external tranquillity at the same time. As to the augmentation of his revenue, that, it may be admitted, had a real "objective" existence, though not exactly at the time he spoke, for he was only preparing then to gather the rich harvest he so confidently anticipated from the grant of first-fruits and tenths. On the 30th January commissioners were appointed in every county to take the annual value of every monastery, parsonage, and other living, in order that it might be assessed, and minute instructions were drawn up to regulate their mode of proceeding.† At the same time a royal visitation of all the churches, monasteries, and clergy was projected, and a commission was issued to Cromwell to act as the King's vicar-general for the purpose.‡ The bishops were then called upon formally to renounce all obedience to the See of Rome, and a sealed declaration to that effect was given by each of them.§ They were also required each to send in a list of the benefices in his diocese which had fallen vacant since the 1st January, with the names of the persons presented to them, and not to institute any one in future till the presentee had made arrangements with the commissioners for the first-fruits.||

But however well calculated these measures may have been to promote the King's "peace of conscience," they do not appear to have produced the same result upon

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* No. 174. † No. 129.

‡ No. 75. Compare also the proposed Commissions, 73 and 74, which were not issued, and the scheme for the visitation of the monasteries in No. 76.

§ Nos. 190, 311, 494, 803. || Nos. 284, 289, 307.

the clergy. The complaints of individual priests in this volume are no doubt insignificant in point of number; but we must presume that where one clergyman spoke out and was informed against, a hundred viewed the new state of matters with secret ill will. Nor were those who spoke out, as some may be inclined to suppose, mere blind devotees whose unprogressive minds could not accommodate themselves to the spirit of a new era. Among them was, or was said to be, no less a person than Dr. Latimer, who, after having raised a storm of disapprobation two years before, and having incurred a rebuke from Convocation for his heresies at Bristol,* had been afterwards made a Court preacher, and shown himself most zealous for the King's supremacy.† Latimer, it was now declared, had turned over a new leaf, and, preaching before the King himself, had maintained the Pope's authority to be the highest authority on earth.‡ The report may have been erroneous, for we hear no more of the matter; but even so, while doing full justice to the preacher's honesty and boldness, it shows clearly how little the world could believe in the cordiality of any of the clergy in behalf of the King's proceedings. In fact it was the general opinion that royal supremacy, plainly and openly avowed, was an anomaly that could not last; and the expectation that it would pass away found expression in spite of informers.§

And doubtless if Henry had been a king of less determined character,—if he had been less resolute to enforce the authority he had taken upon himself, the doctrine of royal supremacy would have fallen flat, and would ultimately have been abandoned. But in April

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* *See* Vol. VI., 246–7, 276.

† Vol. VII., 29, 30, 32, 228, 578.

‡ Nos. 253, 279.

§ No. 386, 406–7, 624.

he found it necessary to issue a circular for the apprehension of preachers who maintained the Pope's jurisdiction,* and in the end of the same month the first victims of the new law were brought to trial at Westminster for denying that the King was Supreme Head of the Church of England.

Their names were John Houghton, prior of the Charter House, Augustine Webster and Robert Laurence, priors of the two houses of the same Order at Axholme, in Lincolnshire, and at Bevall, in Nottinghamshire, Dr. Richard Reynolds, of the monastery of Sion, and John Hale, vicar of Isleworth. With them was also indicted and condemned a young priest named Robert Feron, of Teddington, who was immediately afterwards pardoned.† His testimony was found useful along with that of others in procuring the conviction of his aged neighbour, the vicar of Isleworth, and the evidence given on his trial shows that he bought his pardon by the readiness with which he disclosed a number of private conversations. It was in the month of May 1534, while the oath to the succession was being extorted from the people, that Hale, meeting with Feron at various times between Isleworth and Sion, was naturally led to discuss the validity of the King's second marriage; and when Feron on one occasion asked if there was no one who would write against the King's evil deeds, he entered into a long invective against Henry's tyranny and oppression, adding that he had debauched almost all the matrons of his court, and had now "taken to his wife "of fornication this matron Anne, not only to the "highest shame and undoing of himself, but also of "all this realm." Feron retained these words in his memory for ten months, and wrote down the effect of

* No. 623. † No. 802 (5).

them in Latin (in the Tower, no doubt, when under examination) on the 10th March 1535. He also reported that Hale had spoken of the probability of an invasion of England by the Irish, aided by the Welsh, who resented the execution of Ap Rice, and by the sympathy of Englishmen, three-fourths of whom were against the King's proceedings, and would be glad to bring about a change.*

Being examined on these matters, Hale confessed four bills against him by Feron, Mr. Leeke, Mr, Skydmore, and Sir Thomas Mody to be true, "and that by such ways," he said, "I have maliciously slandered the "King and Queen and their Council; for which I ask "forgiveness of God, king Henry VIII. and queen Anne, "and shall continue sorrowful during my life, which "stands only in the King's will." At the same time he gave, as his authority for several of the scandals he had uttered against the King, the name of one of his accusers. He had conversed with Master Skydmore "concerning the King's marriage and other behaviours of his bodily lust," and at one time Skydmore had told him that young Master Cary (the son of Mary Boleyn) "was our Sovereign lord the King's son by our "Sovereign lady the Queen's sister, whom the Queen's "grace might not suffer to be in the Court." Another scandal he had heard from Cownsell, the porter, "that "our Sovereign had a short† of maidens over one of "his chambers at Farnham while he was with the old "lord of Winchester."‡ We hear nothing of the original reporters of these stories being called to account. Perhaps it was not so much the statement of facts that

* No. 609.

† Sort, a company, as in Ps. lxii. 3 (Prayer Book version) :—"Ye shall be slain all the sort of you."

‡ No. 567.

was objected to, as the expression of displeasure at them.

Of the Carthusians, priors Laurence and Webster were examined before Cromwell on the 20th April at the Rolls, as to whether they would acknowledge the King as Supreme Head of the Church of England according to the statute, and their refusal was made the ground of their impeachment.* They repeated their denial along with prior Houghton and Dr. Reynolds at the Tower on the 26th April, and all were tried and condemned together on the 29th.† The defence made by Reynolds was singularly calm and argumentative. He said he had intended to have kept silence as Christ had done before Herod, but being interrogated why he had persisted in an opinion against which the Lords and the whole realm had pronounced in Parliament, he replied that if opinions were to be proved by authority, his were far stronger than those of his judges, for he could appeal to all the rest of Christendom besides England, and he was certain that the majority, even of Englishmen, agreed with him at heart, though partly from fear and partly from hope, they professed the contrary. On this Cromwell commanded him to declare under the heaviest penalties who were of his opinion. "All good men of the kingdom," he replied boldly; and he added that he was further supported by all the General Councils and all holy doctors of the Church for the last fifteen hundred years. For a fuller account of his trial, I content myself with referring to the very interesting paper (hitherto quite unknown) from which these details are taken.‡

Sentence being passed upon the accused, Cranmer urged, with characteristic humanity, one great argument

* No. 565. † No. 609. ‡ No. 661.

for mitigating the severity of the law. If two such divines as Webster and Reynolds could even yet be got to retract, their conversion would tend to that of others much more than the carrying out of the sentence; and he believed that he could do much towards that result if they were sent to him.* But mercy was not the spirit which governed now. The sentence was carried out on the five devoted men with all the barbarity of the old law of treason—if not, indeed, with something more.† The effect was to inspire universal horror. Whatever hopes might have been previously entertained that the King would at last relent, and govern in a style more in accordance with the usages of Christendom, were now shown to be utterly futile. The priests were not even degraded before their execution, which several of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the Court went to witness in disguise; and it was said, with much appearance of truth, that the King, too, had a great mind to have been there to witness the butchery himself.‡

Possibly he would have been glad to know from actual observation whether the terror inspired was sufficient to stifle every other feeling aroused by the execution. His chaplain, Starkey, who had recently come from Italy, and had earned his promotion by his readiness to vindicate the King's conduct through thick and thin, wrote to Harvel, at Venice, to ask what was thought of it in those parts; and Harvel,

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* No. 616.

† The report received in France, as described in the bishop of Faenza's letter, No. 726, contains some details which go beyond even the brutality of the sentence. Whether these be an exaggeration, or whether they were sometimes practised without strict legal authority in other cases, may be a matter of speculation.

‡ No. 666.

who had no wish to make matters worse than need be, could not but reply that it was considered to be extreme cruelty. All Venice, he wrote, was in great "murmuration" at it.* At Rome the news naturally excited great indignation, and several of the cardinals said they envied such a death. The English agent, Sir Gregory Casale, feebly attempted to answer this, telling them they might go to England, if so inclined, and imitate the Carthusians' folly. But the most disquieting thing was, that it was the French ambassador at Rome who first divulged the news, and his countrymen who expressed the chief astonishment at it.†

Still, whatever anxiety Henry may have felt, the terror he inspired at home overpowered the indignation. A day had not elapsed after the execution of the monks when it was rumoured that the King had caused Fisher and More, with Dr. Wilson, who had been his own confessor, queen Katharine's devoted chaplain, Abell, and Fetherstone, the princess Mary's schoolmaster, to be informed that they must swear to the Statutes lately made, both as to the succession and as to the King's supremacy over the Church, or be prepared to meet with the same treatment as the Carthusians. Six weeks were given them to consider the matter; but they replied that they were ready to suffer at once—six weeks or six hundred years, even if they could live so long, would not change their sentiments.‡ This effort to intimidate prisoners was doubtless made on the very day the Carthusians were executed. Efforts certainly were made that day to intimidate the remaining brethren at the Charter House, for they were visited by Bedyll, clerk of the Council, who left with them certain books against the primacy

* No. 874. † No. 807. ‡ No. 666.

of the Pope, which they returned on the following day without word or writing. Bedyll, on this, sent for the procurator, Humphrey Middlemore, who said that his fellow, Newdigate, had examined the books, and found nothing in them to alter their opinions. Bedyll warned him of the danger of continuing obstinate, but was convinced from his demeanour that not even the knowledge of their prior's fate in any way deterred them.*

From the record of the subsequent trial of bishop Fisher it appears that the one single crime of which he was accused was, that he did, on the 7th May in the 27th year of Henry VIII. (1535), openly declare in English that "the King, our Sovereign Lord, is not Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England."† The date being fixed, there is no doubt of the place in which this dangerous sentiment was uttered. It was in the Tower, where the bishop had already been more than a twelvemonth prisoner; and it was not spoken gratuitously, but upon compulsion. On that day (Friday after Ascension Day) Mr. Secretary Cromwell, and others of the King's Council, came to examine the prisoner on two points, of which we are expressly informed that one was the Act of Supremacy.‡ Mr.

* No. 675. According to a report received in France, the King himself went shortly afterwards in disguise to the Charter House and tried his powers of argument with the monks to persuade them to recognise him as Head of the Church; but they one and all replied that the King might do as he pleased with their bodies, but that they would never consent to his pretensions in this matter. *See* p. 321.

† No. 886.

‡ The other *might* have been the very curious correspondence which is the subject of the papers brought together in No. 859. But as the letters referred to were "found in the bishop of Rochester's study," they were probably seized soon after the bishop's arrest in 1534, though in the inventory (Vol. VII., 557) there is no mention of letters seized, but only of furniture.

Secretary Cromwell read that Act at length to him, and Fisher said he could not consent to take the King as Supreme Head. Another Act was then read which made it treason to deny the King that title.* Yet to procure a condemnation, even under this severe enactment, the law required to be a little strained; for so repugnant was the statute in question to the general sense of justice, that it had only passed the Commons after a most unusual opposition, and they had successfully insisted on the insertion of the word "maliciously" in order, as they hoped, to exempt from punishment persons who, while declining to accept the new doctrine, did not seek to encourage in others any spirit of resistance to the law.† And it seems to have been the prevailing opinion that Henry himself would hardly have ventured to bring Fisher to the block, even after this examination, but that a piece of news soon afterwards reached England which stung him to the quick.

On the 20th May the Pope held a consistory, at which bishop Fisher was created a Cardinal.‡ Paul III. evidently believed that by this he had brought matters

* Apparently this was the Statute 26 Hen. VIII., c. 13, by which various new offences were made high treason, the first three classes being defined as follows, viz.:—"If any person or persons, after the first day of "February next coming, do *maliciously* wish, will, or desire *by words* "*or writing*, or by craft imagine any bodily harm to be done or com- "mitted to the King's most royal person, the Queen, or their heirs "apparent, or to deprive them, or any of them, of the dignity, title, or "name of their royal estates, or slanderously and *maliciously* publish "and pronounce by express writing *or words* that the King our Sovereign "lord should be heretic, schismatic, tyrant, infidel, or usurper," &c. How could Fisher, even if the word "maliciously" had not been in the Statute, have been justly said to "*publish* and pronounce" an opinion for which he had been expressly asked in prison by members of the King's Privy Council?

† No. 856 (p. 326). ‡ No. 742.

to a crisis; and so he had. That Henry's open disrespect for the Holy See provoked universal indignation in Europe, and met with little or no sympathy, even among his own subjects, he was quite justified in believing. But that an ostentatious display, even of well merited regard for one who was a prisoner in the hands of a tyrant, would do anything to overthrow his tyranny, was scarcely even probable. To break the power of a King like Henry VIII., it would have been necessary to secure beforehand such a strong political confederacy, such a union of Christian Princes, as he should have known to be impracticable. For such a union would have sufficed ere that day to have driven the Turk from Constantinople; and if now even the Turk had been found by some Powers a useful ally for their own purposes, what Christian Prince would have been so Quixotic as to imperil his own interests merely to punish an enemy of the Church in a distant corner of Europe? Certainly not Charles V., who, though besought and implored to intervene with the strongest assurances of support from the English people themselves, did not find it convenient to do anything even to avenge the wrongs of his own aunt and cousin.

When Henry was first informed that the Pope had made Fisher a cardinal, he declared in a passion "that "he would give him another hat and send the head "to Rome to receive the cardinal's hat afterwards." He immediately sent some members of his Council to the Tower to examine again both Fisher and Sir Thomas More, with an intimation that if they did not acknowledge the King's supremacy, they would be put to death as traitors before St. John's Day (the 24th June).* It

* No. 876.

was strongly suspected that the two illustrious prisoners had the means of communicating with each other, and so encouraged each other in their opposition to the King's wishes. But there was really nothing to conceal on this score, and More candidly revealed all the communication he had had either with Fisher, with his own daughter, or with anyone else since he was first imprisoned. To the three main interrogatories administered to each, they both gave substantially the same answer, declining expressly to recognise either the King's supremacy or the marriage with Anne Boleyn, but without saying a word against either. The terrors of the statute, and a warning given besides that even silence would be construed as a violation of the law, did not shake their constancy.* The examination left matters pretty much as they were before; and three days after it Fisher was arraigned at Westminster.

It is unnecessary to say that he was convicted. Three more of the Carthusians were condemned along with him.† On the 22nd June he was beheaded on Tower Hill. It seems that "by a mighty favor obtained," as the nuncio in France puts it, "from the infinite fury of the King," some of the more revolting features of an execution for treason were remitted in his case. He was not disembowelled or quartered, and his body was buried in the evening,—a leniency dictated, perhaps, by mere prudence, for the exhibition even of his head alone, on London Bridge, appears to have excited a sense of amazed reverence among the people by no means agreeable to the Court.‡ Of real consideration for his victims the King showed little

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* No. 867. † No. 886.

‡ Nos. 985, 1096. See also the brief notice of his death by Chapuys at p. 372.

evidence. Indeed, if Chapuys was not misinformed, the very day after Fisher's execution he rode 30 miles from London, and walked 10 miles further, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to see the performance of a farce which was a *travestie* of part of the Apocalypse, in which he himself was represented cutting off the heads of the clergy,—an exhibition which he so greatly enjoyed, that, to encourage the people, he discovered himself, and ordered the performance to be repeated a few days later, that Anne Boleyn might enjoy it also.*

We are at a loss to conjecture what place it could have been † where the people showed so much sympathy with his proceedings. Throughout Europe the execution of the Carthusians, followed by that of Fisher, a man whose holiness of life had procured him the dignity of cardinal, with the flagrant disrespect thus shown for an authority everywhere reverenced in Christendom, over and above the cruelty and injustice of the acts themselves, excited feelings of deep indignation. Francis was more deeply disgusted than ever.‡ Cardinal Tournon who had been so zealous two or three years before to stay proceedings against Henry at Rome, now wished to promote a confederacy against England,§ and Paul III. himself wrote to different European princes of his intention to deprive Henry of his kingdom.‖ But before the world had recovered from the shock of a new-made Cardinal being put to death, a still more illustrious victim suffered the same fate. Sir Thomas More was brought to his trial on the 1st July. The accusation against him was not, as in Fisher's case, that he had positively denied the King's supremacy,

* No. 949.

† The Court was at Windsor from the 12th June to the end of the month. Chapuys perhaps exaggerated the distance.

‡ No. 837. § No. 1060. ‖ Nos. 1095, 1116–7.

but merely that he had declined to give an answer to the Council when questioned about it in the Tower; and further that he had sent letters to Fisher informing him of the line he had taken, which had influenced Fisher when he was examined a second time; moreover, that when Riche, the Solicitor-General, went and discussed the matter with him in the Tower, the conversation (which is detailed in the indictment) led ultimately to his remarking that though a King might be made or deprived by Parliament, and subjects were bound to acknowledge a King so made, they could not be bound to acknowledge his supremacy over the Church, a thing in which other countries did not concur.*

It is needless to relate the well-known story of his execution, as contained in the graphic news-letter (No. 996), of which copies were diffused over Europe, translated into Spanish, German, and probably other languages as well. Two different German translations of it were printed in Germany that same year. The horror of the Protestants at the King's enormities quite equalled that of the most obedient sons of the Church of Rome. Henry was now known and hated in a way that he had never been before. At home and abroad it was clearly seen by every one that neither holiness of life, high integrity, wit, wisdom, European fame, nor the remembrance of old familiar friendship, could shield any man from the King's resentment who would not declare his willing acceptance of the new doctrine of supremacy. But while at home all hearts were cowed, the one anxiety that crossed the mind of the King himself was lest he had now incurred the danger of a confederacy against him abroad. Fitzwilliam and other commissioners had lately been sent over to Calais to

* No. 974.

settle some disputes and difficulties that had arisen in the government of that important dependency. They were now to be sent back to give orders for the strengthening of its fortifications.*

To complete the revolution in Church government, in the beginning of June†, the King issued a proclamation against the Pope's supremacy, in which the bishops were enjoined to preach the King's new title every Sunday and other high feast throughout the year, and to cause the Pope's name to be everywhere erased, not only in mass books and breviaries, but in all other books whatever.‡ Later in the same month, just after Fisher's execution, a circular was addressed, apparently to the justices of the peace throughout the country, to see that the King's orders in these matters were fulfilled, and to report whether the bishops and clergy "sincerely preached to the people." They were also to declare at the assizes all that had been done in establishment of the King's supremacy, and to set forth the treasons of Fisher and Sir Thomas More,—the latter of whom, it may be observed, had not yet been put upon his trial at the date the circular was sent out.

The success of the King's measures was unquestionable. The new supremacy was most effectually established, but with how much fear and anxiety on the part of the King himself lest his high-handed tyranny should miscarry, perhaps we shall never know. Some evidences,

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* No. 1018.

† No. 848, of which the real date would seem to be the 3rd, not the 9th June. *See* No. 820; also 821, 832–6, 839, 849, 850, 869. Nos. 292 and 293 ought not to have been inserted earlier than the month of June.

‡ How generally this order was obeyed is known to all students of old MSS. But we have evidence, which will appear in future volumes of this Calendar, that it was obeyed in many cases with no small reluctance.

however, may appear in a subsequent volume. The game, from the nature of the case, could lead only to perfect success or to utter ruin; and the possibility of total shipwreck was certainly not absent from the watchful pilot's mind.

All this while, it is unnecessary to say, the distress of Katharine and the Princess Mary was increased from day to day. Even when the year began, they were in continual fear of being called upon under the new statutes to abjure their titles of Queen and Princess, and recognise by oath the validity of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn.* The health of Mary again gave way under the pressure of anxiety, and the King himself informed Chapuys that her illness was very serious; nevertheless, the ambassador in vain besought that she might be placed with her mother, and, when that was refused, that her old *gouvernante*, the countess of Salisbury, might have the care of her again. The King would not hear of either course. It was her mother, he said, who encouraged her in obstinacy and disobedience, and, as for the Countess, she was a fool who would not know how to tend her in illness half so well as the governess he had assigned her. The ambassador, however, could not perceive that he was very much distressed when he intimated that his daughter's disease was of a dangerous character, and that the physicians considered it incurable. He was anxious, he confessed, for his own honor, and to avoid suspicions, that Chapuys would choose one or two physicians to visit her along with Dr. Buttes, that they might bear witness to the care and attention paid to her. Katharine, meanwhile, in forced seclusion at Kim-

* No. 1.

bolton, while her daughter was at Greenwich, pitifully entreated that she might be allowed to nurse her herself, which, she insisted, would be half her cure. But, though Cromwell at one time professed that he had gained permission of the King for her removal near enough to her mother to allow the same physician and apothecary to attend her, even this was not conceded. Katharine's physician, indeed, was allowed to go and see her (and incurred a rebuke as disloyal from the King himself for telling him that his daughter's illness would not bear to be trifled with); but the request that the daughter should be placed under the same roof as her mother was simply and absolutely refused.*

As the most effectual means of protecting her and vindicating her just rights, the Emperor had not only interested Francis in her behalf by suggesting her marriage with Angoulême, but had tried also to inspire James V. of Scotland with some hope of winning her; who would, indeed, have been only too glad if he could have believed it possible. But it was clear she must first be delivered out of her father's power, and Chapuys was directed to consider if any means could be devised for conveying her out of the country.† The design seemed at first so hazardous that even if a feasible plan were arranged Chapuys doubted whether she could be prevailed on to face the danger.‡ But afterwards he thought it might be effected if her residence were only at the Tower, where he appears to have considered that she could embark more easily than at Greenwich, and where, even if she and the Queen were prisoners, he believed they would not be

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* Nos. 189, 200, 263, 327, 328, 429. † No. 18.
‡ No. 189 (p. 74).

so much in the King's power as he supposed; for the officer in command of the fortress* was secretly their friend. Unfortunately, just at this time it was determined to remove her; and the project, though never lost sight of, never took shape in any practicable form.†

Yet the sympathy of the people both with Mary and with her mother was a continual source of anxiety to the King. On the 22nd March the custodians of Katharine took sudden alarm, having discovered that on Maundy Thursday, three days later, she intended to perform the accustomed ceremonies appropriate to the day. She was willing, indeed, to have them in her own chamber, but she evidently preferred going to the parish church, where poor men would undoubtedly have been presented to her to have their feet washed; and it was clear that if she was forbidden entirely, she would have attempted the more public exhibition. A hasty message was despatched to Cromwell, who sent further to the King at Richmond for instructions; and an answer was returned that she might keep her Maundy in her own chamber as Princess Dowager, but if she attempted to hold one in the name of Queen, she and all her officers and those who received it would be guilty of high treason.‡

It would certainly have been a great relief to the King and Anne Boleyn if they could only have got the Emperor to abandon the cause of his kinswoman; and

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* Most probably Walsingham, the Lieutenant, not, as suggested in the foot note at p. 130, Sir William Kingston, the Constable. It appears elsewhere that Mr. Lieutenant was considered to treat his prisoners with too much lenity. *See* pp. 328–9.

† Nos. 327, 429, 501–2, 556. It is clear that the King suspected some such attempt might be made. *See* p. 167.

‡ No.s. 428, 435.

in conversation with the Imperial ambassador, Cromwell was not ashamed to throw out hints that it would be a comfort if the two ladies were got rid of. Why, he said, should the Emperor raise obstacles to a closer alliance with his master merely on their account, seeing that they were mortal, and the death of the Princess would do little harm in comparison with the great good which would result from a perfect understanding?* Another time he made his meaning even more apparent by the very fact that he did not utter it completely. It was the Princess, he said, who created all the difficulty, "and if it pleased God ———"; but the sentence was left unfinished.† "They think day and night," wrote Chapuys to Granvelle, "of getting rid of these good ladies."‡ Anne Boleyn continually spoke of them as rebels and traitresses deserving death; and the Imperial ambassador saw, with alarm and pain, that her influence, which last year had seemed on the decline, was now making itself more and more apparent, and that she grew more haughty than ever as the King advanced in cruelty.§ The execution of the Carthusians, and afterwards of Fisher and Sir Thomas More, struck new terrors into the hearts of Katharine and the Princess Mary, and raised the alarm of their friends to a pitch to which it had never risen before.‖

But these acts were like the acts of a desperate man. Henry had no sincere friends upon the Continent. He had failed to establish a closer alliance with France. He had made a mistake in his alliance with Lubeck. It was well for him, perhaps, that the Emperor was away on an expedition to distant Tunis, though doubtless, even if he had remained in Spain or Germany, there was

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* No. 429 (p. 165.) † No. 556. ‡ No. 431.
§ No. 666. ‖ Nos. 684, 1105–6.

no fear that Charles would have bestirred himself in the interests of his aunt and cousin one whit beyond the point in which they coincided with his own.* To cool his zeal in their behalf Henry might still, perhaps, cultivate an alliance with the German Protestants; † but there was little appearance on their part of sympathy with his proceedings. At home the King could rely only on the sympathy of Anne Boleyn and a little company of courtiers; and their spirit, like his own, was embittered by failure and disappointment. Everywhere the political horizon was dark, except in one single quarter. In Ireland the Fitzgeralds had been crushed. The Deputy Skeffington had besieged and taken Maynooth, and there was more appearance now of the land being brought into subjection than there had been for years."‡

With this brief review of the principal matters of interest in the present volume, we must leave the reader to make further use of it at his own discretion. But, before concluding, it seems desirable to communicate a few personal details recently obtained regarding one whose despatches have formed for some time past the most marked and valuable feature of the present work. The Imperial ambassador, Eustace Chapuys, was a native of Annecy, in Savoy, where a college founded by him still exists. He was born in the year 1499, and was therefore only 30 years old when he was first sent to England, in 1529. For some further particulars I am

* See his cautious memorial on English affairs, No. 1115.

† For this purpose Barnes was sent abroad in July. See No. 1062, 1077–8. At this time Melancthon had been invited to France, and Henry feared that Francis, if he could strengthen himself against the Emperor by an alliance with the German Protestants, would be independent of England and cast him off.

‡ For a brief account of the progress of affairs in Ireland down to the capture of Maynooth, *see* No. 449. For further particulars *see* Nos. 222, 382, 397, 448, 485, 594, 621, 783, 880–81.

indebted to the kindness of the mayor of Annecy, who, in answer to my inquiries, wrote to me as follows:—

"M. Eustache Chappuis est né à Annecy, en 1499, et est décédé à Louvain (Belgique) le 16 janvier 1556.

"Le 24 juillet 1517, Chappuis fut élu official de l'evêque Jean-Louis de Savoie, et prêta serment en cette qualité le 17 août suivant; doyen du Vullionex le 11 août 1521. Il devint ensuite conseiller intime du duc de Savoie qu'il servit dans diverses ambassades. L'Empereur Charles V., frappé de son éloquence, le retint à son service et l'envoya à François I. et Henry VIII.

"Chappuis avait étudié à Turin et fut condisciple de Bonivard, dont il peut être regardé comme le pendant et le contre-partie en politique.

"Eustache Chappuis fonda, par son testament du 13 décembre 1551, deux collèges, l'un à Annecy, pour les premières études, et l'autre à Louvain, pour les études complémentaires de droit, de médecine, et de théologie. Le testateur laisse une somme de deux mille cinq cents écus au soleil, à convertir en revenus annuels, à fin d'assurer le progrès et le développement des études littéraires dans la dite ville.

"Les Archives de la Société Florimontane d'Annecy abondent en renseignements sur Eustache Chappuis. Un séjour à Annecy me paraît indispensable si vous tenez à avoir de plus amples informations à son sujet."

I have only now to repeat acknowledgments already made in former volumes; first, to Mr. Friedmann, to whom I am still indebted for a few abstracts of documents at Paris besides those which have been already published; and secondly to my friends, Messrs. Martin and Brodie of this office, for their continued assistance and coöperation, which, though rendered only as a matter of official duty, has been always given with a zeal and willingness deserving my most grateful thanks.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1535.

1 Jan. Vienna Archives.

1. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

There is little to write, but as a messenger is going, must mention that, as no reply has come from the Emperor, and Darcy had not yet been able to get leave to retire to his country, Chapuys had refrained (*je me suis deppousché*) from sending to him, considering the danger of any intelligence between them being detected. Nor did Darcy send anyone to Chapuys till three days ago, when he sent a priest of his, who comes from Hainault, for news, saying that there was nothing he desired more than to speak with me when he should have got leave to retire to his country. He sent by the priest a handsome sword as a present, which I fancy was to indicate indirectly that times were ripe "pour jouer des couteaulx." I am the more inclined to believe in a hidden meaning, because he had long before sent me a gold *pensée*, well enamelled, begging me to keep it. I doubt not he will be very glad to hear that the earl of Northumberland is not too well pleased either with the King or with his ministers, as the said Earl's physician informed me two days ago, declaring that his master had said the whole realm was so indignant at the oppressions and enormities now practised, that if the Emperor would make the smallest effort, the King would be ruined. The King's only hope was in the Turk, of whose strength those here shamefully boast. The Earl then began to enlarge on the arrogance and malice of the King's lady, saying that lately she had spoken such shameful words to the duke of Norfolk as one would not address to a dog, so that he was compelled to quit the chamber. In his indignation he declared himself to one to whom he did not generally show good-will, and uttered reproaches against the said Lady, of which the least was to call her "grande putain." In the evening there arrived from Scotland one who had been my servant. He was bringing letters from your Majesty's ambassador in Scotland, but they were taken from him at the frontier. He said he had seen the said ambassador embark for Flanders. The ambassador had been well received. He said also they were very angry at the French for refusing the marriage promised to the King. With the said man returned from Scotland a nuncio of the late Pope, who did not venture to go by sea, and was taken at the frontier. There is some talk that the King means to send into Scotland, I know not for what, "mais il ne fault qui ce soit matiere ou il faille esperit ne arest presque (*parceque?*) il est question que le S^r^ Vuillyam frere du duc de Norfforc est celluy que doit avoir la charge." The Princess has been informed that, by virtue of the statute lately passed, which has been made more severe against those who refuse to swear and acknowledge the second mar-

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1. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

riage, after these holydays she must renounce her title and take the oath, and that on pain of her life she must not call herself Princess or her mother Queen, but that if ever she does she will be sent to the Tower. She will never change her purpose, nor the Queen either. The Council here, owing to what has been discovered in France touching the Zwinglian heresy, have prohibited a book printed here a year ago in English, which is full of the said heresy. I am told also that of late the Chancellor has caused 15 books of the New Testament in English to be burned. Booksellers have been forbidden to sell or keep a prognostication lately made in Flanders, which threatens the King with war and misfortune this year; and some of the leading men of the Council have said that, matters being as they are, nothing is wanted to set the realm topsy turvy but to translate and publish the said prognostication in English. The Governor and Burgomaster of Belguez (Berghes) have come with a good company to treat, as it is said, in anticipation of the "festes" which are held at Belguez. I am told the King and Council care little about their coming, giving the people to understand that they have come for fear the English take other measures, and that they would not obey the Emperor if he forbade intercourse. I am told a kinsman of Kildare made overtures to deliver him to the King's men; and Kildare, being informed of it, gave such a banquet to those who watched him as they intended to give him,—took 500 or 600 of them along with his said kinsman, and sent them to execution. I am inclined to think this true, because of late Cromwell has several times said that before many days the said Kildare would be brought hither prisoner. London, 1 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 5.

1 Jan. R. O. **2.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

I have now satisfied your request and Mr. Norris's, and send a collation, trusting that Chr. Draper, whom you name a clerk, is in orders; else he must take them as soon as possible. Cawod, 29 Dec. 1534.

P.S.—You will remember I was desired to prorogue the Convocation by the King's writ till 4 Feb. next. I beg to know his pleasure whether to prorogue it further. I have desired the master of the Savoy to solicit a writ either for dissolution or prorogation. Cawod, 1 Jan. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Jan. R. O. **3.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

Thanks Cromwell for stopping the suit of my lord of Norwich's obligation, as the master of the Savoy has written to him. Has already paid my said Lord 50*l.*, and has his acquittance, signed by him and one Bellamye, who received it of the Abp.'s brother. Begs Cromwell to forbear the remaining 50*l.* till Hilary twelve months, after the discharge of Dr. Powell's obligation, which he hopes to discharge at Hilary twelvemonth, paying 50*l.* this Hilary. Has so many creditors, can only hope to despatch them in six or seven years. Has desired the master of the Savoy to move Cromwell about certain fishgarths which the abps. of York have had time out of mind, as appears by an assize of Edw. I. Is content they be viewed by indifferent commissioners, not of York, and plucked up if they annoy in any way. Cawod, 1 Jan. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Jan. Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 50. B. M. **4.** SIR JOHN FITZJAMES to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter stating that he wishes to name one man for the clerkship of the assize in his circuit. Intended to give the place to his wife's son, Moris Barkeley, a younger brother, bred up with Stubbis,

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late "prenytorie" of the Common Pleas, and asks Cromwell to respite the matter until he comes to London at the beginning of next term. Redlinche, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, Supreme Secretary to the King's majesty. *Endd.:* My lord Chief Justice.

1 Jan. R. O.

5. LAURENCE STAUBER to CROMWELL.

Sends news collected among the German princes. Did not dare to commit his letters to the King to an ordinary messenger. Has sent them therefore under cover to Cromwell, whom he begs to deliver them in person. Neuuenmarckt, at the Court of Frederick Count Palatine, 1 Jan. 1535.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Jan. R. O.

6. JEANIE BEAUJEU (?) to LORD LISLE.

We are at St. Germain, and regret the good cheer you made us. Your servant, the bearer, spoke to me about some wines at Rouen when the Admiral was holding the estates there. I have heard the Admiral speak about making you such a present when he came into Burgundy, and I will solicit it for you. It is of his own growth, and there will be none for a year. I hope, however, to present you with some from the Admiral sooner than you think. I am at your service, with all the gentlemen of the Admiral. St. Germain en Laye, "ce primier jour dan 1534." *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

2 Jan. R. O.

7. JOHN SMYTH, of Paules, to CROMWELL.

This is to thank you for your kindness in my suit for the vicarage of Stepney.† I said the suit was at the suggestion of my brother-in-[law], Dr. Layton, patron of the said vicarage, who granted me the preferment of it in preference to his own natural brother. I am this day secretly informed that Dr. Layton intends the preferment of his brother or some other, forgetting his former promise, to my great discomfort and the consolation of my unkind brethren. London, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

2 Jan. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 164. B. M.

8. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE (HANNAERT).

* * * * *

To the proposal for the marriage of the Princess of England to the third son of the French king, the said King replies that it is not in the Emperor's power to treat of it, and he does not see how it could be brought about while the king of England is living and his friend. Feels sure that if [Hannaert] has told him what the Emperor wrote, he would have understood, what the Emperor's letters and Nassau's instructions show, that this proposal is not based on the supposition that the Princess is in the Emperor's power, and is not intended to prejudice the honor, conscience or estate of the king of England, nor to break the alliance between him and Francis, but rather that Francis may see the affection and good-will which the Emperor has to please him, and for the aggrandisement of his sons, and to do a friendly and honorable act to the king of England for the repose of his conscience and the comfort of his subjects.

† The vicarage of Stepney was vacant by the deprivation of Miles Willen, and was filled up by the appointment of Simon Heynes, S.T.P., on the 29 Jan. 1534[-5]. *See* Newcourt, I. 740.

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8. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE (HANNAERT)—*cont.*

Touching what the King says about this marriage, that giving up his son's pretensions to Milan would be giving up a certainty for an uncertainty, the Emperor does not mean to argue (*tornar en razonamiento*) that his sons cannot lay any claim to Milan on account of what is past, and Francis understands fully the peremptory reasons concerning this; but it appears to the Emperor that this marriage would not be unsuitable or difficult, and, in the course of nature, would be much more profitable. Would not have proposed it but from good-will to him. * * * Madrid, 2 Jan. 1535.

Sp., pp. 20. *Modern copy. The original is docketed as a translation of a French despatch; but it would appear rather to be a first draft of the despatch of 5 Jan.*

Ibid. f. 174. 2. Another modern copy, *pp.* 17.

2 Jan. **9.** CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 183. B. M.

Instructions for the count of Reulix, master of the Emperor's household, who left Madrid 2 Jan. 1535 for Italy, Germany and Flanders.

The only reference to England is in a paragraph about the prospect of the French king instigating the duke of Gueldres to make war on Flanders, and persuading the English to attack Gravelines.

Sp., pp. 36. *Modern copy.*

3 Jan. **10.** SIR ADAM OTTERBURN to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. v. 15.

Wrote lately by a servant of the King. Thinks the restraint against Englishmen selling horses to Scotchmen should now cease. Desires a licence for James's servants to buy horses in England. Edinburgh, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Jan. **11.** ——— to THOS. BROKE.

R. O.

Thanks him for his good cheer when last in London. The prior of Tutbury is at the point of death. Recommends the sub-prior, Dan Arthur Meverell. He is an honest man and a gentleman well born. Wishes Broke to speak to Mr. Secretary for him. Understands he is his kinsman, born in the house of Trowley in Staffordshire, out of which house, as he is informed, Mr. Secretary is come, "as of one of the daughters of one Meverell."

Has not written to Mr. Secretary for lack of familiar acquaintance, though he once made suit to him for a kinswoman, who by his goodness was made abbess of Wilton. 3 Jan.

Desires to be recommended to Broke's wife, good Mrs. Flaxton and Robt. Melsom.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Flete Strete, at the Kyngis Hedde.

Endd. in a modern hand: The commendation of Arthur Meverell to be made prior of Tutbury in Staffordshire, vij. Jan. 1613.

And by another writer: He was my godfather, and I knew him a comely grave man.

3 Jan. **12.** JOHN COKESON, Water-bayly of Calais, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has, both in person and through John Broke, his son-in-law, asked Cromwell to let him have again the "droytes" of his office. He enjoyed these until Sir Rob. Wyngfelde, being deputy, withdrew them. As for the "castyng downe of Mr. Wyngfeldis marris," is certain lord Lisle, the King's deputy, will have showed that it would save 200*l.* or 300*l.* to grant them to the King's subjects in common. Asks Cromwell's favor to get a patent for the inhabitants of the parishes of Froyton, Nele and Shentercase, to have 70 years' lease of a small portion of ground "marris," abutting on

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these parishes. Understands that Cromwell has got for Mr. Palmer, knight porter of Calais, all the King's lands "late in the tenure of Sand Ingfelde." This is a specially good deed, for "they" used to feed "harlottes and enemies, exiling frome them all Englishmen," for they abhorred all Englishmen, and said that they held of the Pope. He got a grant from the King of 100 acres of the land in Pitham, and when they could not show proofs that they held it of the Pope, they were constrained to allow that they held all their land of the King. Asks that John Broke, sometime vintner in London, may have, in company with John Broke, constable, the writer's son-in-law, a place in the Exchequer of Calais, vacant by the promotion of Ric. Blount to a spear's place. Calais, 3 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Jan. R. O. **13.** W. Frankelyn, Priest, to Cromwell.

In consequence of your letters for a search to be made in the King's interest as to the foundation of the hospital of Our Lady in Bothum, called the Horsfair, we have spoken with John Good, late receiver to master Withers within the province of York; but he refused to deliver anything to us. We said, as commission was granted by the Ordinary to inquire who was the true founder, "the King's interest was to have sight for his title as heir unto Bruse, and otherwise for lack of heirs of the first founders." But he still refused, and finally said he would show them to Cromwell and the Council. My lord Archbishop then sent his chancellor to York to command him to produce the evidence, and he said he had sent them to London. We then made search in my Lord's registers, where we find that divers men of the names of Bruse, Nevill, Pykering, Eure, Marshall and Eglesfelde have presented as founders, but by what title we cannot find. York, 4 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

4 Jan. R. O. **14.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Delivered his gift to the King on New Year's day, in the presence of Mr. Nores. Has not yet been able to despatch his other business. Has delivered his letter to my lord of Canterbury at Knowll. He is willing to see everything redressed, and will send you two preachers of his own appointment. I send his letter. Some think his Grace will be there this Lent, but he has not yet got his licence. I send you the abridgment of the statutes, but the statutes are not yet out. London, 4 Jan. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

4 Jan. R. O. **15.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

I wrote by Hercules, and sent such things as you commanded. On New Year's day, by the hands of Mr. Taylor, the Queen's receiver, I delivered your gift to her Grace. While waiting in the place where her New Year's gifts "were appointing," her Grace came in and asked me how you liked Calais? I said, well, and that you wished her many new years. Mr. Receiver then told me he thought she would send you a gift by one of her Wardrobe. I have done little of my Lord's business yet on account of the holidays, but I hope his affairs will speed well. Mr. Roll has discharged Glyn's matter, and has therein "demerited" one piece of French wine. He wishes to know what sum you would give to have possession of lord "Dawby's" lands. Mr. John Basset should be here before next term. I delivered your gifts to Mr. Secretary and Norres; and Mr. Bryan says he will wear his for your Ladyship's sake. London, 4 Jan. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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5 Jan. R. O. **16.** Sir Thomas Clifford to Cromwell.

Sends two letters from himself, one to the King and the other to Cromwell, which he has written at the request of the king of Scots communicated in a letter received last night. No news. Redress goes well forwards, and the Borders on both sides are in good stay. Berwick, 5 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromewell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

5 Jan. R. O. St. P. VII. 582. **17.** G. da Casale to Cromwell.

Wrote lately to Peter Vannes. The dispute between the duke of Urbino and the Pope daily increases. The Pope is proceeding by law. The Duke has fortified Camerino. The Duchess has retired into Lombardy. The Duke's cavalry have entered the duchy of Urbino, and in consequence, although the heads of the factions at Perugia were exiled on condition that they should enjoy their property, the inferior people of the other faction have entered the town at the instigation of the duke of Urbino. Thinks the Pope will make an agreement with the duke of Ferrara for money. The French have a good opportunity now of uniting the Pope to themselves. Cromwell will hear the Hungarian news from Vannes. The Prothonotary will take the first opportunity of going thither. The Turk will winter in Syria. Rome, 5 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

5 Jan. Vienna Archives. **18.** Charles V. to Chapuys.

We received on Christmas day three letters from you of the 18th and 28th Nov. and 5th ult., showing how matters are in England, both spiritual and temporal, and we regret that they do not proceed more favorably to the service of God and the peace of Christendom. I am much pleased with the wise and discreet language you have held about the admiral of France, both at his arrival and since, and the conversations you have had with him. I am also glad to be informed of what you have been able to learn about his charge, especially as regards the proposal of marriage for our cousin the Princess of England, in which matter the French king proceeds very strangely and not with the sincerity we wished to use towards him in the charge we lately gave to Nassau. We send, for your information as to the state of matters between us and France, a copy of a late despatch from viscount Hannaert touching the language the king of France has used with him, with our answer. By this you will see what has passed touching the charge of Nassau, especially as to the marriages, both of the Infanta, our only daughter, with the Dauphin, which have been proposed by his father, and that of the princess Mary with the duke of Angoulême, which you will use as you think fit in promoting our purpose for the peace of Christendom and resistance of its common enemies. On this subject you may speak, when opportunity occurs, for our justification, of the zeal we bear to the public weal. You may also explain to the English our reason for equipping an army and fleet, that the matter may not be taken otherwise than it is. Let us know as soon as convenient what they say upon these subjects. A few days ago there returned to us mâitre Godscalke, whom, as you know, we had sent to the king of Scots. By his report, and by the written answer he has brought from the said King, we find that he would be very glad to have in marriage our said cousin of England; but, thinking it impossible that she should be delivered to him, he desires us to suggest someone else of our blood for him to marry. On which subject we make him such answer as you will see by the copy which we send with this; so that, in conformity therewith, you will consider if there be any means of getting away (*retirer*) the said Princess; on which subject you will inform us on the

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first opportunity, as well as what has happened in Ireland since your letters, and if the news reported of the earl of Kildare are confirmed. Madrid, 5 Jan. 1534.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

5 Jan. Granvelle Papers, II. 264.

19. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Concerning the Emperor's desire for peace and union and the negotiations for the marriage of his daughter with the Dauphin, and the resistance against the Turk.

As to the marriage between our cousin of England (Mary) and the third son of the French king, which he says is not at our disposition nor practicable during the life of the king of England, Charles's letters to his ambassador and the charge of the count of Nassau will have shown him that the proposition was only in case Mary came into his power, and nothing was intended prejudicial to the honor or conscience of the king of England nor to interfere with any alliances between him and France, but to show Francis the Emperor's good-will to him and to do a friendly act toward the king of England.

Denies the truth of what Francis has said, that he is willing to treat for granting him the duchy of Milan if he will give up the king of England * * *. Madrid, 5 Jan. 1534.

Fr.

6 Jan. Cleop. E. IV. 126. B. M.

20. RITES OF THE CHURCH.

Indictment of Robt. Vaws, parson of Over Wallop, Hants, not a priest, for saying in a sermon on Jan. 6, 26 Hen. VIII., "All they do tread Almighty God under their feet that will not believe in the new law"; for refusing to allow his parishioners to maintain lights before images in the parish church, saying it is but pomp and pride, and the saints shall do us no good; and for not suffering women who are purified to offer candles before Our Lady.

ii. Answer of the accused:—

1. As to his not being a priest, if he could see a clear and perfect definition of one, it would appear what he lacked. Was instituted and admitted by the archbishop of Canterbury. Has offered himself to Stephen bishop of Winchester to receive whatever is requisite to the making of a priest, if it can be proved by God's word that he lacks anything.

2. The sentence of which he is accused is gathered from a place that he rehearsed in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

3. Has done what he could to put Christ, who is the very light of the world, before his people, but has not letted their popish holiness in image worship with any resistance. Withdrew his example and denied them money when they asked it for that purpose. When they were offended thereat, could do no less than show what he had read and what authority moved him.

4. The saints which they buy of the carvers were set up not for sacrifice, but to be laymen's books. The bishops and priests have kept Christ's gospel in silence, and committed the teaching of the people to such dumb masters, so that the scholars have received much of their masters' properties; viz., they have eyes without sight, &c. Prays God that the people may have eyes and ears to see and hear Christ, hid so long with popery.

5. Was accused at the Archdeacon's visitation on 21 June of keeping his benefice without a dispensation. A year ago exhibited the testament of our Lord to Stephen bishop of Winchester as a sufficient dispensation for the holding of his spiritual office and the charge of the church of Over Wallop and the parishioners' souls. Considers this charge to be no worldly preferment, but a heavy burden, exposing him to hatred, persecution and death.

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20. Rites of the Church—*cont.*

6. Is accused of keeping a woman. Never made vow to the contrary, "but plain exception of all ungodly bondage," wherefore he is at liberty to have a wife. Whether the cure of souls and honest matrimony may stand together by the authority of God's holy letters, he refers to the judgment of Christ's Church.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd. at f.* 127**b.*

6 Jan. R. O. **21.** Thomas Lord Lawarr to Cromwell.

I send you a poor remembrance for the new year, thanking you for your manifold goodness to me. At my poor house, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Jan. Harl. MS. 283, f. 14. B. M. **22.** Sir Perus Dutton to Henry VIII.

When the King granted the stewardship of Halton to Sir Edw. Nevell, he commanded that Dutton should have the exercising thereof. Has brought it into better order than it was before, and has put his men in readiness to serve the King. Has lately received letters from Nevell, bidding him pay 100 marks for the office, which he might hold during the nonage of his son-in-law John Savage. Sent him the money, but then he would not receive it, in consequence of the sinister labor and offers of money made by Sir Wm. Brereton. The fee is but 100*s.* a year. If he is so soon put from it, his adversaries would greatly rejoice, for it would be thought that he had committed some offence. Begs the King to write to Nevell, that he may continue in the office. His house and manor of Dutton is within the circuit thereof. Dutton, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2. Petition of Sir John Done to the King.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 15. B. M. Begs him to command John Baker, his Attorney-General, to prosecute Sir Piers Dutton, sheriff of Chester, and Rauf Mannyng, his undersheriff, for divers misdemeanors, or else to send a commission to Robt. earl of Sussex to examine the matter.

Vellum.

Ibid. f. 16. ii. Misdemeanors committed by Sir Piers Dutton and Rauf Manning.

With the intention of procuring untrue inquests, they have returned Dutton's servants upon many panels, of which two instances are given in 27 Hen. VIII., forfeiting thereby for each offence 40*l.* by the statute of 23 Hen. VI. They have taken money for the return of writs. Dutton has caused his servants to kill the King's deer, under color of his rangership of the forest of Mara and Mondrom. His servants caused a riot to be made against the servants of Sir John Done, forester of the said forest, and prevented them from fetching in a strayed hart.

Geo. Holford, Rauf Mannyng and William Glasier tried to induce Peter Feldaye, prisoner in Chester Castle, to "appeche" Piers Bryen, one of Done's servants, by a promise of pardon. After refusing at first, he did so, and Bryen was committed to the Tower for 18 weeks. Dutton has now obtained a *supersedeas* to prevent anyone from suing him or his servants.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

7 Jan. R. O. **23.** Archdeaconry of Oxford.

Account of Will. Walker, receiver of Nic. Wylson, S.T.P., archdeacon of Oxford during the time of this account, from 6 Nov. 1533 to 4 Jan. following according to the computation of the English Church, 1534 (*sic*).

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Total charge, 100*l.* 20*s.* 3½*d.* (*sic*); discharge, 47*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*, leaving a balance of 53*s.* 2*d.*, which he paid to master Secretary Cromwell, to the King's use, 7 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* Walker.
Large paper, pp. 2.

7 Jan. R. O. **24.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.
Wrote to you this day by Sir Oliver of Mr. Saymer's award, and the delivery of your mule to Mr. Secretary, and how Tison was rewarded by his kinsman for the carriage of the mule, which pleased him but easily. Sir Edw. Saymer hath not received the award. I wish he would refuse it. Has made Boyes' bill for 8*d.* There is no news of the King's going over. Had it not been for Mr. Syllyard, Mr. Basset would have been appointed of the Chamber in Lincoln's Inn. London, 7 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Jan. R. O. **25.** HENRY VIII. to the ABBOT AND MONASTERY OF BARNSLEY.
Requests them to give him at this next voidance the nomination to the parsonage of Redriff, as the vicar of Camerwell's brother, to whom they have given it, has a sufficient living in Suffolk. Greenwich, 8 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed with a stamp.*
P. 1. *Add.*

8 Jan. R. O. **26.** SIR GEORGE THROKMARTON to SIR FRANCIS BRYAN.
Hears that he has been greatly hindered to the King, by whom he does not know, and that the King is displeased with him. Asks Brian's intercession in order that he may be allowed to answer for himself, according to the King's promise, made to him at the last prorogation. Coughton, 8 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*

8 Jan. R. O. **27.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.
Received your letter in favour of my friend Rokewood for the searchership of Oyes scluse, and moved the King in that behalf. I suppose that Rokewood is one of them who is unfortunate in this world, for the King asked me whether the said Rokewood were not bailly there, and on my answering "Yes," "Well," said his Grace, "think you that it is meet that I "shall put both the baillyship and the searchership in one man's hands? "No, ner I will not." Howbeit the King would have given it to him if it had been reasonable. Greenwich, 8 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Jan. R. O. **28.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.
Asking his favor in behalf of Sir John Burnell in the election to the mastership of the Maison Dieu. He has been much commended to the writer by the old master. Begs that Cromwell's servant John Antony may take pain to come [at this] time for the purpose. Canterbury, ... viij. Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Badly mutilated.*

8 Jan. R. O. **29.** JOHN WENDON to CROMWELL.
Sends him a fat swan and a fat crane. Boston, 8 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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8 Jan. R. O. **30.** JOHN BARRY to LADY LISLE.

He and John Barry of Dowlond stand bound to the King for her ladyship in 40*l.* for the payment of a sum of money at a date which is now three years past, for which they have been vexed at the King's suit, and are now in greater danger than ever. The King's Attorney has delivered four proclamations against them to master Roll into Devonshire. Thinks Barry has neglected to put her Ladyship into remembrance. Exeter, 8 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

9 Jan. **31.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

See Vol. VII., Nos. 921, 1024, 1121, 1216, 1347, and 1594.

The only remaining acknowledgment of Supremacy in Rymer's list, is that of—

R. O. Rym. XIV. 496. The priory of St. Gregory without Canterbury, 9 Jan. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by prior John and 6 others.

9 Jan. R. O. **32.** ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

Writes by Sir Geo. Lawson, from whose gentleness he has much comfort. Has written by Mr. Norres' servant to know the King's pleasure whether Convocation, which was prorogued by the King's writ to 4 Feb. next, shall be further prorogued or dissolved. Cawod, 9 Jan. 1534.

Thanks him for favor shown to his "regester" in obtaining the collectorship of the first fruits. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

9 Jan. R. O. **33.** THOS. TEBOLDE to the EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

Has heard by the report of a gentleman of the French Court to a High Almain, that the French king has sent the abbot of St. Ambrose in Bourges as ambassador to the duke of Saxony. He is learned and eloquent, and last summer, was two or three times in legacy with the landgrave of Hessao and duke of Wystenberge. Has heard that the baylyve of Roan has gone on an embassy to England, being accompanied as far as Rouen by the duke of Longfylde. While the Duke was stopping at the house of a tenant of his between Chartiers and Roan, he said that he was sent for to have gone in embassy himself, and on the tenant's expressing surprise at his having refused, he answered furiously that he could not endure to speak or reason with such mad heretic knaves and wretches, but if the King would send him with a host he would be most ready to go and destroy them. The Duke's servants reported that the French king had lately received letters from the Emperor moving him to send the baylyve to the king of England, to admonish him to see correction upon heretics, or else the Emperor and he to make war on him. From these words the said tenant feared that war would follow, of which he reckoned Normans would have the chief part; and he spoke of it to a rich man living near, who wrote to his son studying in Orliance, a friend of Tebolde's, to ask Tebolde if there were prospect of war, and whether all England was addicted to heresy. Replied that both were false. Cannot believe that the French king intends war. Encloses certain fantasies touching divers princes in Italian, which he has caused to be translated into English. What he wrote about Dr. Stella and Budæus being accused of heresy in Paris is not true of them, but of two other councillors. No one has been put to death in Orleans for these heresies, and the only one condemned is a man who "painted the Pope in a tennisplay, hanging him upon a pair of gallows." He has fled, but if taken will have his tongue and one of his hands cut off and then burned. His image is painted with a fire

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about him, and is hung upon a pair of gallows in the middle of the market place.

The receiver of Brytanne, about whom he wrote before Christmas, is condemned to be burned at Paris with his wife, one of the most beautiful ladies in France. His father will be publicly punished, lose his goods and be banished.

The French king is very earnest in this persecution, probably to win the favor of this new Pope, for he has no such zeal in himself. He suffered the Italian friar sent him by the Pope to preach before him and his Court most liberally last Lent; and by his sufferance and authority master Gerarde chaplain to the queen of Navarre, preached most liberally last Easter and summer, although the doctors of the university of Paris and the common people greatly resisted. He has also made a league with the High Almains, and daily "inserches" it more and more, both with the Sacramentarians and the Lutherans. Orliance, St. William's Even.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. "Impresi di tutti gli Signori."

1. Clement VII.:—A mule laden with gold, ridden by a Turk, who holds a urinal in his hand, and turns to a king who conducts him, and says, "Nescio an odio vel amore dignus sit." 2. The Emperor Charles:—A painter, painting the emperor with Fortune holding him by the arm, and saying to Fortune "Non me derelinquas usque in finem, quia finis coronat." 3. The French king:—A pope helping the King to climb a tree with golden fruits, and a woman saying "In vanum laboraverunt." 4. The Turk:—Birds on a tree, and a sparrowhawk, with the motto "Circuit quærens quem devoret, cui resistite forte et in fide." 5. The king of England:—The King standing between Christ, Moses and Mahomet, saying, "Quo me vertam nescio." 6. The duke of Savoy:—A tortoise with his head and feet under his shell, with the motto "Non movebor a generatione in generationem usque in finem." 7. The duke of Milan:—The north wind (*La bisa*) devouring a man, St. Ambrose striking it with a whip, saying "Qui devorat plebem meam sicut escam panis." 8. The Venetians:—A sleeping lion, with several of the stronger animals round him, and a wolf coming out of a cave (*una tanna*), with the motto about the lion, "Domine quando hæc erunt?" 9. The Genoese:—Christ at table with a number of Genoese, with the motto, "Amen dico vobis, omnes vos me tradituri estis." 10. The duke of Ferrara:—A duke digging for gold in the sand, and a groom coming from a stable, who throws to him "le dame" (horse dung?) with the motto "Quærit aurum ex stercore." 11. Duke of Mantua:—A gipsy with her hair dishevelled and tearing her cheeks, saying "Anxiatus est spiritus meus in me, et defecit, quoniam dereliquit me virtus mea." 12. Antony de Leva:—A demoniac on a chair and a priest exorcising him, the spirit saying to the priest "Intravi ego ad interitum spiritus et carnis suæ quoniam a planta pedis usque ad verticem non est in eo sanitas." 13. The duke of Urbino:—The Duke on foot with a naked sword in his hand, and a garment under his feet, with the motto "Diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem." 14. The marquis of Saluze:—An altar with a Christ above, and on the other side many devils bound, and the Marquis in the middle, saying "Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo."

Ital., pp. 2.

10 Jan. **34.** JOHN BISHOP OF BANGOR to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sorry for his long absence from Hampshire. Recommends to him his waterman, who desires to be a "saudeure" (soldier?) in Calais. If any room of 6*d.* or 8*d.* a day were void, would be glad that he should have it. From the monastery of Hide, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lissley's good lordship at Calais.

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10 Jan. R. O. **35.** JOHN BISHOP OF BANGOR to LADY LISLE.

I am very desirous of hearing of the health of you and lord Lisle, and of seeing you both in Hampshire, which I hope may be shortly. I have written to lord Lisle in favour of a servant of mine, and beg you to be a mediator for him. The monastery of Hide, 10 Jan.

I hope Mr. George and Mr. James are in good health. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

10 Jan. Corpus Ref. II. 822. **36.** MELANCHTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Returned yesterday from Cassel, whither the Macedonian (landgrave of Hesse) had summoned him and Bucer.

Wants to know the object of the Emperor's preparations. Many think a French war is being commenced. Has heard of the cruelties of the French against those who profess the Gospel. Will consult him about the letters from England which he expects every day; the things about which he wrote do not improve, especially in what concerns those judgments, which are clearly repugnant to our philosophy. 10 Jan. anno xxxv.

Lat.

10 Jan. Granvelle, Papiers d'État, II. 276. **37.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

* * * Asks for information about the heretics at Paris, the outrage committed on the son of the French legate, the treatment of the late Pope's niece, and what is said about Irish affairs and the warlike preparations in France.

Supposes that the Admiral has returned from England. Hears that one point of his charge was to summon the king of England to celebrate the marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess, with protestation that otherwise the French would be released from the treaty, and could marry the Dauphin elsewhere; to which it will be well for the Ambassador to assent as much as he can. Madrid, 5 and 10 Jan.

Fr.

[Jan.] Granvelle, Papiers d'État, II. 282. **38.** GRANVELLE to the IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Has communicated to the Emperor and Council his letters of the 7th and 18th, and his information about the marriage of the princess of England with M. d'Angoulesme, which depends upon the chance of a firm peace and friendship. If they cannot hope for it (as the Ambassador has good reason to suspect), all that is done in favor of Francis will only give him the means of doing worse, to judge from the conversation he has had with you, which you did well to write at length. It is clear from what the English ambassador has said to you, and from what has been disguised in Italy, Germany and elsewhere, about Nassau's voyage and commission, that one cannot negotiate with the said King or his ministers without great caution, there is so little sincerity in them. * * *

Fr.

11 Jan. R. O. **39.** KATHARINE COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

In behalf of a servant of hers who had been accused wrongfully of speaking in drunkenness against the King, which he denied on his trial, and was acquitted, but remains still in prison to the danger of his limbs. Desires a favorable letter to the sheriff for his delivery. Semour, 11 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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12 Jan. R. O. **40.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

Has sent by Hugh Colton the letuse bonnet for my Lord's daughter. It would have been sent before Christmas if the skinner had been as honest as he esteems himself; when he expected to have had the bonnet ready, the skinner refused to make it without earnest. Was with my lord of Essex this Christmas, who thanks lord and lady Lisle for their good wine.

The doe was not delivered for Mr. Densell at the White Hart in Gracyous Street. London, 12 Jan.

Wrote to Mr. Wyndesore, her receiver, before Christmas, for the money, as Hussey can tell.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

12 Jan. R. O. **41.** FRIAR ANDREW, of Genoa, Dominican, to [CROMWELL].

The King yesterday commanded me by Briante to let him have a view of a certain instrument of small expense, useful and easy for carrying large stones for the port at Dover. I have been waiting here, much to my discomfort, as I am old and ignorant of English, and have no interpreter. Please expedite my business, as I want nothing for the things I am willing to give to the King in return for the 250 cr. which he gave me on another occasion.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Begins:* "Mag^ce D. Secretarie. *Endd.:* "1514 (1534?), die 12 Jan."

12 Jan. **42.** ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

See GRANTS *in* JANUARY. *No.* 5.

13 Jan. **43.** HENRY VIII. to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Cleop. E. vi. 225.* B. M.

Commands him to appear before himself and the Council in the Starred Chamber at Westminster, on the morrow after the Purification of Our Lady.

Westm., 13 Jan. *Signed with a stamp.*

Add. Endd.

13 Jan. R. O. **44.** PLATE.

Parcels delivered by the King's commandment by Mr. Norres at Westminster.

A little casket of crimson velvet, with broken gold. A gilt flagon with the King's and Queen's arms, the stopple with a crown imperial. Two plain standing bowls, with H. and A. on the cover. An ewer of mother-of-pearl, garnished with silver and gilt and stones Pots with H. and A. Two great cruses, with lions on the covers holding a scutcheon. A glass of crystal, garnished with silver-gilt. An espoyer, a strainer for oranges, two casting bottles, a pair of snuffers silver and gilt, and a little "perfewne" parcel-gilt. Two great books of the Old Testament and the New. Eight little books of the Bible. A dozen carpets given by Mr. Treasurer. Two carpets of Mr. Russell's gift; one with imagery for an altar, the other for a table. All the virginals that the King bought of the Frenchman.

Delivered by the King's commandment, 13 Jan. A° 26, to Mr. Alvorde's servant, the unicorn's horn; to Mr. Lovekyn, three targets; to Westminster, two cases of recorders, black, seven in one case and nine in the other.

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13 Jan. R. O. **45.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Is glad to hear that Mr. Highefield is recovered. If he had died, I hoped that Whethill should not have enjoyed "it" (his place). Has delivered the piece of Orleans to Mr. Secretary. You may send him the mule as she is. The King's coming to Calais depends on the return of Mons. l'Admiral. Wishes to know what prices he must give for the 70 liveries. Asks what he shall do with the two horns he has received. Has advertised Mr. Secretary of your charges in Mr. Seymour's matter. He will consult with the lord Chancellor. Has no answer yet touching Mr. Hacket's funeral and burial. Thinks Jenyne will bring orders for the same. Is promised the Commission of Sewers by Mr. Secretary. Has had no answer of the toll of Mark and Oye. Such suits are long, as Lacy knows. I send the Acts last passed. My lord William [Howard] is going to Scotland, with presents to the Scotch king, and William Polle to Ireland as provost-marshal. Gives an account of his fees. Would rather stay at home, for his wife's sake. Your servant Smyth is with Mr. Secretary. London, 13 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 Jan. R. O. **46.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I received your letter by Jenyns, and shall see your letters to Soberton conveyed according to your writing. I shall do your command about your frontlet, but would like to know where (whether?) you received it. I shall also do my best about the spices. I have not yet received your book of Smythe. He is now Mr. Secretary's servant. You will learn from my Lord's letter about his affairs. Here are fair behests, and small performance. I shall always be ready to wait on Mr. Basset. I send you the Queen's New Year's gift,—a pair of gold beads, weighing, with their tassels, 5 oz. . . . . [of the] Wardrobe, should have brought them. I have delivered them to Mr. Lacy.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 Jan. R. O. **47.** THOS. LEYGH to LADY LISLE.

I have received your letter of the 28th ult. and the ring by Hussey. Since then I have received a small ring and a silver flagon by Jenyn, who was Mr. Hacket's servant, for which I thank you. I have no leisure to answer other matters in your letter. As to the ring that your Ladyship willed me to send to her that I love best, I suppose it will be my chance to send it to Calais very shortly. And she that I shall send it to, I put no doubt but that she will wear it for my sake.

Desires to be commended to lord Lisle, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Fouler and his wife, and other friends.

Sends a ring of lady Lisle's by the bearer, the ambassador of Flanders. London, 13 Jan. 1534.

Hopes to be at Calais in a fortnight.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

14 Jan. Vienna Archives. **48.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

I have received your Majesty's letters of the 9th ultimo, and informed the Queen and Princess of what concerned them, which has been to their great comfort. I have always done, and shall do, my best to gain the good-will of this people towards your Majesty. It does not cost much trouble, for they are almost all devoted to you. The day before yesterday lord Sands, the King's chamberlain, captain of Guisnes, and one of the best men of war in the kingdom, sent to tell me he was very sorry the times were such that he could not invite me to his house, but your Majesty might be sure that you had the hearts of all this kingdom; and that if you knew the great

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disorder that exists here, and the little hope of making good resistance now that the people were so alienated from the King, you would not delay to apply a remedy. At the least disturbance your Majesty could make, this kingdom would be found in inestimable confusion. The said lord Sands is at his house pretending to be ill, he is so disgusted with the Court, and has sent this message to me by his physician, whom I know. I like to make acquaintance with men of that profession, because they can come and go to all places without suspicion. I have sent no message yet to those mentioned in your letters, because my ordinary messenger is in Flanders.

Nothing is known about news from Ireland, except that about three days ago Cromwell delivered a good sum of money to two Irishmen, and said to some who were present that they had already taken one of the principal of those who had caused trouble there, and that Kildare would be taken and brought hither in a few days. Cromwell also mentioned that the king of France was raising lanceknights about Lorraine and the county of Montbeliard. Kildare has long been threatened, and will take as good care of himself as hitherto. It is true many fear that his men may betray him if he has not money to maintain them. I am told by a good man that about 60 English harquebusiers had entered some tower, but were surprised and driven out by Kildare, leaving their arms behind. I hear the King and Council are much disappointed at hearing nothing from France on the subject of the negotiations between the King and the Admiral, and they fear some intelligence with your Majesty. The King hopes that at an interview with Francis, which he reckons will be very soon, he will break off all other understandings. And to persuade Francis the better to this assembly, in order that he may not excuse himself, as last year, I am told that the King has come to no determination on any of the matters proposed by the Admiral, but put off his answer till the meeting. That was the answer given (among other things) as to the marriage of this princess with the duke of Angoulême; which the Admiral, I am told, took very ill; and still worse what occurred at the feast the King gave him on the eve of his departure, when he, being seated next the Lady, while they were dancing,* she burst into a fit of incontrollable laughter without any occasion. The Admiral frowned, and said, "What, madam, do you laugh at me?" On which she excused herself by saying it was because the King had told her he was going to ask for the Admiral's secretary to amuse her, and that the King had met on the way a lady who made him forget the matter. I don't know if the excuse was accepted as satisfactory. The King, on the other hand, and the Lady were much disappointed that the Admiral showed no pleasure at any attention that was shown to him, even at the Tower of London and the Ordnance.

As to master Godscalke, he must be ere this in Flanders. There is no way of hearing, as no Scotch ambassador has been here since the one who came to swear to the peace, who returned immediately; nor have the English sent any until now. The duke of Norfolk's brother leaves to-morrow, and carries some rich garments to present to the king of Scots, with cloth of gold and silver; and it is said he is to ask James to send back some English Observants who go about preaching there that this king is schismatic. He must also have some other charge, as the Council have met several times. At all events, he will have leisure to inquire about the business of Godscalke, and will probably again solicit James to be present at the proposed interview. People are astonished at the despatch of so stupid and indiscreet a man. I hear also he is to present a Barbary horse and three other great horses.

I have not been able to learn more about the count de Hui, except that I hear he got a very meagre present, and left ill-content. Eight days ago

* *Pensant* que l'on dansoit,' *qu.* error for "pendant"?

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48. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Norfolk sent to tell me that his master, desiring to be frank with the Emperor, wished to communicate to me certain letters lately written to him by one named Jacques, a native of Bruges, who had left the Court of your Majesty, where he was halberdier, for some homicide; and after he had taken refuge in France, as I was informed, not only by him but by the treasurer of Besançon, who was then ambassador in that country, that he had done service to the Emperor, I took him into my service, but did not feel I could trust him, and got rid of him. He then returned to France, entered the service of Mons. de Likerke, fled to Scotland for another homicide, and at last, as I wrote a few days ago, has arrived here. He relates in the said letters several services he has done to your Majesty, which, he says, have been ill-requited, charging you with avarice and ingratitude more than any other prince; for which reason he offered, through the duke of Norfolk, to do service to this king against your Majesty, and said he would endeavour to get into my service again to play the spy and let them know when I sent off despatches. He informed them also of the day that messire Gouschalke left your Majesty, and when he embarked for Flanders, saying that Kildare had accompanied him through Ireland with 500 horses till he embarked for Scotland, and that he had given Kildare all the ordnance in the zabre that brought him from Spain, and that he had done all he wanted in Scotland, so that your Majesty, who wanted to usurp everything, with the aid of the Irish and Scotch (who were now very bad Frenchmen on account of the refusal of the promised marriage), would make an expedition against England, although it would be fruitless, and that messire Gotschalke, who had once been chancellor of king Christiern, would conduct the affairs of your Majesty as unhappily as those of his late master. He said also that Gotschalke was very angry at him because he would not take some letters to Kildare in Ireland, and that he had some words with him, which, as he wrote, he did not wish to let me know. He said also in the said letters that he was kinsman of the provost of Cassel, who was formerly here as ambassador from your Majesty.

Having considered the whole matter, I told the gentleman, and sent word to the duke of Norfolk that there could have been no danger of the said Jacques doing mischief, for there was not the smallest chance of my taking him into my service again, and, moreover, that even if he were there and understood all I did, he could not have reported anything but what was honorable; it would rather have done me good by showing that things were quite otherwise from what was suspected. Nevertheless, I thanked them for what was a really friendly turn done to your Majesty and myself, adding that I would hereafter thank them in person. The Duke answered my messenger that if I would come to him he would await me at the place where the King's ships are built, halfway between Greenwich and this town. Next morning I was there at the appointed hour. The Duke and the treasurer Fitzwilliam had been waiting for me some time, being anxious to show me two ships which were then on land, the one finished and the other not. In doing which the Duke several times said it was a good thing for a king of England to be provided with such vessels to inspire awe in those who wished to attack him, and that he thought with these two, and four or five in the river before them, they could fight the whole world. He also said that your Majesty would have much trouble with Barbarossa, who was "taille" (?) not only to waste Sicily but also several other countries, and they had also news that Barbarossa was "*paisible*" of Tunis, and that the Turk was arming in great force at Constantinople. I said I thought that these ships might also serve against the Turk, and that everything might be set right "*après les fumées passées*," and as to Barbarossa, I had firm hope that God would defend his own cause, and that often when the affairs of

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your Majesty seemed desperate, they were on the eve of a triumphant issue. When the Duke saw that I did not make much of his suggestions, he turned to another matter, and said I knew well the inestimable money* (?) that his master would derive from the power that the churchmen had given him. As it would have done no good to irritate those whom the case touched, I only said to him that those who had granted that had shown themselves very good subjects. He then said that if your Majesty would not show so much respect to the bishop of Rome, you might do the same yourself and fill your coffers. I answered, if that were determined by a General Council, it would tend to a common agreement. I then proceeded to thank the King and the Duke for their communication about the aforesaid letters, and I begged that I might have them to send, as evidence of their friendship, to your Majesty. He said he didn't know what had become of them, and was afraid he had burnt them that morning with some others, but would send them if he found them. I have little doubt he has them, but they mean to make use of them in France and Scotland. I told the Duke also that M. de Roguendorff had written to me that I ought particularly to report to him the disorder of affairs here, thinking that for the honesty and virtue the Duke had known in him, he would try to remedy it, and that if there were any misunderstanding between your Majesty and this king, he would endeavor to get the king of the Romans to be a mediator. The Duke replied he would it should cost him one of his hands that your Majesty and the King his master should be good friends, and that if M. de Roguendorff or I were prepared to make any overture, he would do his best in the matter. I said it was no use referring to Roguendorff, who had no knowledge of affairs here, or to me, who had no ability to speak of such things before such a prudent council as that of the King; for I had ventured formerly to represent that the good treatment of the Queen and Princess was very necessary not to offend God and the world, and not having seen any amendment in that matter, I did not intend to speak of it any more, especially as the English ambassador had intimated to your Majesty that they should be treated with all favor and respect.

The Duke then sought somehow to excuse the said treatment, and, finding it would be troublesome to make a pertinent conclusion, said neither would he enter into discussion of such matters, and that I should devise some other means. I said God would find means when he pleased, and that what I had said was only to comply with the wish of the sieur de Roguendorff. In parting, when I was about to embark on the boat, the Duke said it was very strange your Majesty would receive ambassadors from that traitor, meaning Kildare, and still more, that you had sent ambassadors to him with ordnance, as he had been informed. I told him I didn't believe it, but that your Majesty might have sent to Ireland for some matter relating to the Spanish fishermen who haunt their coasts, and that if they were suspicious of anything, your Majesty would doubtless explain it to their ambassador.

The said Jacques has had some suspicions, and hidden himself two or three days. Now he begins to go at large. As he might run away before I have an answer from your Majesty, I have written to the Queen in Flanders whether it would not be well to make some suit against him, knowing that the duke of Norfolk would help, for he hates him, and when he was at Marseilles, meeting Jacques at La Palisse, he took him prisoner by his own authority, as M. de Likerke well knows, who had to speak to the French king about it.

There is a report that the Pope has sent a brief to this king. If his Holiness expected to mend matters here he was mistaken, for since the report, the King, who held in his hands the bishoprics of cardinal Campeggio

* *L'inextimable gent* (*qu.* "argent?)

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48. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

and the auditor of the Chamber, has given that of the former to the Lady's almoner and the other to another, and sermons and farces are made daily as much as ever against Papal authority.

I have not been able to find out what the Waywode's envoy solicited; most likely money, and to incite France and England against your Majesty and the king of the Romans. For a good Englishman told me he heard from the said envoy that he pretends the quarrel of Hungary touches not only his master, but this king and Francis; for if Hungary be overcome, France and England will be slaves to the Emperor. London, 14 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 11.

14 Jan. R. O. **49.** John Davy to Lady Lisle.

Lord Daubeny wrote lately to Mr. Barry and to John Butler for carrying away the evidence at Heaumpton. Mr. Barry privily showed the letter to me, which was that they should provide a wain to carry the coffer, according to the promise made to Mrs. Coffin when he was in the country. I therefore rode to Heaumpton, and desired Mrs. Coffin that it should not be delivered until your pleasure be known. If your Ladyship will receive the evidences of such lands as you now have, they will be delivered, and my Lord shall have the rest. I thank you for remembering me about Ware's house to master Dygory. Begs an answer in all speed, for on Monday last my Lord sent a servant again to Mrs. Coffin for the same. Exeter, 14 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14 Jan. R. O. **50.** Brion to the Deputy of Calais.

Has received his letters by the bearer, for whom he has obtained a licence to export merchandise from France, though it was not necessary, seeing that free trade on either side is secured by the treaties of amity and alliance between our masters. Sends him 12 pieces of wine of the best growth he can find. Paris, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

14 Jan. R. O. **51.** Campeggio to Cromwell.

Thanks Cromwell for his intercession, of which Polydore Vergil has written to him, and hopes he will continue to protect his interests. Is entirely devoted to the King. Rome, 14 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

Lat. Sealed. Add.

15 Jan. Close Roll, 26 Hen. VIII. m. 14 d. Rym. XIV. 549. **52.** The King's Style.

Memorandum that the King in his privy chamber, 15 January 26 Hen. VIII., in presence of Sir Thos. Audley, lord Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, keeper of the Privy Seal, Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary, and others, ordained that his style should henceforth be "Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, Fidei Defensor et Dominus Hiberniæ, et in Terra Supremum Caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ."

15 Jan. R. O. Letters, 297. **53.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

I beg your favor to my servant Nevill in the matter of Wilton Abbey, and that he may have your letters to the abbess there, and be restored to his office according to law. Knoll, 15 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

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16 Jan. **54.** More to Master Leder.

More's Eng. Works, 1450.

His conduct is not for obstinacy, but for the salvation of his soul. Will not judge other men's consciences, and has never advised any other man either to swear or to refuse. If ever he should mishap to receive the oath, it will be extorted by duresse and hard handling. Trust they will not use forcible ways, and that if they do God will give him strength to stand. Understands that he is considered wilful and obstinate for not writing himself to the King. Could write nothing but what the King would be likely to be displeased with. Saturday, 16 Jan.

Headed: A letter written by Sir Thos. More to one master Leder, a virtuous priest, 16 Jan. A.D. 1534, after the computation of the Church of England, and in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

16 Jan. **55.** John [Stokesley] Bishop of London to Cromwell.

R. O.

I would have sent you my books of the canon law and schoolmen favoring the bp. of Rome; but as I am informed by those to whom you have declared the King's proclamation in this behalf, it is not meant but of the bp. of Rochester's books and sermons, and of those who have lately written in defence of the said primacy against the opinion of the Germans, I do not send them until I know your further pleasure. I shall send them and all other books, rather than keep unawares any that maintain that intolerable and exorbitant primacy. Fulham, 16 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

16 Jan. **56.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

R. O.

The prior of Tutbury is dead, and the house in the King's gift. Begs that one of the brethren may have the preferment, and not a stranger. Dan Arthur Meverell, the subprior, is the ablest. Wynfeld, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Jan. **57.** Bath Cathedral.

Add. Ch., 13,765. B. M.

Lease by Wm. Holleweye, prior of the Cathedral Church of the Saviour and Sts. Peter and Paul, of the reversion of the rectory of Bathestone, with appurtenances, to Richard and Agnes Herford of Bathestone. Bath, 16 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Sealed.*

Lat. Vellum.

16 Jan. **58.** Ireland.

R. O.

Commission to Edmond Sexten, sewer of the Chamber, to parley and speak with lords, knights and other the King's subjects, English and Irish, in Mounster, and to offer them wages and rewards. The mayors, bailiffs, &c. of Limerick, Cork and Killmallock are ordered to assist him. Whitehall, 16 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Draft. Mutilated.*

16 Jan. **59.** Warrant for Game.

R. O.

To the keeper of the Great Park at Henley Nordon,* to deliver a doe to Edmund Connesbe, one of the grooms of the King's chamber. Westm., 16 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed with a stamp.*

Endd.

* Henley in Arden?

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17 Jan. **60.** The Earl of Ossory to Skeffington.

R. O. St. P. II. 229, note.

At the arrival of Skeffington's letters of the 2nd and 5th, at Kilkenny, Ossory was in the borders of Yoghull, trying to cause the pretended earls of Desmond to join the King, or, if this could not be done, to kindle their discord, and prevent their joining the enemy. Has, therefore, only received today the said letters, in which the Deputy asks him to send his son James with 60 horse. Is always ready to bestow his service where the Deputy and Council think fit.

The pretended earls of Desmond would be of great power but for their own dissensions. Since the execution of Thos. earl of Desmond at Drogheda they have been rebellious, and are now looking for assistance from Spain. Keeps his son-in-law, O'Brien's son, at great cost from joining with his father; otherwise he would have joined Thos. of Kyldare or now.

Hears that the Kellyes of Imane in Connayght are preparing to aid the said Thos. with eightscore horse. Has sent to McWilliam of Clanricard and Ric. Burges' sons to annoy the said Kellyes, and has promised them the King's reward. The three or four score horse and sixscore sparris of galloglas that his son must bring with him would put the King to greater charge than the retinue the Earl has with him. If Skeffington wishes him to come he must send horse to meet him at the borders of Catherlagh. He shall be at Leiswodd any day and hour after Candlemas. Sir John Sentlo shall be at the Deputy's commandment, but Ossory can ill spare him, and begs that he may remain. Will be obliged to send strangers with his son, and they will want to know what wages they will receive. Every horseman must have three horses and three keepers, and their wages must be rated so as to give them a living according to the market there. 17 Jan.

Pp. 2. *Headed:* The copy of the earl of Ossories letter to the Deputy.

18 Jan. **61.** Edward Asshe to Ralph Fane.

R. O.

By my lord of Wiltshire's commandment there has been sent unto him from Sevenoaks one Margaret West for traitorous words spoken against the King. Her accusers are Jas. Fuller and John Potted, weaver, of Sevenoaks. The woman has been a keeper of them that have been visited with the pestilence, from which also her accusers have suffered, of which his Lordship must be informed. Had I not been commanded by the Master of the Horse to fulfil his directions without delay, I should have come up myself. I beg you will be good master to the carriers of the aforesaid woman, that they may be discharged as soon as possible. 18 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

19 Jan. **62.** Ralph Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O.

Begs Cromwell to favor his suit for the feefarm of Kent. Thinks his counsel have been very remiss about putting Cromwell in mind. Sends up an evidence of the grants to his ancestors. Brauncepath, 19 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To master Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Jan. **63.** Robert Bager, Mayor of Winchester, to Cromwell.

R. O.

The mayor and city of Winchester have heard from master Hawles, their recorder, that you have considered the great ruin of the city, and that it is likely to fall into greater decay unless some remedy be shortly applied upon their suggestion. They have deliberated upon it, and think that certain commissioners of sewers should be appointed for all streams between Blakbruge and the haven of Hampton; and that the mills erected upon the said stream may be pulled up, that barges may pass with merchandise as formerly. 19 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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[19] Jan. **64.** JOHANNES DE PONTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. The master of the Maison Dieu is dead, and a great benefice is fallen unto the King, with which you may oblige your friends or take it yourself, and I will serve the same. The priests there are of St. Austin's rule. There are many hundred pounds sterling in the house, of which I will send you an inventory of the goods if you will put me in authority. The letter your clerk delivered me is well regarded by the bailiff and the jurates of the town of Heyde [Hithe], but the mariners are indiscreet and rude, and I have suffered much tribulation. Dover, Tuesday last, this same day that the master departed. *Signed:* Johannes de Ponte, chappelayn unto Mons. de Vaullx.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* "18* (?) die Januarii."

19 Jan. **65.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Wrote by Lacy of all things till that day requisite. Mr. Secretary has since promised that I should be despatched of the money to be bestowed for Hacket's obsequies, but he has not yet delivered it. He has also promised that the toll shall be freed for the inhabitants of Marke and Oye, and the low countries there, but I can get no final answer. Mr. Semer sealed his obligation on Sunday last, and Mr. Secretary says he will make a good end. If you send the mule as she is you will have no further charge. Sends "by Philip Crayers, master of his ship Robert Johnson," Mr. James's saddle, with stirrups, girths, bridle without bit, peytrell and crupper. Pyckering has good comfort of Mr. Norres. London, 19 Jan. 1534.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

19 Jan. **66.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received by Godealle your letter and 5*l.* in money, both which I have delivered to Mr. Sulyard and master Densill, who have both promised to do what they can for Mr. Basset when he comes hither. They say no discreeter "creanser" can be found for him in all that Inn than Mr. Lane, who will be in chamber with him. At his coming Smythe and I will solicit with him for that cause, and at Mr. Bassett's coming I will see to everything; but I should have esteemed it all the greater favor if you had wished me to ride down and accompany him up to London. I will inquire for a gentlewoman and woman's tailor for you. I sent you the Queen's New Year's gift by Lacy. I hope ere long you shall have a good end in Mr. Saymer's matter, if Mr. Secretary will do as he saith. I send you a bill of prices of the grocery and spices you write for. The Portingalle will not sell such small portions. I wish I could tell you my mind, but I cannot write it all. I find no man good to me indeed in my Lord's suits but Mr. Norres, whom I find always one manner man. "And by my faith I cannot see the contrary, but Mr. Secretary beareth my Lord good mind and heart." I cannot yet obtain Mr. Gaynsford's letter, but there is no fear but he shall have it. I have been with Mr. Norres for Mr. Staynyng's place, who has done all he can for your Ladyship's sake. London, 19 Jan. 1534.
Hol., pp. 2.

20 Jan. **67.** EDW. LEE, Archbishop of York, to CROMWELL.

R. O. His "registre," the bearer, can tell Cromwell what the Archbishop has done touching the arrearages of the King's quinte, and why they are at a stay. Cawod, 20 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* It is somewhat doubtful whether the symbol stands for any Arabic numeral at all, but the most intelligible reading is "18," which, however, must be an error, as the 18th was a Monday, not Tuesday.

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20 Jan. R. O.

68. Richard Besiley to Cromwell.

Refers to his kindness to York herald, the writer's father, deceased, for which he is sorry he cannot make any adequate return. Was appointed by Cromwell student in Oxford "in the new College, which new transposed afterwards," you promoted me to a fellowship in All Souls, and have now given me a benefice. Breaks out into exclamations at so much liberality. Owes all to Cromwell. Oxford, 20 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Jan. Anstis, Order of the Garter, II. 394.

69. James V.

On 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII., at the palace of Westminster, after sure tidings of the death of lord Mountjoy, a knight of the Order,* the king of Scotland was elected knight of the Garter by the King, the dukes of Richmond, Norfolk and Suffolk, the earl of Northumberland and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. Lord William Haward was immediately sent as ambassador to him, and Garter king-at-arms followed.

Lat.

Harl. MS. 6,069, f. 1. B. M.

2. Anno 1534. Cost for the book of the Garter for James king of Scotland, sent to him by the King our Sovereign of the noble Order of the said Garter.

Vellum, 5*s.*; illuminating the arms and letters, 10*s.*; writing, 20*s.*; binding and gilding, 2*s.* 8*d.*; ½ yd. of purple velvet, 7*s.*; ½ yd. of crimson satin, 7*s.*; purple silk for laces, 4*d.*; white and green silk for the seals, 12*d.*; red silk for the strings and garnishing of the bag, 12*d.*; ½ oz. of Venice gold, 5*s.* 2*d.*; shaping, making, and garnishing the bag, 3*s.* 4*d.*; red sarcenet for lining the bag, 1*s.* 4*d.*; a box, 8*d.*

On the same page is a memorandum of the proclamation of the King as king of Ireland, at Dublin, 19 June 33 Hen. VIII., and in England on 7 July, at Greenwich.

70. Lord William Howard's Mission.

Harl. MS. 1,355, f. 22. B. M.

Instructions to Lord Wm. Haward, and Garter king-of-arms, sent to deliver the habit of the Order of the Garter to James V.

The said lord William, within five or six days after he has been with the king of Scots for his first embassage, shall deliver him the letter missive certifying his election to the Order of the Garter; "the letter read and the consentory to the reception of the said Order," the book of statutes is to be delivered to him and a day appointed for his consent thereto, which must be at least Sunday. On that day they shall present the commission to the King, and cause it to be read, and then require him to make his corporal oath to observe the statutes, as every knight is bound to do.

If the King make any exceptions to the statutes, they must be rehearsed in the oath. Lord William shall then put the garter about his left leg, deliver him the gown of crimson, and the mantle of blue velvet, and the collar of the Order, Garter repeating the customary words.

The King must then hear a solemn mass, and if he dine abroad, wear the habit during dinner time. Garter shall procure a certificate of the reception of the Order and his oath, under seal, and arrange for the coming of his procurator to be installed in seven months. When all these things are done, lord William and Garter are to return.

Later copy, pp. 3.

* According to Dugdale, William lord Mountjoy made his will on the 13th Oct. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., and died in 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. But the real date of his death was 8 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. (1534), as appears by Inquis. p.m., 28 Hen. VIII., Nos. 30, 63.

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20 Jan. R. O. **71.** NICHOLAS HARDY to JOHN [BE]NOLT, Secretary of Calais.

Wrote to him by one of Mr. Wallop's men in reply to his letter of the 24th ult. Has since received the money for the king of England's ordinary payment for the term of November last, for the salt for two terms of May and November. Requests him to have the quittances ready, as he hopes to be with him and the treasurer Fouller by the 8th Feb.; also to ask Fouller to give order to pay the writer the pensions of the Grandmaster, Admiral and Legate, for the two terms of May and November last, of which he will bring the quittances,—and further, if possible, the 200 cr. of the Sun due to the writer's master for the 24,000 cr. which we paid you a year ago last September; otherwise my master will think his pains ill rewarded. Paris, 20 Jan. 1534.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. English translation of the preceding.

P. 1. *Endd.*

20 Jan. Waitz, II. 390. **72.** CHRISTIERN III.

Instructions for Peter Suavenius on his mission to Henry VIII.

After saluting the King, is to tell him that there is a common report here, confirmed even by the letters of princes and friends, that Henry made a treaty with the Lubeckers last summer, in which, for a loan of 20,000 g. cr. (*aureorum*), they offered him quiet possession of Denmark. This Christiern cannot believe, even on the evidence of princes' letters, but sends a copy of the alleged treaty. Has never been untrue in any way to his friend the king of England. Sets forth at considerable length his title to Denmark and the cabals of the Lubeckers against him. "Ex arce Gottorum," 20 Jan. 1535.

Lat.

73. VISITATION OF MONASTERIES.

R. O. Draft commission to Thos. Cromwell, Esq., chief secretary, John Tregunwell, LL.D, principal judge of the Admiralty, and Thos. Bedyll, archdeacon of London and Cornwall,* to hold a visitation of all churches and monasteries. [This commission is very much in the same form (though with several verbal differences) as that granted to Cromwell alone on the 21st Jan.]

Lat. Corrected draft, pp. 3, *large paper. Endd.*

74. THE CISTERCIANS.

R. O. Draft Royal commission to Thos. Calne, abbot of Stanley, Sarum dioc., to visit certain monasteries of the Cistercian order; referring in the preamble to statute 25 Hen. VIII. [c. 21].

Pp. 4.

ii. A list of the Cistercian monasteries to be visited in different dioceses, on the first leaf of the preceding, viz.:—

Waverley, Beaulieu, Letus Locus (*qu.* Netley, formerly Letley?) and Quar, Winchester dioc.; Byndon, Terranta Sanctimonialium and Stanley, Sarum dioc.; Ford, Newham, Dunxwella, Buckfast and Buckland, Exeter

* It does not appear from Le Neve that Bedyll ever held the archdeaconries of London and Cornwall together. He was collated to the latter on the 2nd March 1535, but had resigned the former in 1534, and his successor, Dr. Gwent, was collated on his resignation on the 19th December. This commission was apparently framed before the middle of December 1534, when he was already designated for the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and had not yet thought of resigning that of London.

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74. The Cistercians—*cont.*

dioc.; Clyve, Bath and Wells dioc.; Kyngeswode, Haylis and Borsley, Worc. dioc.; Stonley, Cov. and Lich. dioc.; Bruerra and Regalis Locus Oxoniæ, Linc. dioc.; Flaxleya, Heref. dioc.

R. O. 2. Commission to Thomas abbot of Forde to visit the Cistercian monasteries of Forde, Buckefast, Buckland, Dunckeswell, Newham, Clyve, Byndon, Tarraunte, Bewley, Quarre, Letteley, Waverley, Rewley, Stanley, Haylys, Bordesley, Kyngeswoode, Flaxley, Stratteforde, Boxley, Crokesdene, Combremere, Cockeshall, Brewern, Garydon, Bedyllisdon, Combe, Stoneley, Merevalle and Thame.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

ii. On a paper attached is a longer list of monasteries, covering three sides, of which those above named fill the first side. Some Welsh houses are included.

21 Jan. **75.** Thos. Cromwell.

S. B. Commission from the King, as supreme head of the Church of England, to Thos. Cromwell, his chief secretary and Master of the Rolls, for a general visitation of the churches, monasteries and clergy. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan. "anno subscripto."*

Cleop. F. II. 131. B. M. Wilkins, III. 784. Burnet, v. 456. 2. Draft commission to Cromwell as vicar-general, with power of deputing others to act as commissaries under him.

Later copy, imperfect.

*** Another late copy will be found in Add. MS. 32,091, f. 121, B. M.

76. Visitation of the Monasteries.

R. O. Commission to A. B. C. for a general visitation of the monasteries in accordance with the Act of Parliament,† inquiring into their condition both in spiritual and temporal matters, and the lives and morals of their abbots, removing and punishing those whom they find in fault, and receiving resignations of those willing to resign, giving them pensions, and appointing their successors, and taking their oaths of fealty.

Draft, pp. 10.

Cleop. E. IV. 13. B. M. Burnet, IV. 207. Wilkins, III. 786. 2. Articles for visitation of the monasteries, mainly exempt and immediately under the King's jurisdiction.

1. Whether divine service is duly observed. 2. How many inmates there are or ought to be. 3. Who were the founders? 4. What increase of lands the house has had? 5. Touching the rent. 6. Change of one habit for another. 7. How the lands were given. 8. State of the evidences. 9, 10. Cause of exemption. 11–14. Mode of electing the master. 15–23. The rule of the house and how it is observed, and whether any women are lodged in the precincts. 24–27. How far the articles specified in their rule are kept. 28–70. The manner in which the Benedictine rule is kept by the inmates, seniors or otherwise, and what care the former take of the revenues and property, and how the master disposes of his preferments. 71–73. Impropriations. 74. Whether, being excommunicated, the master ever said mass. 75. Instructions for the visitors to examine strictly into the windows, doors, and enclosures; 76–86, and behaviour of the nuns, and how often they confess.

* No other date.

† Statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

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R. O. Burnet, IV. 217. Wilkins, III. 789. (From Cleop. E. IV. 21.)

3. The King's injunctions for monasteries and houses of religion.

Among other things it is stated that they shall pray for "the founder's soul" (struck out by Cromwell), and for the King and his lawful wife queen Anne,—added in Cromwell's hand but afterwards struck out, "and the lady Elizabeth princess, their ——." A power is reserved for examining and discussing the comperts, trying all charters and donations and disposing of all papistical "escripts" to the right honorable Mr. Thomas Cromwell, general visitor.

Corrected draft, pp. 8.

R. O. 4. The same injunctions in Latin.

Pp. 8.

21 Jan. R. O. **77.** JOHN [STOKESLEY] BISHOP OF LONDON to CROMWELL.

I have been continually laboring this week with Mr. Copynger to convert him, and I have now some better hope. He seems not to care so much for his life as for the continuance of good religion and "perfyghtly" life in Syon of the whole congregation, "which, as he saith, as hath lately be impaired and sore now blemished by the irreligiosity of sir Bishope and one other," and except they might be "avoided" the house, as their old and long suit hath been, their contagion shall impeach the devotions of that company for ever. He seems as lieve to die in this opinion as to return home whilst they continue in the house, though the King's grace pardoned him and sent him home. But if these two be put out, and the congregation be suffered to keep their rule and their ceremonies as they have done hitherto, and those whom he names in the bill enclosed would certify him of their conscience in this matter required of him to grant and follow, I think he will be conformable and will do much towards establishing the other. He is in much favor with the brethren, and especially the sisters. His modesty and passion are so good, as I suppose you perceived at your being there. This fellow Lache is rude in comparison, and will follow if this man is won. It would be well, therefore, that you should grant his request.

I will send you the advowson Mr. Kytson delivered me when I came to Fulham. I intended to have read it at leisure, and brought a copy in my purse, because Kytson on Friday last appointed here with me that he and Newman should choose judges to overlook the titles. You will see by it Kytson's title. It seems good, except that the other party brings an advowson of the patronage and of the nomination, which are claimed by the earl of Northumberland. Had the matter been clear I would have instituted Kytson's friend long since. Excuses himself for not sending it before. Scribbled in haste on receipt of your letters. London, 21 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

78. JOHN COPYNGER and R. LACHE to the CHARTERHOUSE in LONDON.

Cleop. E. VI. 179. B. M.

Are sorry to hear of their troublous estate. Have been in the same opinion as the brethren in London, and in trouble and danger therefor.

Advise them to learn to resolve their conscience and to believe that the writers, and others of more virtue, learning, &c. than they, have done so with charity, true faith and perfect unity of Christ's Church, and have conformed themselves to the uniform decree and order of this realm. Deny that such resolution of conscience was caused by fear of bodily pain, penury or death, by fear of worldly shame or by worldly friendship, honor, or preferment. Duty informed and ordered, charity did alone work such resolution. By which charity they were desirous to know if they might escape sin, if they should depose their conscience, and found it well enough,

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78. J. Copynger and R. Lache to the Charterhouse in London—*cont.*

by good and Catholic learning, and that of duty they ought to resolve their conscience. Thus upon ground of good learning they did so, and they see matter to absolve all doubts and scruples of conscience. Advise them to conform themselves to the whole company of learned and unlearned, and to see that none are among them who "would be out of religion, and so by hypocrisy rest in the opinions and set others in heart so to rest, that he so as in glory go forth and bring other with him to endless misery." If there is among them any wilful person who will not obey the prior that God hath set to be obeyed, "his Prince, I mean, nor his prelate," if he have learning to defend his opinion, and will learn, he may be satisfied by learning. If he will not learn, beware of him, as Paul bid. If he allege his conscience, then must he show upon what science his conscience is grounded. If it be grounded upon a precept of God, he may not depose it; but if it be grounded upon "a counsel of Scripture" he is no more bound to his conscience but as he is to the observing of such "counsel," and to leave such conscience is no more sin than not to keep the counsel of Scripture. With these let him learn that obedience to his Prince and prelate bind him to do their commandment if it be not expressly against the law of God. Have much labored concerning the authority of the Prince upon the Church of England and of the bishop of Rome. Have found both in the Old and New Testament great truths for our Prince and nothing for the bishop of Rome. Of these their labors, gave to the rev. father of Shene several papers, with Scripture, councils, canons and doctors, to show them the clearness in these matters. By this bearer, "my brother" sends a book rehearsing the doubt that brought many in scruples and absolving them, which will satisfy all those who will hear learning. If there is any other doubt or scruple among them, and they will send it, will diligently and in all charity send their mind and learning in it. Answer one or two questions they have sent. First, as to the King being supreme Head of the Church of England, next and immediately under God. If there is any Church in England, the King is supreme. St. Paul bids all the Church to be obedient to his Grace, *quia superior potestas.* St. Peter bids all the Church be subject to his Grace, as to the most precellent person among them. The whole Church of the realm, the particular Church, with "your head, our bishop," and all the particular prelates and others, so take him. Advise them not to be so stiff in the contrary. Though it seems that the King does in the spiritualty what other princes did not before, the truth is that in this doing he does not break the law of God, for doctors grant that the bishop of Rome may license a layman to be judge in a spiritual cause, and, if he may, it is not against the law of God that our Prince as judge directs spiritual causes. Also the Old Testament shows how David, Josuas, Jozaphat and Ezechias, who were of the most perfect kings, set orders and ordinances among priests and Levites; and Christ, in the New Testament, did not abridge the authority or diminish the power of kings, but warned his apostles that they should not look for such dominion nor authority, but be ministers and servants for all persons. Anthony grants kings to be vicars of Christ, namely, Saul and David. The Scripture grants that Saul was the head of the people and Church of God. Can show them other things if need be. Beg them not to stand in this disobedience, nor to be so uncharitable to Christ's Church as to make it lose the prayer that may be in their devout house to the world's end. Let not the people lose the good example of life ordained to be led there. They take the words of the Council of Basille wrong, for they were written only for that one man Felice, and yet were only received for him by certain people. Adrian bishop of Rome, the last of that name, alleges that Council to be of suspect authority, so that the words are not material. If they will look at the 35th chapter of the Canons

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of the Apostles, at the Nicene Council, the 6th of Carthage, the 99th dist. of the Decrees, at Chrysostom, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustin and Gregory, they will see that from the beginning there was no such pontificality given to the bishop of Rome. His prelacy grows not of law and scripture of God, nor of antique Councils, or Councils received as such. Advise them not to die for the cause, but save themselves and their house and submit to the Prince.

P.S.—"Good brethren, if I were in good health I would write my full mind unto you, but now I beseech you to be contented with the charitable writing of my learned and devout brethren, which ye may surely follow with good consciences. Per me, Johannem Fewterer, Confessorem Generalem."

Headed: The copie of a lettre sent by father Fewterer, generall confessour of the monastery of Syon, and other discrete brethern ther, to the brethere of the Charterhouse of London.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* The confessor of Syon to the Carthusians.

Harl. MS. 604, f. 77. B. M. 2. Another copy. *Pp.* 5. *Endd.*

21 Jan. R. O. **79.** THOS. REDINGE, Prior of Kyngeswod, to CROMWELL.

By the divine word you spake unto me in the abbey of Kingeswodde, that the word of God, the Gospel of Christ, is not only favored but also set forth by you, it has emboldened me to make a little book concerning the supremacy of the King, which I have dedicated unto you, begging you to close up the eye of justice and open the eye of pity to me and the religious men of this house, who have no succour except in your evangelical charity. Kingeswodde, 21 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Jan. R. O. **80.** SIR REYNOLD CARNABY to CROMWELL.

Since I last wrote, "as I devised with my friend Mr. Stapleton," I perceive letters were written by you to my Lord, my old master, for my coming up. I should have been glad to comply, and satisfy you "concerning the parting with my poor lands in Kent," yet all would not serve that I should come up without some displeasure to my old master, to whom I am so much bound. The bearer, my cousin, Sir Thos. Wharton, will explain further. Toplif, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Jan. R. O. **81.** JAMES BILLINGFORD.

"The saying of James Byllyngforde at Derley Abbey, in the county "of Derby, in the presence of Thomas, abbot there, Nicholas Quarneby, "Antony Smalley and George Daken," 21 Jan. 26 Henry VIII.

Said he heard that one "coat of religion," the Black Monks, had gathered 160,000*l.* to make an insurrection against the King, and that the money was shipped in wool packs at Southampton to the bishop of Rome. The same day he went to the nunnery of Derby, the prioress being from home, and asked Joan More, one of the sisters, the age of the prioress, and the number of sisters, and took a view of their grain, to the great fear of the sisters. *Signed by the abbot, Quarneby, Smalley and Daken.*

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ii. Saying of Adam Holland, one of the yeomen [of the] Guard . . . . Jan. 26 Hen. VIII., concerning the sayings of one Kett[ilb]ye, "which now doth [name] himself James Billyngforde."

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81. James Billingford—*cont.*

At Martinmas last, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Nottingham, there was a young man "after the scholars' fashion," who then named himself ———* Kettilbye, now James Billyngforde, who reported he was the Queen's kinsman and her scholar at the university, that he was "hensman" to the duke of Norfolk, and that lord Willughby, in Lincolnshire, deceased, was his un[cle]. *Signed:* Per me, Adam Holland.

P. 1.

21 Jan. R. O. **82.** Rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald.

Deposition of Wm. Lynche, of the Knocke, Meath, gent. On 21 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII., before the lord of Trymletiston, chancellor, the prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, the chief judges of either bench, the Treasurer of the Wars, the Master of the Rolls and the Chief Baron and second justice of the Common Pleas. He believes that the rebellion of Thos. Fitzgerald was begun by the means of justice Delahide and dame Jenett Eustace, wife to Sir Walter Delahide. He heard from Walter Hosey of Mellussey, now dead, a friend of Fitzgerald's, with whom he made an agreement for the safety of his lands, that Delahide had advised him to burn all the country, and that dame Jenett Eustace had provided for the furnishing and victualling of Maynooth.

P. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Secretary.

21 Jan. R. O. **83.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Leonard Smythe delivered me this other letter which I send, and told me that Hunt had put up a supplication to Mr. Secretary, had he not staid it. You must certify Mr. Secretary of Hunt's false surmises that you had refused him justice, and had had him arrested by your means and the commissary's. Cheriton is come.

London, 21 Jan.

The haven of Dover shall forward with all speed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

21 Jan. **84.** Council in the Marches of Wales.

See Grants in January, No. 17.

22 Jan. R. O. Letters, 298. **85.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

I beg you will remember my letters, and obtain the King's letter to my lord deputy of Calais in favor of two chaplains of mine whom I intend to send thither to preach the word of God. Knoll, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. **86.** Wm. Lord Sandys to Cromwell.

I heard that hunting had been two nights past in the Queen's park of Mortimer, and therefore willed my brother this day, Thursday 21 Jan., to go and see the manner thereof.

On coming thither he heard hounds and hunters, among whom were young Trapnell, Mr. Inglefield's son-in-law, and six of his servants, who immediately attacked him and hurt him sore. I write to you for redress, for if it were not more for dread of the King than of God, I would have been revenged. Young Trapnell has killed 20 of the King's deer on the border of Windsor Forest. Two years ago he slew a great hart, and carried him away in a cart. Unless some remedy be devised the King's deer cannot be defended. The Vine, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

* Blank.

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22 Jan. R. O. **87.** The Town of Plymouth to Cromwell.

Give credence to our mayor John Elyott, and to Jas. Horswell. Humbly beseeching you to continue your goodness towards us. We are much troubled by certain seditious persons, viz., John Pollard, Will. Sommaster, Thos. Fowell and Peter Gryslyng, who are people without any substance and unfit to rule our town. Plymouth, 22 Jan.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. **88.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Wrote yesterday by Hacket's servant Jenyne of Hunt's behaviour. Has heard from John Rochester, servant to Gonson, that Cheriton, whom I have seen, left in Capone's hands at Florence two brazen pieces, nine iron serpentines. He is now going towards you, and says if you are not good lord to him he is utterly undone. Mr. Secretary has commanded me to wait upon him this afternoon. London, 22 Jan. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. **89.** [Husee] to Lady Lisle.

Has written sundry letters, but had no answer from her. Wishes to know whether she has received the Queen's New Year's gift sent by Lacy, and the frontlet. At Mr. Bassett's coming trusts to accomplish her commandment; thinks there will be an end made of my Lord's difference with Mr. Seymour in six days. Has spoken with the saddler, who says the sum is no less than 40*s.* Has promised that her Ladyship will see him pleased. Skutt has been in hand with him for the money. Mr. Staynings is now at liberty from the King's bargain, for the King will not meddle with his lands. London, 22 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. In the margin is written* Bowryng. Huntt.

22 Jan. R. O. **90.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur des Vervins] to Lord Lisle.

It is some time since I received a letter from you in which you desired to procure a goshawk for partridges. I have sent to my country to get one, which I could not do, but a neighbour of mine has sent me a tiercelet that will kill partridges, and I have seen it fly, and send it you as a present by the falconer. Boulogne, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

22 Jan. **91.** Hungary.

Vesp. F. I. 28. B. M.

i. "Copia literarum episcopi Zagrabiensis ad prothonotarium Casalium."

Has received his letter, and wonders that his own have arrived so late.

Concord is being negotiated between the kings. Brodaricus bp. of Sirmisch (Syrmiensis) has been here twice, and also to Vienna. Peace is hoped for. A servant he sent to Transylvania to buy horses heard that a son of the late Aloysius Gritti had been killed by the Vayvode. Has sent the letters of the King and of the bp. of Colocza to Funfkirchen to be forwarded by Brodaric's brother.

Asks Casali to forward a letter to the Pope in favor of a poor nobleman. "Ex castello meo Dombren'," 22 Jan. 1535.

ii. Copy of letter from the bp. of Sirmisch to the bp. of Agram (*Zagrabiensis*). 5 Jan.

Dr. Laschy is going to the King tomorrow with a safeconduct. Will meet D. Turzona in a few days. Hopes the matter will end well. Buda.

iii. Copy of letters of Georgius Heremita, treasurer and councillor of the King [to the bp. of Agram], the third day of Christmas.

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91. HUNGARY—*cont.*

Could not write when the bp.'s servant was at Buda, being then at Lippa. The dissensions in Transylvania are quieted. Stephen Balynthirch, who had intelligence with the Germans, has been taken by the King. All the "Vassiani" have taken an oath of fealty. Lippa and Solmis and Hiomiad are in the hands of Petrovich count of Temeswar (*Comes Themesiensis*). Hopes he will also get possession of the castle of Devoe. The King holds Waradin, "Vernia Regia" and the castle of Varda. The King has settled his affairs on that side of the Theiss (*Tibiscus*). Buda is so well provided that it has no fear. Varadin.

Lat., Vannes' hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*

23 Jan. **92.** HENRY VIII. to the BISHOP OF EXETER.

R. O. Hears that one Sir John Shere, canon of the priory of St. Stephen's, Launceston, has by sinister means usurped the office of prior without any lawful election, and imprisoned certain of the brethren who resisted him. The bp. is to examine him and the convent on the bill of complaint, and certify the King. Westm., 23 Jan. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed with a stamp.*

P. 1. *Add.*

23 Jan. **93.** MATTHEW BROUNE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Understands Cromwell intends to keep a sessions in Southwark on Tuesday next for the murder done in these parts of Surrey. Does not know if he will proceed to the trial of the murderers next day, but if they challenge the "pellys" (appeals) the country should be warned, and the party hurt, who is son to Nich. Sawyar that was killed, should be there. Is unable to be there himself, as he cannot ride five miles without pain, but will warn Sawyar's son. A thief named John-a-Baron, born at Horsham in Sussex, has stolen two horses out of Dorking since Michaelmas. Lord William Howard knows him. The man and the wife keep the sign of the Swan at Lambeth, and she falsely says he was in her house that night. Requests that she be examined. 23 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Jan. **94.** JAMES BILLINGFORD.*

R. O. "The saying of Thomas Sherwood, goodman at the Booke head of Nottingham to Sir Nicholas Quernbye, Anthony Smalley and George Dakyn, the 24th day of January, the 26th year and reign of our sovereign lord the King that now is," deposing that on asking Byllyngford's servant who he was, he said he was kinsman to the Queen and belonged to Mr. Cromwell, and I was to take care how I meddled with him. *Signed.*

P. 7.

23 Jan. **95.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. According to his letter sent by Hussey, delivered a "letewes bonett" to Hugh Colton for my Lord's daughter,—cost 10*s.*, and 4*d.* for the box. If it does not fit it shall be changed or amended. Trusts after next term to wait upon her and my Lord at Calais. London, 23 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

* *See* Vol. VII.

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23 Jan. R. O.

96. THE MAISON DIEU, DOVER.

Inventory of the goods in the house called the Maison Dieu at Dover, belonging to the late master and brethren, taken by John Antony, servant to Mr. Secretary Cromwell, 23 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

The items are under the following heads, viz.:—Plate; vestry; the great chamber called the Hoostrye; little chamber within the Hoostrye; chamber over the water; the chamber called Sir Peers' chamber; naperye in the custody of John Enyver's wife; the kitchen; in a chest in the new kitchen; the master's chamber; the master's stable; the stable for the best cart-horses; the second stable; the fermery; the gardener (garner); the brewhouse; the bakehouse; barns; cattle pertaining to the house, &c.; sheep in their own hands; sheep put out to Wm. Hamon of Ewell, to Th. Pepper of Charelton, to John Stelman of St. Margaret's, to Fag of Dudmanston; cattle in Romny Marsh; do. at Whitfilde, being in their own hands; ready money left by the late Mr.

Sum. tot.: Silver, 537½ oz.; masers and nutts, 159 oz.; sheep, 1,600; bullocks and kyne, 119; mares and colts, 15; horse and geldings, 14.

Per me, d'nm Henricum Wodd, Wm. Oorte, Jo. Burnell, Wm. Nowle, Jo. Enyver.

Pp. 8. *Endd.*

[23] Jan. Add. MS. 6,113, f. 206 b. B. M.

97. EMBASSY to SCOTLAND.

Warrant to Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, to pay to Thos. Wall, Garter king-at-arms, who is going on an embassy to Scotland, diets for 70 days from 23 Jan., at 10*s.* a day. Westm.,—Jan. 26 [Hen. VIII.]

Copy.

24 Jan. R. O.

98. SIR DRUE WILLIAM, Vicar of St. Kevern, to LADY LISLE.

Is glad to hear of her health, and desires to be commended to lord Lisle, "upon the token that your Ladyship laughed heartily at dinner for the great wise answer which I gave unto my Lord." Thanks for the good cheer when he was last with them. Sends a kilderkin containing four Cornish congers. St. Kevern, 24 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais or elsewhere.

24 Jan. Granvelle, Papiers d'Etat, II. 286.

99. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Remarks about the king of France having gained the duke of Gueldres to his side, which is contrary to the treaty of Madrid.

Does not believe what he writes about 10,000 English being about to descend at Gravebaghes (Gravelines?). Approves of what he has written to Granvelle about the overtures made by the English ambassador. Wishes him to continue on the same terms till the Emperor sends other instructions after hearing from his ambassador in England. * * * Madrid, 24 Jan. 1534.

Fr.

25 Jan. R. O. St. P. V. 16.

100. NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

Has received his kind letter dated the Rolls, 11 Jan., about non-execution of justice on the East and Middle Marches, and the King's desire that the Earl should have a sword borne before him from Topclyf to York. Has arranged with the king of Scots a meeting on the East Marches for 3 Feb., and on the Middle Marches for 5 Feb. On receiving the King's commission for corn, the commissioners assembled at York, and a sword was borne before the Earl, as was done of late by the earl of Rutland. Would be sorry this were done except by the King's authority. Sir Reynold Carnaby cannot repair to London at present. Desires credence for Sir Thos. Wharton. Topclyf, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.

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25 Jan. **101.** The Prior of Dunstable to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter on the 20th Jan., asking me to cancel the convent seal delivered out of the bailiwick of Dunstable to my brother, at the King's request, because you state that I made aforetime a promise of the said office to Adam Hyllton. I made no such promise; but when you asked me to extend his term, I said it was not needed. When the King's letters came to me for my brother's preferment I obeyed it, and the bill is not in my custody. My brother is unwilling to part with the lease, as he has no other preferment. I think you would not speak in behalf of Hyllton if you knew how he has used me; and unless he that occupies this place is my friend, it is dangerous to the house. *In die Conversionis S. Pauli.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Jan. **102.** Ric. Norton, the Elder, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I beg you to be good lord to a kinsman of mine, a student at Oxford. Dr. Harpysfeld, who is willing to resign, in favor of my kinsman, his benefice in Devonshire called Asshreyny, *alias* Ryngisishe, informs me that your Lordship was willing, about 16 years ago, to give the presentation to such as he would appoint, whenever he should resign, for a pension or by permutation. I beg you, therefore, to make the said doctor a grant of the advowson *hac vice*, dated 10 Henry VIII. Estysted, Hampshire, 25 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

25 Jan. **103.** John Worth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. His mother desires to be commended to Lady Lisle. Has been sore sick since leaving Calais. It has been reported to his mother and his friends that he left Calais without lord Lisle's passport or lady Lisle's licence, and that he owed so much money that he could not return. These reports grieved him more than all his sickness.

Hopes to be at Calais soon, and to see his creditors pleased. Is waiting only for certain money that is promised him. Asks her to desire lord Lisle to be as good to him as to other soldiers, for he is of their promotion. Never intends to sell or forsake what he has in Calais. Kerton, St. Paul's day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

26 Jan. **104.** Convocation of York.

Wake, App. 221. Writ to Edw. abp. of York for the prorogation of the Convocation of York on the Wednesday, 3rd February, following, to a day to be appointed by the Abp. Westm., 26 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

26 Jan. **105.** Thomas Bishop of Ely to Cromwell.

R. O. I delayed the delivery of your letter to Dr. Feley until the 25th, because I found him somewhat conformable to preach against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, "and also to preach with the marriage," both of which are very necessary in this corner of the diocese of Lincoln, where there are very few preachers. He will obey your command, so it be not contrary to Christ. He has asked me to write in his behalf to you. Soumersham, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Jan. **106.** Thomas Stydolff to Cromwell.

R. O. On Saturday last I was informed by Mr. Danaster that he had received a special commission for a special gaol delivery to be held in Southwark this

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Tuesday, where he desired me to be. It has unfortunately happened that I am ill of a "murre and rume" fallen into my breast. The waters are so high that no one can pass except by boats. I have appointed the attainted men to be with you this day, trusting their pardon will be signed, as they bring their money, else my credit will be smally regarded in the country. It was promised them on my fidelity in their first payment that they should pay no more until their pardon was signed, and that their payment should be at Leatherhead, as before, to avoid charges in coming to London. If I might have had their pardons I would have received their money, and have paid it to Mr. Body. I am informed that Mrs. Reed is now at London, and intends, with her counsel, to speak to you, to know how she shall be ordered in the causes between you and her concerning her jointure of the lands given her by her late husband, Will. Reed. She has no right to the lands that were Sir Bartholomew Reed's, but only certain copyhold lands in Weybridge and Pyrforde. She has received her last halfyear's rents in full in Surrey and the West country, and has made no reparations. The tenants have come to me about it, but I am mute, for she takes me for a great enemy, and has complained of me to honorable men, by herself or her eldest brother. I have told her I have not hanged upon any man's sleeve these six years except yours. Ham Court, Tuesday.

Hol. (*not his own hand*). *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* xxvj. Januarii.

26 Jan. R. O. **107.** CHRISTOPHER WELLYFED to CROMWELL.

By your procurement of the King's letters I am admitted to the King's Hall in Cambridge, so that I have there my commons and chambers, and shall have the next room that is void, "having" (*i.e.*, if I have) a privy seal, for the master and fellows say they cannot admit me without one. Cambridge, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **108.** MARGARET VERNON, late Prioress of Little Marlow, to CROMWELL.

I have been frequently at the Rolls to speak with you, but by reason of the great multitude of suitors and lack of friendship in your mastership's house, I am kept back and cannot come to your presence. Please to command one within your house to put you in remembrance for an answer to my suit. Hitherto I have trusted to the promises made by you to me and my friends. Let me know what I shall have, or help me to some reasonable living. "I have but senglye provyded for myself to maynteyne it with all, because your mastership commanded me" that I should take nothing away, but leave the house as wealthy as I could. I pray our Lord to put in your heart to make provision for me according to His holy will. Stepney, the day after St. Paul's.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **109.** JOHN BOUNDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

I trust my Lord and you are well. I have not received all your pannage. Bremelcumbe is not yet gone. As your Ladyship wrote to me and John Dane to recompense John Ruston that the mill ground not for half a year, please to show the bearer what it shall be. Harry Barre came not near me. Repairs are required at your place (described). There has not been such a winter this 20 years for wind, rain, thunder and lightning. The late Mr. Bassett's [obit] was kept on Tuesday before the Purification of our Lady.* The parson of Aderyngton has given you 20*s.* and an oak towards

* Sir John Basset died, according to Inq. p.m. 20 Hen. VIII., Nos. 13, 73 and 83, on the 31st Jan. 1528. Tuesday before the feast of Purification could not fall in any year earlier than the 26th Jan., the day this letter was written.

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109. JOHN BOUNDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

the repair of your weir. John Ley will give 5*s*. The bearer can show how it stands with me touching my sight. Womberlegh, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Jan. R. O. **110.** GEO. TAYLLOUR to LADY LISLE.

Has not sent her kyrtle in consequence of his absence. Thanks for her kindness to his uncle, Geo. Gaynesford. London, 26 Jan.

Hussey has alway reminded him of the kirtle.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

26 Jan. R. O. **111.** SIR WILL. PENIZON to CROMWELL.

This King has commissioned the Admiral and the Legate to pay me the remainder of his debt, which does not amount to 1,300 cr., but I am put off from day to day, and I beg you will speak two words in my favor to the Admiral's secretary, now in England, to desire his master to pay it on his return; otherwise I must come back penniless. They say here the King our master is raising 50 men-of-arms. I think I am more able for this enterprise than I was, and should be glad if you would make me bearer of the ensign. I have been 24 years a man-of-arms. Paris, 26 Jan. 1534.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Jan. Vit. B. XIV. 122.* B. M. **112.** HIE. [GHINUCCI] AUDITOR CAMERÆ to CROMWELL.

"[im]portunitate erga M^tiam^ V. . . . . s utique scriberem si non . . . . . init obtemperarem. Erit autem . . . . . mo extremæ necessitati meæ quæ . . . . . [i]gnoscere, et necessitati ipsi juxta ordi . . . . . subvenire; quod ut faciat, iterum atque iterum rogo et [faci]ens eam certiorem, quod ob hoc me sibi adeo obnoxium faciet, licet [nesciam] quomodo magis obnoxius quam sum esse possim, ut obligationi huic nullo unquam [modo] me satisfacere posse putem. Rogansque E. M^tiam^ V. ut pro animi mei satis[faction]e aliquam mihi occasionem dare velit, qua ipsius animi promptitudinem . . . . . serviendo ostendere valeam."

Writes the news to Vannes. Ex Urbe, 26 Jan. 1535.

Sealed and signed. Mutilated. Address pasted on.

26 Jan. **113.** BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 26.

27 Jan. Add. MS. 19,865, f. 11 b. B. M. **114.** HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN OF DESMOND.

Has heard from Edmund Sexten, the bearer, of his faithful services, and his willingness to act on the King's behalf against the rebel Thos. Garett.* Desires him to use all his power in repressing the said rebel. Desires credence for Sexten. London, 27 Jan. 1534.

Lat., modern copy, pp. 2.

27 June. Add. MS. 19,865, f. 12. B. M. **115.** HENRY VIII. to JAMES FITZJOHN OF DESMOND.

A similar letter. London, 27 June (Jan.?) 1534.

Lat. Modern Copy.

* Gavettum in MS.

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27 Jan. **116.** JAMES V.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 29 b. B. M.

Instructions to James Akinheide, ambassador from James V. to Francis I.

After saluting the King he shall say that James has heard from his ambassadors that Lady Magdalene is unfit for marriage, and, though the divine will must be borne, he is much grieved. Touching the eldest daughter of the duke of Vendôme,—on the return of the Scotch ambassadors, Nicolas Canivet, Albany's secretary, proposed a marriage with her in Francis' name, but, as he had no letters to show, James could give him no answer. Now, however, having seen the letters and instructions committed to Gerard Vyon and Canyvet, James thanks Francis for his offer, but as the contract with the French princess was made with the advice of the three Estates of the kingdom, he cannot relinquish her and turn to another without consultation with them. His ancestors have never been accustomed to contract marriage without the consent and authority of the Estates. Has therefore determined to summon a parliament, and will send word of its decision. Albany will inform Francis of James' wishes about a meeting and visit to France. Edinburgh, 27 Jan., "anno [ut supra]."

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

27 Jan. **117.** BERNARDINO SANDRO to STARKEY.

R. O.

I have longed for nothing so much as your letters since your departure, and think that as you have written to others of our house you might have spared time to write to me also, especially as I have twice written to you without receiving an answer. Messer Michele * has greeted me on your behalf, and Messer Edmondo has entrusted your books to me. I wish your directions what to do, as I fear there will be much disturbance this summer. If you wish your books sent to England I will endeavor to get them conveyed safely. There is no want of anything in Italy but money. In Venice everything is dear, as usual. It is expected the French king will invade Italy; and also the Emperor. The Pope demands Urbino, and has sent about 400 horse to molest the duke of Camerino. Commend me to Mr. Edward and Mr. Clement. Padua, 27 Jan. 1534.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* Domino Thomæ Starkeio, &c., att London, in my lady of Sarysbury's place att Dowegate.

27 Jan. **118.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Received his letter by lady Garnish's servant, and delivered unto Smythe Ravon's letter and Saymer's bill. Mr. Secretary will end the matter before Candlemas. Hopes his liveries will not be prepared so hastily, as he is informed the King will not cross. As Henry Cornelis is going to Calais, there is no need to deliver the letter. Cheriton is with you. Gwydot is not here. If he come, will be in hand with him for your muscatel and malvesy. The Commission of Sewers is ready. Mr. Fowler will have to take the oaths of the other commissioners. Mr. Secretary will send 40 marks for Hacket's funeral; but I have seen him divers times, and he has not paid it. Can get no answer from him touching the toll of Mark and Oye. Mr. Rockewod promised me for my service 20 nobles, but I shall not stay here for their interests. Send me your answer respecting Hunt, and when your mule shall come. Mr. Speke will be with you in eight days. Thos. Myller says that Nicholas Persone is behind with his rent, but will pay it on a letter from you, which he desires may be sent by Edw. Russell. London, 27 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

* Michael Throgmorton.

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27 Jan. **119.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received your letter of Walter, servant to Lady Guarnesshe, and have delivered the 20*s.* I will show Mr. Tayler your Ladyship's pleasure. Your dog may be well spared, for I am told her Grace makes not much of them. I doubt that the broderer will be reasonable about the frontlets, but you have not written if you have received the same, or answered my bill of prices of grocery. I hope to write in my next what end Mr. Secretary makes in my Lord's matter with Sir Edward Seymour. It rests entirely with him to show his friendship. I am sorry you have been so disquieted at the beginning of the year. My Lord will never get 500*l.*, Calais money, by the three persons you write of. Some things now colored will at length be plainly set out. I hope to get you both an ancient gentlewoman and a good tailor. Mr. Bassett came hither on the 26th, and will remain till the morrow of Candlemas day, when he will enter his chamber at Lincoln's Inn. I have spoken with Mr. Holleys this day, but Mr. Lane is not yet come. I have no doubt he will be well pleased to have the young gentleman in his company, who, I assure you, is both gentle, sober and wise. Mr. Syllyard will see to him in Mr. Lane's absence; and Mr. Densell also. Please send Mr. Tywke and Mr. Densell the French wine. Mr. Bassett is out of apparel. He has no good gown but one of chamlet, which was ill-fashioned, and is now amending. His damask gown is worth nothing but to make a jacket; for his velvet coat was broken to guard his chamlet gown. Reports the state of his other articles of dress. The kersey is not for him, and I have sent it by Edw. Russell. He has brought with him a feather bed, bolster, blankets, counter-point, and two pair sheets. He requires another bed furnished with a pillow. I intend to make him two pr. black hose, a new damask gown faced with foynes or genetts, and a study gown faced with "fox powttes" of cloth at 6*s.* a yd., &c. Would like 3*l.* or 4*l.*, as what is wanted will take 20 marks at least. Bremelcome wants a coat, as he has only one. London, 26 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

27 Jan. **120.** [LORD LISLE] to LEONARD SMYTH.

R. O. I have received your letters dated 24 Jan., stating that one Hunt is minded to make his complaint, and that I should write to the Dean of Arches to stay process in my favor. I never meddled with any of his matters, but he made a false oath before the marshal here, and had 20 days' respite before the commissary to reprove those who had sworn the contrary. He promised me and divers of the Council to give surety for 100*l.* to be paid to the King if he did not prove his oath true. This he never did, but "fletyd away" at Sandgate or Whitesand. My letter to the Dean of Arches was to the effect that we have a plain ordinance that no curse shall be pronounced against any soldier here for fault of appearance. Hunt had procured two false knaves to perjure themselves, for which they wore papers and were banished. He was pardoned, being the King's servant, but now that he has committed the same, the retinue have desired me to discharge him, abhorring his company as a great reproach and slander to them all. If he deny this, call John Shepherd, a soldier of this town, to whom he gave money to deliver to his adversaries for agreement. Notwithstanding, if Mr. Secretary will send a commission to some of the Council and constables and vintners here, and if they say he is other than a false knave, and ought to have a room again, he shall have it and 12*d.* a day out of my purse. When he complains, inform Mr. Secretary thereof. Calais, 27 Jan.

If you think it convenient, I will cause the commissary to come over with the process. I trust Mr. Secretary will give no credit to any surmise unto I may make answer. There have been many running tales surmised about

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me since I came hither. If God were here among us, every man would not say well by him. He (Hunt) says he was stopped five tides, but he cannot prove it was by my mind, except that John à Burges complained that Hunt would have robbed him in his own house, whereupon I sent them both to the mayor. Mr. Secretary wrote asking that he might be restored, but I answered that if it had not been for Mr. Compton he would have worn paper, and if I put him to his room again all the retinue would cry out on me. God send me a good end in my matter with Sir Edw. Semour. Commend me to your brother.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* The copy of my letter sent to Leonard Smythe.

28 Jan. Vienna Archives. **121.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

The day after the date of my last letters the brother of the duke of Norfolk left for Scotland. Four or five days after the King assembled, as a sort of chapter, certain of the knights of the Garter, where the king of Scots was elected to the Order in place of lord Mountjoy, lately deceased. The day before yesterday the collar and habit was sent to him by a king-of-arms named Noruyz (Norroy). A report was circulated sometime since at Cromwell's house and at Court, that the king of Scots would be present at the interview between Henry and Francis, although even those here (*ceux-ci*) begin to doubt that the king of France will mock them as he did last year, seeing that since the Admiral left "se (?) lambassadeur et quelcunque"; although the said ambassador, to relieve this king's anxiety about it, warned his master 12 days ago by his maître d'hotel with all possible haste, but as little have they any news of him.*

The King †is sending to Lubeck this week to hasten the gunners in their commission, and to raise men in greater numbers than he at first intended, because the affairs of Ireland are daily getting worse. Many wonder that he proposes to use Germans in Ireland, who are not accustomed to the country, and who, not getting the provisions they want, may desert; but he has so little confidence in his own people that he is obliged to call in strangers. The doctors of Lubeck and Hamburg, seeing that the King would not promote a reformation of churchmen such as they wanted, and that his only object was to fill his coffers, demanded their *congé*, which was delayed till eight days ago. The doctor of Lubeck had long wished to visit me before his departure: he said so to a man of mine whom he entertained at some banquet, saying he had something to communicate to me that would give me pleasure, and that he wished to meet me secretly, for the King had already suspected him of having conversed with me. I had already intended to do so; but being informed that he was a crafty double-dealing fellow, I sent him word that I would not like to bring him into suspicion, and, if he had anything to communicate touching your Majesty's service, he might tell it to the Queen when he passed through Flanders. On this he removed sooner than I or even he himself expected. I do not know if the English pressed him to make haste. The Hamburg doctor is a far more learned and sober man. I ascertained his opinion from the first upon the question of the divorce, which has always been in favor of the Queen, and he sent to ask me for some books written on her side, that he might speak upon

* The text, which is very confused, reads as follows:—"actendu que depuis que dicy partit ladmiral se (?) lambassadeur et quelcunque bien que ledit ambassadeur pour remedier au regret querelle suspicion et fascheries de ce roy en aye adverti son maistre il y a passe douze jours par son maistre dostel et ce a la plus grande haste et diligence du monde, mais aussi peu a lon nouvelles de luy."

† The beginning of this paragraph reads in the transcript as follows:—"Sire, les gentilhomes canoniers que partirent dici quant le conte de Jouy (Houy?) pour comme il se disoit jeu advertis v're majeste leuer des harqueboutiers que sont a Lubeke, ce roy despeche devers eulx ceste semayne" &c.

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121. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

it with more assurance. I do not know how far he has fulfilled this duty.

The King has added to his titles that of Sovereign Head of the Church of England on Earth, and it is proposed to burn all the bulls and provisions hitherto granted by the Holy See. With this view, on Sunday last, an Augustinian friar,* who has been appointed by the King general of all the Mendicant orders in reward for having married the King and the Lady, preached a very solemn sermon maintaining that the bishops and all others who did not burn all their bulls obtained from the Holy See, and get new ones from the King, deserved very severe punishment, and that without that they could not discharge any episcopal duty; that the sacred chrism of the bishops would be inefficacious, as made by men without authority, seeing that they obeyed the bishop or idol of Rome, who was a limb of the Devil; and that tomorrow or after it would be a question whether to rebaptise those baptised during that time. This language is so abominable that it is clear it must have been prompted by the King or by Cromwell, who makes the said monk his right-hand man in all things unlawful. Cromwell does not cease to harass the bishops, even the good ones like Winchester and some others, whom he called lately before the Council to ask them if the King† could not make and unmake bishops at pleasure; who were obliged to say Yes, else they should have been deprived of their dignities; as the said Cromwell told a person, who reported it to me, and said the Council had been summoned only to entrap the bishops. I sent lately to the principal‡ mentioned in my last, viz., him who sent me the *pensée*; and although I was afraid he had cooled, seeing that the King had not then proceeded so far in regard to the Church, I found he was firm and constant. We may be the more assured of him because he is allied with the Chamberlain: the first having the greatest following in the kingdom, and the other being the best captain, and there is no doubt that with a little money 100,000 men could be mustered, when he thinks it should be proclaimed on the part of your Majesty that they come, not only for the cause of God and the Queen, but for the comfort of the poor oppressed people and the restoration of order and justice. Truly considered, the danger of this course would be in delay; for as time goes on the King will deprive of their benefices, one by one, all whom he pleases, and give them to those who will seduce the people to his will. Moreover, the King, by the Acts last passed in Parliament, has augmented his patrimony by 400,000 ducats a year, besides what he will gain by the renewal of bulls, whereby he can provide an "ordonnance" of 1,000 men-at-arms, as they have sometimes said, both to gain the heart of the nobles, and in case of any mutiny (*tant pour gaigner le cueur de la noblesse que pour mutiner le peuple*), and that then the thing would be too difficult and almost impossible. He also sent to warn me that perhaps the earl of Northumberland was sending to tell me some things, and that I should consider what was possible but not trust him too much, for he was very light and hasty (*par trop legier et brefs*). The said person is to go home and send me news. London, 28 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

28 Jan. **122.** EDWARD GRUFFYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to write to the lord President of the Marches in my behalf in the matters before him. I understand Sir Ric. Bulkeley, deputy chamberlain

* Dr. George Brown.

† "Si la Royne (*qu.*, le Roy ne?) pouvoit faire et deffaire," &c.

‡ Lord Darcy. *See* page 1.

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of North Wales, intends to make some wrongful surmise against me and Dr. Glyn and serjeant Puleston; if so, I trust you will let us come to our answer. Ludlow, 28 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Jan. R. O. **123.** GEO. TAYLLOUR to LADY LISLE.
Thanks for their kindness to his uncle, Mr. Geo. Gaynesforde, in whose favor the Queen has written to lord Lisle. Considering his long continual service there, for which he has never had anything but his wages, it would be a good deed to look upon him now in his old age. The Court, 28 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Jan. R. O. **124.** JOHN MERYNG to LORD LISLE.
I am glad to hear of the good health of your Lordship and my Lady. You remember the forged deed which your Lordship showed my master, Mr. Secretary, was made by one Wynyett of the Isle of Wight, and shown in your presence at the quay of Southampton, which as I remember was of the rehearsal of my lord Erneley the judge, in the presence of you and Sir John Dawtrey of Hampton. Mr. Whyte of London, the learned man, pronounced it a forgery, and advised me to enter, which I did, and have been possessed ever since, but of late Nicholas Wyneat, who has often flattered me, has hoped to buy it of me, pretending to be my friend. I beg you to write two or three words that were spoken in your presence touching that forged deed, and direct it to your fee man, master Sadler, my master's servant, and that I may have answer by your Lordship's servant, Mr. Fisher, when he returns. London, 28 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

28 Jan. Otho, C. IX. 89. B. M. **125.** DIDIER DE SENTE JALHE, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to [HENRY VIII.]
Would come and salute him if his age would allow him. Has been elected master of the Order of Jerusalem while living here privately. The late master's death was not premature, for he was over 70, but it grieves them on account of his virtues and prudence. Is himself advanced in years, but will do what he can. Trusts in the King as the protector of the Order. Fronton, near Toulouse, 28 Jan. 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1.

29 Jan. R. O. **126.** TUNSTALL to CROMWELL.
Desires credence for the bearer in a matter concerning the limits and bounds of the King's realm as well as of Norham castle. Sends a letter to himself from Sir Will. Eure. Norfolk knows the house of Norham and the water beside it which divides the realms. He can advise best what is to be done. Aukeland, 29 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add:* Master Cromwell, the King's chief [secre]tary. *Endd.*

29 Jan. R. O. **127.** JOHN [CAPON] BISHOP OF BANGOR to CROMWELL.
The bearer, Sir Thos. Bulkeley, student of Cambridge, to whom I have given the benefice of Llan Gefny in Anglesea, is going up to your mastership to compound for firstfruits according to the statute, and I shall institute him on his return. It is taxed at 13 marks. Hyde by Winchester, 29 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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29 Jan. R. O. **128.** Edward Archbishop of York to Christopher Draper, Clerk.

At the request of Mr. Secretary and your master, I lately gave you a prebend* in York, trusting that you were in orders and bore the habit of a clerk; but as I understand you are not, I charge you to lay aside your lay habit and take orders, or at least first tonsure called Benett, at the beginning of Lent. I am also informed that you are insured to Mr. Crane's daughter of the Chapel. If so, you can no longer enjoy any promotion.

You are much bound to Mr. Secretary and to your master, for whose sake I have given you a new collation. You will do me a great pleasure by letting the farm to one of my servants. Cawod, 29 Jan. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

30 Jan. R. O. **129.** First Fruits and Tenths.

Commission to J. bp. of London, Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary, Sir John Aleyn, Sir Roger Cholmeley, serjeant-at-law, John Densyll, serjeant-at-law, Rob. Wroth, Roger More, Will. Walwyn, auditor, Rob. Cheseman, John Rastell, Will. Assheby, auditor, John Assheton, auditor, and Edw. Roo, auditor, to inquire concerning the annexed articles and instructions in co. Midd. Return to be made in the octaves of Trinity next. Westm., 30 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

On vellum. Seal attached.

Wilkins, III. 799. II. Instructions for ascertaining the yearly value of monasteries, parsonages and other spiritual promotions.

On vellum, pp. 7. *Another copy in* Cleop. E. IV. 167, B.M.

Cleop. E. IV. 170.* B. M. 2. Similar Commission for the city of London. (For names of the commissioners *see* Grants in January, No. 35.) Westm., 30 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

Mutilated. Vellum.

Wilkins, III. 783. 3. Similar Commission to the bishop and mayor of Exeter and others, for their city and the county of Devonshire. Westm., 30 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

Lansdowne MS. 446, f. 102. B. M. 4. Similar Commission to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Robt. abbot of Waltham, Sir Robt. Norwich and others (names quite different from those in the enrolment), for Essex and Colchester, with their instructions.

Copy.

Add. MS. 30,238. B. M. Similar Commission, with instructions annexed, for the county of [Dorset]. (*See* Grants.) Westm., 30 Jan. anno regni nostri vicesimo [sexto]. *Sealed.*

Names very illegible.

R. O. 5. Another copy of the Commissioners' instructions. *See* sect. 1. II. *Vellum, pp.* 8.

R. O. 6. Draft of the same instructions on paper. *Pp.* 11.

R. O. 7. Another copy of the instructions on paper. *Pp.* 9.

30 Jan. R. O. **130.** Henry Lord Stafford to Cromwell.

I have a chapel called the Hospital of St. John, in my lordship of Forbridge, near Stafford, founded by my ancestors for daily service and maintenance of certain poor people. These usages have been retained till now. Mr. Ralph

* The prebend of Bole, to which he was collated on the 28th Dec. 1534. But it seems he could not hold it, as Peter Vannes was collated to it 22 Feb. 1535.

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Egerton, of the close of Lichfield, who has the same chapel by the gift of my father, where many bodies have been buried, has allowed it to fall to decay. The roof has fallen down, and the houses of the poor are now inhabited by unthrifty persons of evil living. As the donation of it belongs to me by the King's gift, I beg you will help that some speedy reformation may be had therein. Give credence to my friend Walter Blunt. Stafford, 30 Jan. *Signed.*

Sealed. P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Jan. R. O. **131.** J. Chesolme to Cromwell.

Received on the 8th inst., by Rob. Smyth, the bearer, his letter dated London, 14 Dec. Thanks him for his diligence about the money owed to him by Simon Richeman in Yarmouth, and Rob. Bewmond in Southwall, for the relief of Will. Woudhous, prisoner in Scotland. Has incurred great suspicion in past times for his good-will to them and other Englishmen. Sends two barrels of salmon against Lent. Edinburgh, the penult day of Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my lord maister Cromwell, chief secretare and consalour to the Kinges Hienes of Ingland. *Endd.*

30 Jan. Nero, B. VII. 92. B. M. **132.** Harwell to Starkey.

Has received his letters of the 13th and 20th ult., and rejoices at his safe arrival. Perceives that Mr. Winte[r] has satisfied the banker for the 150 d[ucats], and purposes to be here in short season. Marvels that Everton has shown so little faith against Starkey. He borrowed here 25 ducats, which is returned by protest, and mounts to $28\frac{5}{8}$ ducats. Has paid this to the banker, and Starkey at his commodity can pay Cokerel.

Perceives by his writing that priests are put to great charges, sundry ways, whereby the fruits of the Crown shall be increased not meanly. Are in manifest expectation of war here by the Pope's motion against the duke of Urbino, who is not light to be beaten. The duke of Milan fortified his towns, fearing war out of France. The Emperor will have an incredible army of 100 galleys and 70 ships, with 25,000 men in the navy. It is reported that the Sophy has obtained a victory over the Turks. If true, it is good news. The Emperor will come to Italy this year. His generals are levying soldiers in Germany. Venice, 3 cal. Feb. 1534.

Lat., Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Starkey, in London.

31 Jan. R. O. **133.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

All these parts are in good order. The high stomach of some is meetly assuaged. They were three days here making intercession before I would speak with them. Accept this bearer, master Russell, lovingly. Whatever is past, all is well with him now. Ludlow, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. R. O. **134.** The Earl of Oxford to Cromwell.

I received your letters of the 23rd Dec., enclosing a bill of complaint presented to you by John Grene of Riddeswell, against Sir Will. Hybbis, vicar of Maplested, who he alleges has made friends in the country, and caused every man to denounce him as a "promotor" because he has put the said vicar in the King's exchequer for hiring of farms. Grene also complains that the vicar has divers ways caused him to be imprisoned, and got John and Edw. Holton to kill his cattle, threatening to serve him the same way and drive his wife and children out of the country. Has heard both

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134. The Earl of Oxford to Cromwell.—*cont.*

Grene and the vicar on the subject. The former can bring no witnesses to prove his assertions, which the vicar denies. As he was very quarrelsome, and threatened to put the parson of Henny in the King's exchequer, and thereupon took a bribe of him, I sent him to Colchester Castle, but afterwards released him on his own bond, as I could find no sureties. Colne Priory, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **135.** Sir Francis Bigod to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires his help for paying his debts. Lord Latimer is content to release him of so much land as would discharge them; yet for all that "my heart doth even bleed in my belly" to part with any, for my wife and children's sake, and rather than incur the obloquy of it, would desire to be out of the world. Begs he will procure for him the King's compassion, and obtain a loan of 2,200*l.*, for which he will engage a lordship of 140*l.* a year, with other conditions. Offers Cromwell, as security for himself, land of 20*l.* a year for 40 years if he will do him this service. Thus may you, at the Lord's blessed hand, get your immortal reward. Appeals to his father's services, who with his brother shed his blood and lost their lives in the war against Scotland. It will be imagined that you have laid down much money for me, and are content for the favor you bear me to take it again in so many years. Serjeant Chamley knows my first offer to you of 40*l.* a year for 15 years, and can show you how my land stands. I am at Cambridge, and do not dare to come to London for fear of Mr. Gresham and Mr. Lodge. "Ex ædibus meis, Januarii ultimo." *Signed:* Franciscus Bigodus, tibi deditissimus.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **136.** William Lelegrave to Cromwell.

R. O. At Hallowtide I sent my servant to you to know the King's mind what should be done here next summer, and that I might have money for the works. Since then Mr. Vice-treasurer went to report to you the small store of money here, and the decays that needed to be repaired. I have meanwhile set on workmen where I thought most need, hoping to have had money before this, especially for the sea-banks and jutties. Now is the best season for setting works forward. Calais, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **137.** William Lelegrave to Cromwell.

R. O. Of late, one of your servants, called John Breganden, declared to the lord Deputy and some of the Council that you wished him to have the grant of my office of surveyor of Calais. I told him I would be glad to perform your commandment, but remitted the matter to the King's pleasure and yours. "But, good master, I require youe to tender my inpotent and fyrmyte," and the service I have done in my young age. Please also to consider the long tarrying of my servant. Calais, 31 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **138.** Thomas, Abbot of Haghmond, to Cromwell.

R. O. For your request in favor of Adam Onley to have the portership of my house, it has been promised already to Rob. Heighfyld. Since then I have received a letter from you to make him the grant, notwithstanding the promise. I should be glad to please you, but this cannot be done saving my honesty and credit. Haghmond, 31 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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31 Jan. **139.** LAURENCE STAUBER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Wrote lately about innovations in Germany. Has again collected some news, which he transmits. Neuuenmarckt, at the court of Frederic, Count Palatine, ult. Jan. 1535.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

31 Jan. **140.** HANNAERT to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 207. B. M. The admiral of France told him that the king of England had complained of the Emperor's having an ambassador in Ireland. Excused this, saying that the Emperor had greater cause to complain of the King's having assisted the people of Lubeck and other rebels in Germany. He said also that the Princess was very sickly, and that the King her father and all the Court spoke in her praise. Asked him whether a marriage had been arranged for her with one of the French princes, to which he made no answer, excepting to say that the said king (Francis?) had told him at his return of the proposal made by the Emperor for Mons. d'Angoulême * * * Asked the English ambassador if the interview would be held, and if a great number of English would make a descent on Flanders, and how much money the French king had sent to the King his master. He answered that he did not yet know whether the interview would be held, although the Admiral had been in England. He denied knowing anything about the descent of the English into Flanders, and said he had only sent his master two years of the usual pension.

Has been told, but not by very good authority, that the king of England urged the admiral of France for a declaration of war against the Emperor, and the cessation of annates to the Pope, and that the Admiral answered that he did not know about the war, but as to the annates the King would let the Pope have what belonged to him. Paris, 31 Jan. 1535.

Sp., pp. 27. *Modern copy.*

Jan. **141.** CINQUE PORTS.

R. O. 1. Indictment of Henry Smyth of London, mariner, for piracy committed near Lyd, within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. 3 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. The jury do not find the first bill.

R. O. 2. Second bill, which the jury do not find either.

R. O. 3. A third bill endorsed with the verdict acquitting the accused, and sealed by Rob. Mayowe, foreman of the jury.

R.O. 4. Panel of the jury.

Jan. **142.** G. LORD BERGEVENNY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I wish I had anything good to send you. "I send such as I have in these parts, though they be not good," but I beg you to accept my good heart and remember my bill. "And gladde I wolle be to syee (?) your sonn, and to have hym aqueyntyd yn thys lyttyll pover corner, and as yoverys I pray God send you meny good yeres," &c.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* To Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* Januar.

Jan. **143.** CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 221. B. M. "Consideraciones platicadas en Consejo de Estado y consultadas en Madrid para despachar al Mayordomo Mayor para Ytalia y Alemania, el mes de Enero 1535, y la substancia en Castellano de la instruccion que el llevo en France."

Concerning the affairs of France and the Empire. (f. 224 b.) Complaint is made of the French and English practises in Gueldres, Denmark, Lubeck and

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143. Charles V. and Francis I.—*cont.*

other States, and of the conduct of the French king in sending to England, when Nassau was in France, to desire the Admiral to request the completion of the marriage of the Dauphin with the English princess, which had been treated of long before, although the said King had asked for the Infanta of Spain for his son.

There is fear of the French king joining the king of England in his separation from the Church, judging from his practises with the heretics in Germany, which will endanger Flanders, access to which will be stopped. Being master of the sea, he will be able to attack Spain and the Isles with the help of the infidels, and may even occupy England, to attain his desires. Another letter is sent to the ambassador in France. If the King is not altogether unreasonable, he will desist from, or at all events hold in suspense, his desire to embroil Christendom. As a last resort, it will be best to accept his offers, if they are made in good faith.

Sp., modern copy from the Archives of Simancas, pp. 32.

144. The Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

Teulet, p. 95. Instructions of James V. to John Lauder and others, to be declared to Paul III.

Has for a long time complained in his letters to Rome of the archbp. of St. Andrew's, who, during the King's minority, enriched himself and his friends by means of the King's authority, to his great damage. He married his niece, the daughter of his second brother, to James earl of Arran, whose issue, the present earl of Arran, is next heir to the throne, after the duke of Albany, who is not married. He is of such low family that no one of his position has ever had any interest in the Crown.

When the King was old enough to govern, the Archbp., being impatient at losing his authority, formed a party and besieged the King at Edinburgh till he was compelled to place himself and his government in the hands of him and his colleagues, of whom the earl of Angus, his brother and uncle, were the chief; who are and have long been rebels allied with England, and are the chief cause of the damage which the kingdom has sustained from England. It is notorious that this was done entirely by the advice of England. James bore with him, partly from his respect for the Church, and partly because he thought he would desist from his ill-will.

Shortly afterwards by his means the battle of Linlithgow was fought, at which he was present in person, and in which the earl of Lenox and many others were slain, and the King himself was in great danger. After James arrived at full age he continued to foment troubles in the kingdom in various ways, as will be shown in the process about to be made. The wars with England have been produced by his intelligence, as will be seen by the evidence collected by the two prelates, the executors of the Pope's brief, in the King's favor. Thinks that he can do nothing less than ask for the execution of the brief, considering the danger to which his person and throne are exposed in this time of war. Is sure that the Archbp. is seeking his destruction, for he has said that he does not expect to die until he has put the crown of Scotland on the head of his niece's son.

The Archbp. does not seem to be well guarded by the prelates named by the King in accordance with the brief. Since his arrest he has sent out of the kingdom many letters of credences to the King's prejudice, as is proved by the confession of a servant who destroyed a quantity of his letters when he was going to be taken. They must have contained matters to the injury of the kingdom, for he has never been prevented from sending to Rome or elsewhere to defend or prosecute his just actions. All his officers have access to him, and the King is surely informed that, on pretext of exercising

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his jurisdiction and attending to his lawful affairs, he is making secret practises to the great injury of the King and the kingdom. Desires the Pope to take some order about this.

Another of his servants was taken with more letters, one being directed to Silvester Darius, and containing false statements to procure the revocation of the brief and his liberation, and making him great presents; and suggesting also that the process should be completed in Rome and not here. Caused the executors of the brief to arrest the Archbp. so suddenly in consequence of information that he had arranged with the captain of Berwick to receive him. He could go thither from his castle at St. Andrew's secretly in six hours. Lauder is to desire the Pope that the process may be conducted here by commission to certain prelates, Gawain archbp. of Glasgow, Geo. bp. of Dunkeld, Wm. bp. of Aberdeen, or others; so that he may not have occasion, in default of justice, to use other means which may prejudice the liberty of the Church.

He is to present the King's letters and show his credence to the cardinal of Ravenna and the duke of Albany, asking them to procure speedy justice and the appointment of some good prelate as the Archbp.'s coadjutor. Reminds him of the erection of the College of Justice, the dispensation and other affairs.

Fr. The original is in the hand of and signed by James V.

145. News from the East.

Nero, B.vi. 98. B. M.

Letters of the 13th Nov. from Constantinople speak of a caravan of the Sophi's taken. The Sophi had three armies (one of 100,000 men), commanded by himself and two of his brothers. They had taken and levelled (*spianato*) much of the land of the green turbans (*di quelli delle berette verdi*). The Sophi had sent a defiance to Ibrayn Bassa and the Turk by two ambassadors, of whom the one was beheaded for speaking proudly of his commission, and the other sent back with his ears cut off. News came on the 30th Oct. that Ibrayn being warned, when two days' journey beyond Tauris, of the approach of the Sophi, sent notice to the Turk, who joined him in the beginning of Oct. One of the Sophi's captains with 3,000 musketeers and a good number of horse had gone over to the Turk, and advised him to go into winter quarters, offering him rice for the victuals of his army. The army of the Sophy was seven days' journey from that of the Turk and of Ibraim, and a battle was expected, for the success of which prayers were offered up in Constantinople. Whether there is a battle or not the Turk will winter there. It is understood by letters from Rome of the 9th to the 23rd Jan. that Mons. di Bauri had arrived at Genoa from the Emperor to provide for the fleet, and had already spent 100,000 cr.

Luigi Davila had also brought from Spain by the Emperor's orders to Ant. da Leva, 100,000 cr., to be paid in Milan for infantry and cavalry. The Emperor intends to man his fleet with a great number of soldiers and to attack Barbarossa.

The fleet is being got ready with great diligence both here and in Spain. The people of Sienna and Lucca have already ratified the treaty with the Emperor. The Imperialists say that duke Alexander of Florence will be made [general ?]. The duke of Ferrara is likely to follow the Pope's footsteps and remain neutral. The affairs of Perugia are brought to the wished-for end by means of the Pope, who is proceeding by way of justice in the affairs of Camerino.

Ital., pp. 3. *Endd.:* Extratto d'avisi da Constantinopoli, et da Roma.

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146. JOHN CATHERN to CROMWELL.

R. O. On New Year's even last, after evensong, Wm. Joly, miller, of Sherforth, Norfolk, said in presence of Cathern, Wm. and John Monement, Thos. Clerk, Wm. Bornam, John Shynkefeld, John Tile and Peter Leke, that at Fakenham market he was talking with five or six honest men, who marvelled much what the King meant by polling and pilling the realm, both spiritual and temporal, more than he had in times past, and they thought he intended to make a great hand by money, and then to avoid the realm and let the people shift as they could. He reported also that he would make Cathern avoid the country, and he dares not come to his house, to his wife and child. Begs him to summon Joily (*sic*) to answer to the premises.

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

147. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B.I. 499. B. M. The matters of Calais, the great contentions and disorder among them and the poverty of the ministers. Osyander's letters to the bp. of Canterbury, and the news contained in them. The bull set out of the abuses of Rome, and by whom it is set out. A final order to be taken concerning the staple of Calais. The end for Sir John Wallope. The answers of the French and Imperial ambassadors. The signature of Sir John Russell's bills. The proclamation to be put forth, which the lord Chancellor drew, for seditious words, and to know whether copy were sent again or no. Rauff Sadeler and Peter Mewtes. Mr. Hennedge and Thos. Seymer. Letters to all the justices of the peace for putting the proclamation in execution.

The deceit of the King in his subsidy. To send for the abbot of Robertsbridge. To send to my lady of Malling.

P. 1. *In Tuke's hand. Endd.*

148. THOMAS CORTON, Abbot of Cerne.*

R. O. Articles against the abbot of Cerne.

1. For keeping concubines in the cellars, especially one named Joan Postell or Bakars. 2. For letting the church and lands go to ruin. 3. For wasting the goods of the monastery on his concubines and natural children, and giving the former great gifts to their marriage. 4. He finds sumptuously a son of his by Joan Gardeners, by whom he had also a daughter now dead. 5. He finds another son called Harry whom he begat on Alice Roberttes, "to the great slander of our religion," in the town of Cerne, at Thomas Parkar's house. 6. He had a man child by one Edith, servant to Nich. Foway. 7. He openly solicits honest women in the town and elsewhere to have his will of them. 8. His concubines sit at table with him. 9. His brother and others of his kindred bear rule in the monastery, to the disquiet of the monks.

R. O. 2. Articles objected against Thomas Corton, abbot of Cerne, by Will. Christchurch, monk of the same.

To the same effect generally as the preceding, but in other words and with a little more detail. The abbot does not keep obits and doles, and allows some of his monks to be proprietors. He allows two of them who daily haunt queans to celebrate mass without confession; also to play at dice and cards all night and celebrate in the morning. He has abolished some masses. He allows women to stay with the brethren from noon to evensong, and has several times imprisoned dan Will. Christchurch for writing and speaking against him. He also expelled him from the monastery, and gave the prior of Monmouth 20 nobles to receive him, where he was also very ill handled.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

* Reference to the second of these two papers will be found in Vol. VII. 923, xxi. The exact date is uncertain, but may have been as early as the year 1533.

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149. Grants in January 1535.

Jan.

Grants.

1. John Hynde. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-law. Greenwich, 1 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

2. John Gremond, of Rye, Sussex, fisherman, a native of France. Pardon for the murder or homicide of Gilb. Bekett, of Rye. Greenwich, 26 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

3. John Leche, of London, "pulter." Pardon for having, 9 March 25 Hen. VIII., feloniously taken away two horses of Ralph Merston, at Southwerk, Surrey. *Del.* Westm., 6 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

4. Peter Valensis, clk., a native of France ("in Vulgassino Francie oriund."). Denization, with licence to hold benefices in England. *Del.* Westm., 11 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

5. Archbp. of Canterbury. Licence to appoint one of his servants to kill deer and fowl, for the archbishop's use, with a crossbow. Greenwich, 7 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S.

6. Nicholas Sympson, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber. Licence for life, to shoot with crossbows at all marks, fowls, deer and game, "the game of heron only except." Windesore, 12 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

7. Barth. Butler *alias* Hammes. To be pursuivant-at-arms, with the name of Rougecrosse; with 10*l.* a year. Greenwich, 7 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

8. William Herbart, esquire of the Royal Body. To be approver and overseer of the county or lordship of Glamorgan and Morganc, S. Wales, and clerk chancellor of Kaerdiff there; with fees as enjoyed by Nicholas Williams, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

9. William Herbart, esquire of the Royal Body, and John Bassett. To have the office of attorney-general in the county or lordship of Glamorgan and Morganc, S. Wales; with fees as enjoyed by Nic. Williams, now deceased. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

10. Rog. Ratclyff, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber. Reversion of the office of steward of the manors of Uppingham, Preston, Baroughdon and Gretham, Rutland, and Esenden, Linc., and of all the possessions in co. Rutl. of Geo. late duke of Clarence, the office being now held by Sir Everard Dygbye by patent, 18 May 9 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 3 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S.

11. Hugh Foster, of London. Licence to keep a bowling-alley and place for other games, for the use of all honest persons, "almaner apprentices, vagaboundes, and other barothous and mysruled personnes oonly except." Westm., 17 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Jan.—P.S.

12. Town of Lyme Regis (Dorset). Annuity of 20*l.* for 10 years out of the customs of the port of Poole. This grant is made in consideration of the ruinous condition of the port of Lyme Regis. Westm., 13 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

13. Thos. Hennage, gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Lease of the pasture called "le Nobbes," the meadows called Northyngs, Sidhyngs and Marshall Nobbes, parcel of the lordship of Sherifhoton, Yorks, now in tenure of Miles Forest, by patent granting the said Miles a 21 years' lease thereof; for the term of 21 years from Mich. A.D. 1539, or from the time when the premises shall come into the King's hands; at the annual rent of 23*l.* *Del.* Westm., 16 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 18.

14. The monastery of Abbottesbury, Salisbury dioc. Restitution of temporalities on the election of Roger Roddon, confirmed by Thomas Benet, LL.D., vicar-general in spiritual matters of the said diocese. Westm., 12 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

ii. Certificate by Thomas Benet, vicar-general, that he has confirmed the election of Roger Roddon *vice* John Portesham, last abbot, deceased. 30 Dec. 1534.—*Attached to P.S.*

15. *Cornwall:* Commission to Sir Wm. Godolghan, John Arundell, Roger Arundell, Thos. Seyntabyn and John Goldolhan, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Peter Bevell. Westm., 18 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

16. Hen. Norres, esquire of the Royal Body. Grant, in fee simple, of the manors of Doglyngton and Fryngeford, Oxon, the advowson of Doglyngton church, and 4 messuages in Cokethrope, Oxon, parcel of the said manor of Doglyngton, and Barley parke, Oxon, adjoining to the same manor; and all other lands granted, by patent 16 Jan. 16 Hen. VIII., to Sir Thos. More, which came into the King's hands by Act of Parliament. Westm., 9 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 18.

17. Council of the Marches of Wales. Warrant to Sir Brian Tuke for the payment of the diets and wages of the commissioners in the marches of Wales acting with Rowland bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, president of the Council in the marches, viz.: diets of the Council at the rate of 10*l.* per

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Jan.

GRANTS.

149 GRANTS in JANUARY 1535—*cont.*

week, and the yearly wages of some of them, viz., Sir John Porte, justice, 40 marks; Sir Edw. Crofte, 10*l.*; John Russell, secretary, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Roger Wygston, 5*l.*; John Vernon, 5*l.*; Thos. Holte, attorney, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ric. Hassell, solicitor, 5*l.*; and for their foreign expences yearly at the rate of 100 marks; and 6*d.* a day to Wm. Carter, armourer, living at Ludlowe, for the keeping of the armour and artillery there. These payments to be continued quarterly from the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady last. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Charles Wrythesley *alias* Rougecrosse, one of the King's pursuivants. To be herald with the title of Wyndesore. Greenwich, 28 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

19. John Stoner. Next presentation to the prebend of St. Peter in the collegiate church of Warwyke, Worc. dioc., now held by John Watewode. Greenwich, 14 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 21 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

20. Sir Thomas Englefield, justice of the Common Pleas. Annuity of 50*l.* until the said Thomas shall obtain, by patent, offices of the same yearly value for life. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

21. Sir John Russell, knight of the Royal Body. To be keeper of the King's woods called Tetnowe and Cherlswood, and of "le copies," called "Senechier Copies," "Broktrey Copyes" and "Holme Ryding Copies," in the bailiwick of Clyff, in Rokingham forest, Northt., with custody of the deer in the above woods, lately held by William lord Mountjoye, deceased, and keeper of the walks of Suley Fermes and Shortwood in Rokingham forest, Northt., lately held by Edmund Levesey, deceased. Greenwich, 12 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

Vacated on personal surrender by John earl of Bedford, 14 Sept. 5 Edw. VI.

22. Laur. Brigges *alias* Briges *alias* Bruges, of Sevenocke, Kent, laborer, *alias* of Southwerke, Surr. Pardon for stealing two geldings from John Smyth, and a mare from Ric. Kyppys, at Holbourn, Midd. *Del.* Westm., 22 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

23. Thomas Willce, Christopher Willee and Thomas Batman. Next presentation to the deanery of Myddelham, York dioc. Westm., 21 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

24. Robert Peers, clk., rector of Magdalen Lawfer (Laver), Essex, London dioc. Licence of non-residence. Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

25. John Willoughby, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Haccombe, Exeter dioc., void by the death of Geo. Hull, and in the King's hand by the minority of Thomas, son and heir of John Carewe, deceased. Westm., 16 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

26. For the Cathedral of Salisbury. Congé d'élire to the dean and chapter, on the deprivation of the last bishop. Westm., 24 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S.

27. John Benolt, clk. To be rector of Guynes, Canterbury dioc., *vice* Miles Willen, attainted. Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

28. John Burghe *alias* Brugh, clk. To be rector of Willingham, Linc. dioc., *vice* Miles [Willen ?],* attainted. Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

29. Sir Anth. Rogers, knight of St. John of Jerusalem. Licence to pass out of the realm, with 4 servants, 4 horses, and baggage, &c. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan. 26 H. VIII.—S.B.

30. John Uvedale, secretary to queen Anne. Presentation to the hospital of Newton Garth, Yorksh., in the King's hands by the attainder of Miles Wyllen. Westm., 21 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S.

31. Edward Fyssher, of Newyngton Grene, in the parish of Isellyng or Isellyngton, Midd., laborer. Pardon for the murder of John Sharpe by his interference in a quarrel between him and John Marten, of Shorediche, Midd., smith. *Del.* Westm., 27 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

32. Commission to John Pakyngton, justiciar of North Wales, and Sir Ric. Bulkeley, vice-chamberlain there, to make compositions touching forfeitures to the King, with Humph. ap Hoell ap Jenkyn, Res ap Gruff. ap Res, Gutto ap Jevan ap Hugh, David ap Hoell ap Dio ap Eign', Jevan ap Tudor Bagh, David ap Res ap Hoell Gethyn, Wm. ap John ap Res, and Thos. Cledro, on account of recognizances in cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth and Anglesea. *Del.* Westm., 27 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

33. Commission of Sewers.

Hants: S. bp. of Winchester, T. bishop of Bangor, John lord Audeley, William lord Sandys, Thomas abbot of Notle, Thomas prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, Sir William Paulet, Sir Richard Sandys, Sir William Berkeley, Sir John Kayleway, Sir Lionel Norreys, Walter Piers, clk., Richard Paulett, Richard Norton, William Hawles,

* Blank in orig.

1535. Jan. GRANTS.

Walter Chaundler. Westm., 28 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

34. John Hudde, of Charecombe, Dorset. Pardon for having, along with Wm. Undercombe of Clamforde, Dors., assaulted and robbed Thos. Clark on the highway between Great Wycombe and Great Marlow, Bucks; of which robbery he was convicted at Aylesbury before Sir Rob. Norwich and Sir Ric. Lyster. Greenwich, 26 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Jan.—P.S.

35. Tenths of Spiritualties.

Commissions for the following counties and districts, to make inquiry in pursuance of articles and instructions annexed to the commission. [These articles are not enrolled on the patent roll, but the marginal note affixed to the entry is, "Pro decimis Spiritualium."]

Calais and Marches: Arthur viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais, the mayor, lord Edmund Howarde, comptroller of Calais, Sir John Wallop, lieutenant of the Castle of Calais, Sir Edward Ryngeley, marshal, Sir Thomas Palmer, porter, Sir Robert Wyngfield, Richard Whethill, Robert Fowler, vice-treasurer, and Thomas Broke, auditor. Westm., 30 Jan.

36. *Essex and Colchester:* Sir Thomas Audeley, Sir Brian Tuke, Sir Giles Capell, Sir William Pyrton, Sir Thomas Darcy, Sir John Seyntleger, Sir John Raynesforde, John Tyrrell, Humphrey Browne, serjeant-at-law, Richard Ryche, John Smyth, Edward Tyrrell, Anthony Darcy, Edward Grene, John Broune, John Gatys, Richard Higham, Thomas Teye, Nicholas Everard, clk., Guy Crayford, John Wentworth, John Christemas, John Hasylwode, sen., Robert Foster, John Barnabe, John Smyth, jun.,* John Raymonde,* John Wyseman,* Thomas Combys.* Westm., 30 Jan.

37. *Gloucestershire and the town of Gloucester:* The mayor of Gloucester, Sir William Kyngeston, Sir John Walsshe, Sir John Brygges, Sir Richard Lygyn, Walter Denys, Nicholas Poynes, Anthony Kyngeston, Nicholas Wykes, John Gyser, Edmund Tame, John Arnold, David Broke, Robert Wye, James Clyfforde, Thomas Lane, Thomas Twysell,* William Walke.* Westm., 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 6*d.*

38. *Hunts:* Sir Laurence Taylarde, Sir Richard Sapcotts, John Goostwyke, John Gooderyk, Thomas Hall, Anthony Malorye, Oliver Leder, Thomas Megge, Robert Price, Thomas Wavton, Thomas Dunholt, Thomas Castell, Alexander Balaham, Robert Druell, Robert Rowley, Thomas Toney, John Waterhowse,* John Dodyngton.* Westm., 30 Jan.

39. *Herefordshire and the city of Hereford:* The bp. of Hereford, the mayor of Hereford, Sir Edw. Croft, Sir James Baskervyle, Sir Wm. Thomas, †Sir Thomas Baskervyle, Michael Lyster, John Scudamore, John Guyllams, Richard Palmer, Thomas Bodenham, Nicholas Fytton, Thomas Havard, John Beryton, Nicholas Chippenham, Richard Warmecombe, Richard Rattyshey,* Richard Hawkyns.* Westm., 30 Jan.

40. *Kent (with Canterbury and Rochester):* The archbp. of Canterbury, the mayor of Canterbury, Thomas Crumwell, chief secretary, the mayor of Rochester, Christopher Hales, attorney-general, Sir Thomas Nevill, Sir Thomas Cheyney, Sir Edward Nevell, Sir Wm. Crowmer, Sir Edw. Wotton, Sir William Hawte, John Hales, Sir Wm. Fynche, Sir William Kempe, Thomas Hatcliff, John Gooderyk, Henry Stokeheth, Anthony Seyntleger of Ulcombe, William Waller, John Cripis, Thomas Roydon, Walter Hendley, John Culpeper, Thomas Roberts, John Nott,* Humphrey Gay,* William Sydley,* Robert Crannwell.* Westm., 30 Jan.

41. *Middlesex.* John bp. of London, Thomas Crumwell, "primarius," Sir John Aleyn, Sir Roger Cholmeley, serjeant-at-law, John Densell, serjeant-at-law, Robert Wrothe, Roger More, William Walwyn,* Robert Cheseman, John Rastell, William Asshby,* [John Assheton],‡ Edward Roo.* Westm., 30 Jan.

42. *London:* J. bp. of London, [Sir]§ John Champneys, the mayor, Thomas Crumwell, the King's great secretary, Sir John Aleyn, Thomas Bedell, clk., John Baker, Henry Whight, John Onley, Thomas Russheton, William Bowyer, Paul Wythypoll, Richard Gresham, John Bugon * (Burgon ?), Thomas Myldemay, * Thomas Burgon * (Burgoyn in orig.), Thomas Roberts,* John Notte.* Westm., 30 Jan.

43. *Norfolk and the city of Norwich:* R. bishop of Norwich, the mayor of Norwich, Sir James Boleyn, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir John Heydon, Sir Thomas Strangways, Sir Francis Lovell, Christopher Jenney, serjeant-at-law, Robert Holdiche, Edmund Wyndeham, Richard Southwell, Edmund Lumnour, William Conyngesby, Francis Moundeford, Robert Twnesend(*sic*), Nicholas Hare, Thomas Goddyshalve, sen., Reginald Lytelprowe, Robert Hogan, Brian Taylor,* John Mynne,* John Pykerell.* Westm., 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 7*d.*

44. *Lincolnshire and city of Lincoln:* J. bp. of Lincoln, the mayor of Lincoln, George Hennege, clk., dean of Lincoln Cathedral, Sir Robt. Husey, Sir Wm. Askue, Sir Robt. Tyrwhit, Sir Wm. Skipwith, Sir Wm. Tyrwhit, Sir And. Byllesby, Sir John

* Auditors. † The word "militi" has been nearly erased but is still visible.
‡ Supplied from orig., this name being omitted in the inrolment.
§ His knighthood is not expressed in the inrolment.

1535.

Jan.

GRANTS.

149. GRANTS in JANUARY 1535—*cont.*

Copledyk, Sir Edw. Madyson, Sir Thos. Missenden, Thos. Hennege, John Mounson, John Hennege, Thos. Gildon, Anth. Eirby, Richard Ogle, jun., Thos. Moygne, John Lyttelbury, Anth. Missenden, Vincent Grantham, Geo. Seyntpoull, John Hill,* Hen. Coumbes,* William Caundyshe,* Humphrey Walcot,* Hugh Grantham,* Boniface Marten,* Thos. Brown. Westm. 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 7*d and* 8*d.*

45. *Leicestershire:* Sir John Vyllers, Sir John Nevell, Sir Thos. Pulteney, Sir Wm. Turvile, Rog. Ratcliff, John Harryngton, Rog. Wygeston, Wm. Assheby, Chris. Vyllers, Thos. Trye, John Beamount, Thos. Waldram, Peter Ithell,* Robert Wyngefeld.* Westm., 30 Jan.

46. *Northamptonshire:* Sir Wm. Parre, Sir John Russell, sen., Sir Wm. Newenham, Sir Thos. Tresham, Edward Mountague, serjeant-at-law, John Lane, Thos. Lovell, Thos. Cave, Robert Chauntrell, Thos. Brudenell, John Tournour,* Ric. Button,* George Quarles.* Westm., 30 Jan.

47. *Notts.:* Sir Anth. Babyngton, Sir John Markham, Sir John Byron, Wm. Clerkeson, John Babyngton, John Bassett, John Constable, And. Barton, Robt. Nevell, Anth. Nevell, John Hercy, Ric. Bevercotes, John Nanseglose. Westm., 30 Jan.

48. *Derbyshire:* Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sir Rog. Mynours, Sir Hen. Sacheverell, Sir Anth. Babyngton, Sir Thos. Cokayn, Sir Wm. Bassett, Wm. Coffyn, Math. Knyfton, German Pole, Francis Cokayn, John Leeke, Edw. Aire, Roland Babyngton, Ralph Sacheverell, Ralph Leche, Rich. Curson. Westm., 30 Jan.

49. *Herts.:* Sir Hen. Parker, Sir Phil. Butler, Robt. Wroth, John Bolles, Edw. Broket, John Conyngesby, John Gille, Henry Audeley, John Peryent, sen.,* John Newport, Humphrey Fitzherbert,* Wm. Barnes,* Wm. Caundishe,* Hugh Fuller. Westm., 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 8*d.*

50. *Cornwall:* Sir Piers Eggecombe, Sir John Chamond, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, John Carmynowe, Robert Vivian, Richard Penrose, John Tregean, William Lowre, Thomas Seyntabyn, Humph. Trevylian, Peter Corynton, Nich. Carmynowe, Thos. Trefrye, Walt. Burlas,* Thos. Cokke,* John Thomas,* Step. Gaire.* Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 8*d and* 9*d.*

51. *Rutland:* Sir Everard Dygby, Fran. Broun, Geo. Makworth, David Cecill, Boniface Martyn.* Westm., 30 Jan.

52. *Oxfordsh. and town of Oxford:* The mayor of Oxford, the vice-chancellor of the University, Sir Wm. Barentyne, Sir Simon Harecourte, Sir Walt. Stonour, Sir John Clerke, Sir Thos. Elyot, Wm. Fermour, Thos. Carter, John More, Wm. Raynesford, John Williams, Anth. Coope, John Denton, John Pollard, Ric. Grenehurst,* Amb. Hunsdon,* Robt. Hucvale,* Hen. Combes.* Westm., 30 Jan.

53. *Berks:* Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Walt. Stonour, Sir Humph. Forster, John Cheyney, Edw. Fetyplace, Hen. Brigges, Thos. Warde, Thos. Essex, Walt. Chalcote, Ric. Brigges, Thos. Vachell, John Latton, Rich. Stafferton, Wm. Hide, Goodlac Overton.* Westm., 30 Jan.

54. *Beds:* Sir Walt. Luke, Sir Fran. Brian, Sir John Mordaunte, Sir Wm. Gascoygne, Sir Mich. Fyssher, Sir John Dive, Sir Thos. Rotheram, John Goostwyke, Nicholas Hardyng, John FitzJefferey of Clopham, Fran. Pigot, Geo. Rotheram, Nich. Luke, Geo. Barnardiston, Robt. Bulkeley, Simon Fitz, Wm. Cartewreke, John Fitz-Jefferey of Trewkers. Geo. Akworth, Henry Joye, John Colbeke, Ric. Slade, Edw. Poke, John Fyssher, Geo. Caundisshe, Wm. Parker, Geo. Coldwell,* William Bekke,* Wm. Fitz-Hugh,* Wm. Wyat.* Westm., 30 Jan.

55. *Bucks:* Sir Wm. Wyndesore, Sir John Daunce, Sir Edw. Done, Sir John Baldewyne, Sir Robt. Lee, Edward Pekham, John Gostwyk, Robt. Dormer, John Williams, Robert Drury, Geo. Gifford, Thos. Lee of Wycombe,* Thos. Mildemay,* John Waterhouse.* Westm., 30 Jan.

56. *Cumberland:* Sir Thos. Clifford, Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir John Lowder, Sir John Lamplewe, Ric. Beaulieu, Ric. Berwys, William Bentley, Richard Irton, Wm. Lancaster, Edw. Edgar.* Westm, 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 9*d.*

57. *Cambridgeshire and town of Cambridge:* T. bp. of Ely, Edw. Foxe, clk., great almoner, the mayor of Cambridge, John Edmonds, clk., vice-chancellor of the University, Sir Robt. Payton, Sir Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, Philip Parys, Thomas Checheley, Edw. North, Wm. Everard, Thos. Megge, Thos. Hutton, Thos. Rudston, John Lambart, jun., John Goldyng,* Thos. Wrenne.* Westm., 30 Jan.

58. *Devon and the city of Exeter:* J. bp. of Exeter, the mayor of Exeter, Sir Wm. Courteney, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Edw. Pomeray, Sir Richard Grenevile, Sir Philip Champernon, Barth. Fortescue, Andrew Hillarsdon, Ric. Halse, John Gilberd, Roger Blewet, Humph. Prydeaux, Hugh Pollard, Thos. Sidenham, Alex. Woode, Ric. Pollard, John Harreys, Hugh Yeo, Wm. Symonds, John Hull, John Forde of Assheburton,* John Southcote of Bovytracy,* Adam Williams,* John Bonyfaunt of Exeter,* John Thomas.* Westm., 30 Jan.

59. *Dorset:* Sir Giles Strangwais, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir John Rogers, Sir Thos. Arundell, Sir Thos. More, Sir Edw. Willoughby, Sir John Horsey, sen., Thos. Holland, Geo. Lynde, Hen. Assheley, Hen. Strangwais, Wm. Thernell, John Forde,* Robert Willoughby,* Wm. Gerard,* Nich. Willoughby.* Westm., 30 Jan.

* Auditors.

1535.

Jan.

GRANTS.

60. *Wilts and the city of Salisbury :*—† bp. of Salisbury, the mayor of Salisbury, Sir John Bourchier, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir John Seymor, Sir Hen. Longe, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir John Brigges, Sir Anth. Hungerford, Sir Edw. Seymour, Sir Walt. Hungerford, Rog. Yorke, serjeant-at-law, Thomas Holland, John Bonham, Anth. Stylman, Thos. Apprice, Edmund Mompesson, Barth. Husey, Hen. Pole, Charles Bulkeley, John Hamlyn, Wm. Button,* Thos. Frowde,* Thos. Seman,* Walt. Seymour.* Westm., 30 Jan.

61. *Worcestershire and the city of Worcester :* The bailiffs of Worcester, Thos. Bagot, vicar-general in spiritual things, the See of Worcester being vacant, Sir John Russell, jun., John Pakyngton, John Russell, Roger Wynter, Rowland Moreton, John Welshe, Robt. Acton, Ric. Palmer, John Ketelby, Wm. Gower, Wm. Sheldon, Thos. Evans, registrar, Ric. Rotteshey,* Geo. Spillesbury,* Daniel Coort,* Wm. Cookeshey.* Westm., 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 10*d.*

62. *Warwickshire and the city of Coventry :* The mayor of Coventry, Sir Geo. Throgmerton, Sir Edward Ferrers, Sir Wm. Feldyng, Rog. Wygston, Wm. Legh, William Boughton, Thos. Trye, Thos. Ardern, Sim. Mountford, Edw. Conway, John Waldif, Thos. Holte, Baldwin Porter, Ric. Willys, Fran. Slade, Ric. Hawes,* Thos. Robyns.* Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11*d.*

63. *Lancashire :* Sir Thos. Buttyller, Sir Ric. Hoghton, Sir Alex. Radcliff, Sir Hen. Fa[r]yngton, Sir John Townley, Sir Alex. Osbaldeston, Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Sir Thos. Southworth, Sir William Leylond, Sir Thos. Langton, Sir Wm. Norreys, Sir Thos. Halsall, Sir Rog. Bradshaugh, James Stanley, Edm. Trafford, Ric. Asheton, Ralph Staundisshe, James Scaresbrek, Thos. Holte, Robt. Holte, Hen. Byron, Wm. Westby, Rog. Assheowe, John Lambart, sen., Ric. Pary,* Gilbert Pary.* Westm., 30 Jan.

64. *Town of Berwick :* Sir Thos. Clifford, vice-captain of Berwick; the mayor. Westm., 30 Jan.

65. *Bishopric of Durham :* C. bp. of Durham, Sir Thos. Tempest, sen., Wm. Frankleyn, clk., Wm. Blythman, Robert Hyndmer, Robert Bowes, Robert Menell, John Metcalff,* James Rokysby,* Ric. Crosby.* Westm., 30 Jan.

66. *North Wales, bishopric of Bangor :* —† bp. of Bangor, Sir Ric. Bulkeley, Wm. ap William, John Arnold, John Pulleston, John Bulkeley, Wm. Griffith Corway, Reg. Conway, Hugh Conway, Thos. Wyn' ap Mered', Griffith ap Roberte Vichyn, Elazeus ap Mores, Hugh Lewys, Ritherth ap David, Ric. ap Howell ap Jevan Vachn', John ap Howell Vachn', Hen. Parker,* Ric. Hawkyns.* Westm., 30 Jan.

67. *North Wales, bishopric of St. Asaph :* The bishop of St. Asaph's, Sir Ric. Bulkeley, William ap Willyam, John Puleston, John Bulkeley, William Griffith Corwey, Reginald Conwey, Hugh Conwey, John Wyn' ap Mered', Griffith ap Robert Vachin', Elizeus ap Morys, Hugh Lewys, Ritherch ap David, Richard ap Howell ap Jevan Vachin', John ap Howell Vachin', Hen. Parker,* Richard Hawkyns.* Westm., 30 Jan.

68. *Archdeaconry of Richmond :* William Knyght, clk., archdeacon of Richmond, John Dawkyns, Wm. Blithman, Robt. Bowes, Rog. Lasselles, Ric. Crosby,* John Metcaff,* James Rokysby.* Westm., 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11*d.*

69. *South Wales, the bishopric of Llandaff :* The bishop of Llandaff, Sir William Morgan, Sir Thomas Gammage, Sir Edw. Stradlyng, Walter Harberd, George Herberd, George Mathewe, Hoell Carne, Morgan Mathewe, Charles Herbert, Thomas Morgan, John Morgan of Carlen, Reginald ap Howell, William John Thomas, Richard Herbert, William Cokys, Walter ap Robert, John Huntley, Robert ap Howell, Thomas Brene,* John Welden.* Westm., 30 Jan.

70. *Cheshire :* William B[r]ereton, Esq., Sir Peter Dutton, Sir Thos. Fulsehurst, Sir Edw. Fitton, Sir Wm. Stanley, Sir John Holford, Sir John Downe, John Caryngton, John Birkenhed, Brian Brereton, Wm. Venables, Ric. Hassall, Ric. Snede, Wm. Glasier, Otiwell Worseley, Henry Parker,* Ric. Hawkyns.* Westm., 30 Jan.

71. *South Wales, the bishopric of St. David's :* The bishop of St. David's, Ric. Devereux, Sir William Thomas, James Baskervile, John Hogan, John Philipps, Thomas Jonys, Hen. Whirett, Maurice ap Harry, Phil. Morgan, Henry Katerne, Wm. Vaughan, James Williams, Wm. Vaughan of Kylgarent, Richard Herbert of Aberoustuthe, David Lloid of Emlyn, Thos. ap Retherth of Eryngay, Wm. Vaughan, Llwellin Morgan, Edw. Gwilliams, John Morgan of Breknok, Wm. John Hauard, Hen. Vaughan, John Walbeff, James Vaughan, Rog. Vaughan of Clerowe, Rog. Vaughan of Rushehoke, Resus ap Glin, Meredith ap Rees, John Jones ap Rees, John Baker of Prestene, Hen. Cratherne.* Westm. 30 Jan.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 12*d.*

72. *Yorkshire and the city of York :* E. archbp. of York, the mayor of York, Thos. Magnus, clk., William Clifton, clk., Sir Wm. Percy, Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Robt. Constable, Sir Ralph Ellerker, sen., Sir Ric. Tempest, John Constable of Holdernes, Sir Wm. Constable, Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Peter Vavasour, Sir Rog. Cholmeley, sen., Sir Edw. Gower, Sir James Strangwaies, Sir James Metcaf, Sir Geo. Lawson, Sir Wm. Middelton, Sir Wm. Malyverey, Sir Brian Hastings, Sir

* Auditors.

† Blank in orig.

1535.

Jan.

GRANTS.

149. GRANTS in JANUARY 1535—*cont.*

Fran. Bigod, Sir Wm. Copley, Robt. Bowes, Robt. Chaloner, Rog. Lasselles, John Dawney, Wm. Babthorp, John Pulleyn, Wm. Rokeby, Marmaduke Wyvold, Thos. Grice, Thos. Grene, Ralph Pulleyn, John Lambart, Robt. Menell, Jacob Fox, Wm. Danby, Robt. Creyke of Beverley, Robt. Hunter of Thornton, Tristram Tesshe, Jas. Rokeby,* Ric. Crosby,* Edw. Edgar,* John Metcalff.* Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 12*d and* 13*d.*

73. *Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne:* Sir Thos. Clyfforde, the mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir Wm. Hylton, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Ralph Fenwyke, Sir John Heron of Chepchese, Sir Wm. Ogle, Sir Cuthbert Radcliff, John Bednell, Robt. Claveryng, Robt. Colyngwode of Esselyngton, Thos. Strangwayes, John Bentley, Wm. Blythman, Robert Davell, clk., John Metcalf,* James Rokysby.* Westm., 30 Jan.

74. *Surrey:* Thos. Crumwell, great secretary, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir Nich. Carewe, Sir Anth. Broune, Sir Matt. Broune, Sir Ric. Page, Sir Edward Bray, Thos. Hennege, Christopher More, John Danester (*sic*, Banester?), Ric. Sakvyle, Thos. Lysle, Thos. Stydall, Wm. Westbroke, John Skynner, John Mores, Edw. Chamber,* John Pynfolde.* Westm., 30 Jan.

75. *Staffordshire:* R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Sir John Talbot, Sir John Gifford, George Audeley, John Vernon, Walt. Wrottysley, Geo. Greysley, Wm. Bassett, Edw. Lyttelton, Thos. Gifforde, Thos. Holte, Walt. Blount, John Grosvenour, Thos. Moreton. Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 13*d.*

76. *Salop:* Sir Thos. Cornewayle, Sir Wm. Thomas, Rog. Corbett, Thos. Newport, Robt. Nedam, Ric. Maynwaryng, Thos. Vernon, Thos. Holte, Ric. Hardy, Thos. Bramley, John Corbet of Lee, Fran. Yong, Thos. Lee, David Yong.* Westm., 30 Jan.
Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 13*d and* 14*d.*

77. *Hants with city of Winchester and town of Southampton:* S. bp. of Winchester, Sir Wm. Paulet, Sir Ric. Lyster, the mayor of Winchester, the mayor of Southampton, Sir Ric. Sandys, Sir James Worseley, Sir Thos. Lysley, Sir Wm. Barkeley, Sir Wm. Gifforde, Sir Lionel Morreys, John Paulett, Geo. Paulett, Ric. Andrews, Nich. Tichebourne, sen., Robt. Puttenham, James Bettys, Robt. Bulkeley, William Hawles, John Wyntershull, John Ryngwoode, Thos. Heydok, John Myllys, Thos. Wellys, Tristam Fauntleroy,* Peter Swyfte,* John Coke, Thos. Pace. Westm., 30 Jan.

78. *Suffolk:* Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Anth. Wyngefeld, Sir Thos. Tirell of Gipping, Sir Humph. Wyngfelde, Sir Thos. Russhe, Sir Wm. Rowse, Sir John Cornewales, Sir Wm. Walgrave, jun., Sir John Jernagan, Sir Thos. Barnardeston, Sir Wm. Drury, Thos. Jermyn, John Sprynge, John Sulyarde, Lionel Talmage, George Colte, Robt. Downes, Robt. Crane, Edm. Lee, John Southwell, Clement Higham, Walter Wadland,* John Ryder.* Westm., 30 Jan.

79. *Somerset and the city of Bath:* The bp. of Bath and Wells, the mayor of Bath, Sir Wm. Stourton, Sir Edw. Gorge, Sir Andrew Lutterell,† Sir Anth. Hungreford, Sir John Horsey, sen., Thos. Speke, Hugh Paulett, Henry Capell, Wm. Portman, John Broune, George Gilbert, Hugh Malett, John Porter, Roger Kensey,* Hugh Trotter,* John Plumpton.* Westm., 30 Jan.

80. *Town of Bristol:* The mayor of Bristol, Thos. Crumwell, great secretary, David Broke, John Broune, John Shipman, John Hutton, Rich. Abynton, John Ware, Thos. White, Thos. Pace, Nich. Thorne, Wm. Goodwyn.* Westm., 30 Jan.
Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 14*d.*

81. *Sussex with the city of Chichester:* The bp. of Chichester, the mayor of Chichester, Sir John Gage, Sir Rog. Copley, Sir John Dawtrey, Sir Ric. Shirley, Sir Wm. Goryng, John Sakevile, John Michell, John Covert, John Parker, Thos. Shirley, John Carell, Edw. Scott, John Palmer, Wm. Jefson, Wm. Apprice.* Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., ms.* 14*d and* 15*d.*

82. *Westmoreland:* Sir Thos. Clifforde, Sir John Lowther, Sir Edw. Musgrave, Sir Thos. Wharton, Ric. Redmayn, Thos. Sanforde, Launcelot Salkelde, Geoffrey Middelton, Thos. Musgrave, jun., Wm. Lancaster, John Warcopp, Ambrose Middelton, John Lambart, sen., Thomas Blenkensopp, Gilbert Wharton, Wm. Blythman, Roger Metcalff,* Ric. Crossby.* Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15*d.*

83. John Stoughton, son of Gilbert Stoughton, gent., of Stoke, near Gylford, Surr. Pardon, as accessory to the murder of John Ode *alias* Wode, committed by Geo. Cornwall of Benyngton, Heref., s. and h. of Sir Ric. Cornwall, in West Smithfield, London, on the 28 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 Jan. [26] Hen. VIII.—S.B.

84. Philip Rynes, of London, shoemaker, a native of Seme (?) in the bishopric of Lolonensis (?). Denization. Westm., 22 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

* Auditors.

† This name is repeated on the roll.

1535.

150. WILLIAM BODY to [CROMWELL].

R. O. I have despatched Bek with 5,008*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in ready money, and with a bill for the rest, which I trust to pay on Tuesday with the rest of the halfpence in the town. He will, I think, ask you for other money, and leave it in my hands, "which is no ready payment here." I suspect him of unsteadiness, and gather from his words and looks that he is half weary of the great plenty of small money; "and no marvel, because he nor his grandsire, I suppose, never saw so many together." Is suffering from the piles. Sends a docket to prick for warrants.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

151. WILLIAM BODY to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Cannot wait upon him, because his body is abated since the last occasion. Trusts to gain strength, as he has overcome the fever by diet only, without medicine. Has discharged an obligation of Chr. Perne for 20 marks, as [Cromwell] desired, received by Gresham.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

152. WILLIAM BODY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has been sick since Wednesday last, and is not able to travel. Sends by his child a copy of a bill to be indented, between Cromwell and Gostwick, for receipt of 11 obligations on the statute of Mr. North. I desire that I may serve for my living without any partner, or else may have liberty to get my living abroad in the world with my handy occupation, as I was wont to do.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

[Feb.] **153.** [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 47 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 299. Understands that he has distrained the goods of his tenant Jackson, and made re-entry into his farm. Desires him to allow him to occupy his farm for 24 years, according to the old lease, on finding surety for the payment of the yearly rent and 5*l.* over towards the arrears; and also to allow him to have the sale of his corn and other profits now at Candlemas.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

154. [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 47 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 299. Begs them to be good "masteres" to John Jackson their tenant, that he may have a new lease of their farm for 24 years, on finding sureties for payment.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

155. [CRANMER] to the Prior of ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 49. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 299. "Brother Prior."—Asks his favor for Thos. Hogeson, the bearer, Cranmer's servant, who has certain business in those parts.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

156. [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 49. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 300. In favor of Thos. H[ogeson], the bearer, his servant.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

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Feb. **157.** [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148 f. 49 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 300.

Has enjoined penance on certain of the parishioners of the person addressed, who have been before him at Knoll. Requires him on Sunday the last of February to see that they do their penance according to the enclosed book, and certify him by the bearer, who will also give him a monition for such persons as can gainsay for the purgation of John Manyng.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

158. ——— to STEPHEN VAUGHAN.

R. O. "Touching news, here is none worth penning. The county van Nassowe is looked for to be at the Court with the Queen* this present day. Here is no bruit of any act that he hath concluded in France for all his long being there."

Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Stephen Waughan, in Cheapside, at London.

1 Feb. **159.** RIC. BISHOP of NORWICH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received on the last Jan. the King's letter dated the 12th, commanding me to appear before the Council, in the Star Chamber, the morning after the Purification. As I have been diseased in my right leg 14 or 15 days and am confined to my bed, I beg you will be a mean to the King to pardon my personal appearance. Hoxne, 1 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Feb. **160.** CRUTCHED FRIARS.

R. O. Draft indenture dated 1 Feb. 1534, whereby Edmund Stretam, the prior, and the convent of Crossed Friars, in London, grant to Margaret Jonson, widow, dwelling within their precinct, the house in which she lives and a pension of 15*s.* a quarter during her life, and after her decease 20*s.* a year to her daughter Margaret, in satisfaction of all former claims. *Signed by the prior.*

Corrected draft, large paper, p. 1.

161. MARGARET JOHNSON, Widow and Executrix of Peter Johnson, to [CROMWELL].†

R. O. Stating that Wm. Bowry, the late prior, and the convent of the Crossed Fryers, London, having received great sums from the said Peter and Margaret, agreed by an indenture, dated 18 Jan. 3 Hen. VIII., to give them and Margaret Johnson their daughter an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: which, however, has not been paid 10 years past;—that the prior and convent, having received other sums from the said Peter and Margaret, agreed by another indenture, dated 17 Oct. 10 Hen. VIII., to build a dwelling-house within the . . . . . p[recin]ckes, to be occupied by them during their lives, and to pay them 8*d.* weekly: but the prior has given the said Margaret warning to leave the house, and has refused to make the weekly payment;—that afterwards the said Margaret lent to the prior and convent 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which they refuse to repay. Begs his mastership to summon the prior before him.

P. 1, *mutilated.*

* Mary queen of Hungary.

† *See* Vol. VII. 923, xliv.

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1 Feb. R. O. **162.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell].

I am informed the Emperor is in High Almain with 60,000 men. The captains of the frontiers are all in council at Mechlin. The mariners along the coast of Flanders, at Armewe, Camfer, Flushing, Middleborough, Scluse, Ostende and along the coast are warned that none depart. It is said they shall row two galleys in the narrow sea. I have received the enclosed letter, sent to the Secretary here, that the King's money out of France will be here shortly. I beg to be informed if you have knowledge of this. Calais, 1 Feb. 1534.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of Mr. Secretary's letter for the King's money, and the French receiver's letter with it.

1 Feb. Freher, Script. Rerum German., III. 295. **163.** Francis I. to the German Princes.

Complains of the reports circulated about him in Germany: that the Turkish ambassadors are honorably received, while the Germans are denied access to him; that Turkish religion and dress are seen everywhere, while the German is considered as a crime. Reminds them that both he and the king of England are engaged to assist them in case of war. Defends his conduct. Denies that any Germans have suffered for heresy in France. France is as free to the Germans as to the French. The friendship between France and Germany is too firm to be disturbed by such attempts. Paris, kal. Feb. 1534.

Lat. A German translation will be found in the Corpus Ref. II. 828.

1 Feb. R. O. **164.** Bryon to Lord Lisle.

I wrote you a few days ago, but do not wish this bearer to leave without assuring you that I will do everything in my power in your behalf in matters hereabouts. The bearer will tell you of the great cheer which is made here. Compliments to madame Pontoise. 1 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

1 Feb. R. O. **165.** Andrew Baynton to Cromwell.

Excuses his boldness in writing, but has always found the greatest condescension in those highest in authority, and Cromwell possesses that virtue more than anyone. Thanks him on his knees for benefits done to himself and his relations (*parents*). Informs him that Paris is full of heretics, both men and women, of whom 20 have been already burned. Several lie hid some miles off, and some have fled. A proclamation has just been issued that 100 or 80 Cordeliers, Augustinians, doctors in theology, masters of schools, and, saving your honor, "de quisonniers," carpenters and other workmen, have fled. I think you have heard that the King went bare-headed in procession with his sons, bishops and cardinals before him, each carrying a torch; and after him the Queen, carried by two men, with the King's daughter and her own, a number of great ladies following on foot. After this they burned six of the heretics, the King thanking God that he had given him knowledge of such a great evil, and praying forgiveness that he had pardoned one or two, and had not been more diligent in their extirpation. He took an oath that from this time he would burn all he could find; but if he carry his threat into execution it would be more to the purpose, as I learn, to shut the gates of the town and set fire to it. They had determined, among other things, to burn all the churches in Paris on Christmas Eve. What their tenets are I cannot tell you, as they are never divulged. It is said, however, that they are condemned for speaking against the Sacrament of the Altar, images, prayers to saints and the Pope; for the people here have such a perfect faith in him, that whoever is guilty of the

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165. Andrew Baynton to Cromwell—*cont.*

least offence will be condemned for a heretic. The common people imagine that we and the Germans are all one, that is, Lutherans, but I think that we are very much better than they. But whoever would have imagined France could have been so *misérable* upon this point! Offers his services. Paris, 1 Feb.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretaire. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

2 Feb. **166.** H. Earl of Northumberland to [Cromwell].

Egerton MS. 2,603, f. 22. B. M. Archeolog. xxxiii. 4.

"Master Secretary," as I am continually sick, and my wife and I not likely to come together, the King gave me licence (having no issue) to name any of my blood (bearing the name of Percy) my heir to all lands in the indentures betwixt his Majesty and me. "Perceiving the debylytery and unnaturalness of those of my name," I have determined to make the King my heir, (see enclosed copy of my letters to his Majesty at this time). I am moved to this by sickness, and because "my wife is a young woman and likely to continue." I remit all to you, whether you will deliver my letters and declare my articles or appoint Sir Thomas Wharton to do so. At my lodge of Topcleff, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

2 Feb. **167.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received the King's letters dated Westminster 20 Jan., for the vicarage of Kirkby Stephen, of which I send you a copy. I send you the presentation for Mr. Peter Vannes, who is named therein, although we had granted it already to Sir Thos. Wharton, knight, at your request. York, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Feb. **168.** H. Duke of Richmond to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Hugh Johns, yeoman of the Duke's wardrobe, is agreed with Thos. Lilbourne, who had the "ancorage" of London given him by my lord of Norfolk when he was admiral, to be joint patentee with him. Requests Lisle to cause a joint patent to be made to them. Coliweston, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

2 Feb. **169.** Bonds.

R. O.

Obligations due at and before the Purification of Our Lady next.

The earl of Rutland, 200*l.*; Jas. Griffith Appowell, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Walter Bulles, 248*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Aleyn and Thos. Aleyn of Raylle, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the abbot of Muchelney, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the archbp. of Canterbury, 400*l.*; Wm. Rolte, 20*l.*; Sir Wm. Skeffyngton, 100*l.*; Thos. Patmere, 10*l.*; the abbot of Waverley, 50*l.*; Wm. Pawne, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the abbot of Athelney, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the earl of Worcester, 100*l.*; the bp. of Bangor, 100*l.*; the abbot of Blyde, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the bp. of Chester, 110*l.*; Sir Thos. More of Merepleshe, 22*l.*; Henry Dewlfer, 36*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; Rastall and Perry, 20*l.*; Rauf Pexall, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; taynted men in Surrey, 116*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; the earl of Northumberland, 1,604*l.*; Edw. Slade, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Thos. Marshall, 20*l.*; Geo. Frythe, 10*l.*; Rowland Goodman, 200*l.*

The bp. of Norwich's debts:—

John Woodhouse, 40*l.*; Edwd. Knyvett, 40*l.*; Ric. Catelyn, 20*l.*; Ric. Baynard, 20*l.*; Sir Ant. Wyngfeld, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Thos. Wodhouse, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the bp. of Winchester, 100*l.*; the abbot of Hyde, 25*l.*; the bp. of York, 100*l.*

Total, 4,292*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.:* A remainder of obligations due to the King, in festo Purificationis A° 26.

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2. Overdue Bonds to the King.

R. O. John Lord Husee, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir John Savayll, Sir Thos. Fitzwilliam, to Henry VII., 80*l.*; Wm. Legh, gentleman usher of the King's chamber, 60*l.*; John Norton of Norton, Yorks., Ric. and Hen. Norton, 170*l.* The same persons, with others, 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which 50*l.* is paid. Total, 590*l.*

ii. Bonds to the King, not yet due:—

The bp. of Hereford and others, 400*l.*; Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, 100*l.*; bp. of Bath and Wells, 400*l.*; Jeffrey Blithe, treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral, 100*l.*; the archbp. of York, 200*l.*; Sir Thos. Seymer, late mayor of the Staple, and Rowland Hill, mercer of London, 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the bp. of Lincoln, 600*l.*; the archbp. of Duvelyn (Dublin), 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*; Peter Ligham, late dean of the Arches, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Danaster and Wm. Knight, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Jas. Gryffith ap Howell and Walter Boules, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Jas. Gryffith ap Howell, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 4,356*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Whereof due at Midsummer by the archbp. of York, 200*l.*

Total of all the above bonds, 4,946*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

2 Feb. **170.** Ludlow.

R. O. Deposition of John ap David of Presteyn, weaver, touching the stealing of seven oxen from a meadow under the castle of Stapleton by himself and certain others, among whom Ric. Lloid seems to have been the most important, to whose farm the oxen were taken. Dated at the head, Ludlow, 2 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2.

3 Feb. **171.** Anthony Sawnders, Curate of Winchelcombe, to Cromwell.

R. O. As you have appointed me to be a pastor at Winchelcombe to preach the Word of God and read it to the monks, I desire you to help me of the manifold lets and burdens which hinder me in the performance of my duty. My parish is wide and the population 2,000, and I am very busy with parish work, and have little time to study to preach and read God's Word as I would. If the abbot favored the Word of God as much as he hindered it, he might assist me, but whatever communication any man used in his company or monastery it may be allowed, so it be not the Gospel.

There is a schoolmaster with us, who has a chantry in a parish church. He favors the Gospel, but the abbot is much displeased with him. He has assisted me much, but the abbot, to drive him away, has diminished his wages of the free grammar school, which, as Mr. Tracy will tell you, is worth 10*l.* a year. I beg he may have your assistance. The abbot has set the parish against him that he shall not help me, nor say mass in my stead at the high altar, nor execute matins nor evensong for me, whatever business I have, under forfeiture of 12*d.* "There is no other shift, no moe of the pypes marke." If I am sent for by gentlemen to preach, I cannot go because I have none to help me. Please appoint me a coadjutor, that I may set forth the King's title and pluck down that great "dur" (?) of Rome. 3 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

4 Feb. **172.** Cranmer to Lisle.

R.O. Thanking him for the bearer, Mr. Hoore, Lisle's chaplain, whom
Cranmer's Cranmer sends to be a preacher in Calais this Lent. Commends himself to
Letters, 298. lady Lisle, with thanks to her for the said Mr. Hoore. Croydon, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.: Lord Deputy of Calais.

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4 Feb. R. O. **173.** CHARLES V.

i. Copy of a proclamation in the Emperor's name, to be published in the county of Artois, prohibiting his subjects from taking service with any foreign prince, and commanding such as have done so already to return within one month, on pain of the halter and confiscation of goods. Brussels, 4 Feb. 1535.

ii. Copy of another proclamation in the Emperor's name, prohibiting the export of horses from his dominions, during three months from date. Brussels, 4 Feb. 1535.

Fr., pp. 2.

5 Feb. Castelnau's Memoirs, I. 405. (Edit. Brussels, 1731.) **174.** PALAMEDES GONTIER to ADMIRAL CHABOT.

Was detained at Boulogne, as he wrote on Thursday night. Next day embarked at 4 a.m. Had a bad passage. The tide not serving to go up to Gravesend, went by Waterford (Canterbury?), and arrived on Sunday in London.

Passed the Thames near the house of Boidoval (Bridewell?), where he met Morette, who was very glad to see him, not daring to show himself to the King, who had spoken to him very sharply about the delay in Chabot's answer. He sent to tell Norfolk and Cromwell of Gontier's arrival, and he was straightway conducted to Westminster to the King. After reading the Admiral's letters and asking after his and the King's health, Henry drew him apart, and leaning on the sideboard heard what he had to say. Said that the Admiral had not forgotten since his return to declare to Francis what Henry had charged him with, especially his entire good-will to preserve and increase the friendship and alliance between them, at which Francis was much rejoiced. As to the proposed marriage between the Princess and Mons. d'Angoulesme, Francis doubts not that having given her that name, Henry will assure it to her and treat her as his only heiress, so that the Crown of England may come to her on his death. The Admiral says that his king thinks some means ought to be found to deprive lady Mary of any occasion or means of claiming the Crown.

Here the King explained to him what had been done by Parliament since the Admiral's departure; that the Princess had been proclaimed and an oath taken throughout the kingdom; that everyone takes Mary for the bastard she is, and he will have no other heir but the Princess, with whom, and in his power (*en sa main*), now is and will be the said Mary; there is no chance of her becoming queen or claiming any right to the Crown. He went on to say that it was only required for Francis to cause the Pope to annul the invalid dispensation given for the first marriage, and then all doubts would cease. Went on to the other points of his instruction. He is willing to give up the title of France, to take away all occasion of ancient enmities, and declared to Chabot the means to bring it to pass. Spoke about the 50,000 cr. for the pension for life, and 10,000 cr. of salt, showing him how obliged the King and the kingdom would be if he were to give them up, without mentioning that that would be enough to break off the interview of the two Queens. Henry took this ill, saying that he had done so much for Francis, his children and his kingdom, that it is not fair to ask him to give this up, which he knows is unwillingly paid and odious; it is an honour to his kingdom to have them; it was a strange recompense when he offered the heiress of a kingdom to a younger son; they ought rather to give him something than ask; that it made him think there was a practise going on elsewhere, considering the delay in giving him an answer. Said to him that he ought to take this proposal differently, as it was founded on an overture he had himself made to the Admiral; he would put the French king under the greatest obligation to him, and it would be more to his glory and profit in

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the future than the payment. As to the perpetual pension, he did not object to what was proposed. He objected to the idea of being included if a treaty were made between Francis and the Emperor; there must be no hope of a treaty. The Emperor had already offered to accept what had been done in England, both the second marriage and other things, and even that the Princess should be heiress and Mary succeed in case of her death. With regard to the article excusing Francis from commencing war against the Emperor, unless he declares himself in aid of Piedmont, Savona or Genoa, on which side he will be very glad to begin the war on account of the quarrels which he has, Henry asked him when he wished to begin. Replied that he had the authority to hasten or delay, as he wished, for Francis would act according to the answer sent back by Gontier. Meanwhile he was not losing a single hour in putting his forces in readiness.

He approved of the aid of 50,000 cr. for Ireland and Denmark. What he hoped to do in Denmark was more for Francis' advantage than his own, but he did not make much answer about a like recompense for the side of Piedmont, Savona or Genoa, and similarly for the other aid for the enterprise of Milan and the county of Ast, asking what Francis would do if the Emperor did not declare himself or go to help these places. Replied that this could be settled by the deputies from both sides. He asked when Francis wished them to meet, and who they would be. Said it was for him to speak first of that.

This conversation lasted two hours, and it being past supper time, he dismissed Gontier till the morrow, asking if he had anything in writing from the King, which he said he had not. He then called Cromwell, and retired, bidding good evening to Morette.

Sends the King's answers to each point.

On the Monday following at 8 a.m. declared his charge to Cromwell; the Admiral's hope that he would help to bring matters to a good issue, and Francis' satisfaction on hearing that such a virtuous and wise person had the ear of the King. To this Cromwell replied with thanks and expressions of affection that I cannot write. He alone has more influence with his master than any other; the late cardinal of York had not more. He spoke much of his master's prosperity and authority and the quiet of the kingdom. He has increased his revenue by 500,000 cr., for since the Admiral's departure Parliament has given him the ordinary tenths, besides which he will take this year the annates of bishopries, abbeys, and other benefices, of which the possessors are bound to take from the King new bulls and provisions, and give up those from the Pope as null, and to swear to hold their benefices of the King. He showed me a copy of the oath sworn by the bishops. He says that by a little writing, from himself alone, he can be obeyed and summon all princes and lords for his master's service.

Cromwell then took him to Westminster, where he presented his letters to Norfolk. He asked much about the Admiral, as did "Messieurs de Suffolck et Fischer" (Fitzwilliam?). After dinner, was taken by Cromwell to the King in the matted gallery, where the Admiral spoke with the King the first time. He asked a copy in writing of what Gontier had said to him, and put it in his sleeve without looking at it. He then began to walk about, and talked for three hours.

He complained of the practises on the side of Spain for the marriage of the Emperor's daughter with the Dauphin, and not long ago the Imperial ambassador had been for a long time shut up with the French queen; that three despatches had been made towards Spain since the Admiral's return, and he saw now that the delay in Gontier's coming was to wait for a reply. He said they wished to accomplish (*joindre*) the marriage of the Dauphin and also at the same time that of his daughter the Princess, so as to be supported on both sides. Unless these practises are broken he must be

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174. PALAMEDES GONTIER to ADMIRAL CHABOT—*cont.*

careful of speaking, showing that he has great suspicions, for this was not the language that Francis used both by mouth and in writing. He remembered also one day Francis saying to his children that they must never forget the inhuman treatment of the Emperor to him and to them, and if they did not avenge it after his death, if he could not himself, as he hoped, he gave them his curse. He accused the Emperor of deceit and breaches of faith, and of trying to disturb by false offers the friendship between them, repeating what he had said the previous evening, that he had made him offers, and he could be on good terms with him if he liked, but any reconciliation on this side would be too dangerous. He had kept his promise, and never been engaged in any practises, and he complained of what had been done at Marseilles, of which he had no knowledge nor participation till afterwards. He said the French Council governed as if their only object was to lose good friends, and he wished Francis would take the management of his affairs more into his own hands. In consequence of having supported France he had lost the Emperor's friendship, who called him *son bon pere*, and had often written and promised that he would do nothing contrary to what he ought as a son. France would find herself deceived, whatever promises he had made; even the surrender of Milan would not be accomplished when the time came. His only intention was to show to England and others that there was no reliance upon Francis' friendship. He would find himself cut out in Italy if he did not advance soon, for the Emperor would be there first, speaking also of the league agreed to by all the potentates and signories of Italy. As to the Pope, Francis ought to act quite differently, and get out of him what he had.

The King then called Cromwell, and used the same language as Cromwell had done about the augmentation of his revenue, the union of his kingdom, and the peace of conscience he enjoys in having thrown off subjection to Rome. He said if Francis would do the like, he would gain more than 2,000,000. He repeated what he had said before about the pensions and the salt, saying that he had already done enough for his good brother, and that Francis should not presume he had any need whatever to contract the Princess his daughter to a third son. He hoped the money he sent to Bavaria would be repaid, especially as he had delivered it on condition of Ferdinand not being received as king of the Romans. Francis might perhaps be deceived about the duke of Wurtemburg and the Landgrave. He knows how Mons. de Gueldres is behaving, and that he has coined money inscribed with these words "cette fois et non plus."

Spoke to the King soberly, in accordance with his instructions and what the Admiral had commanded him. Told him of the desire of Francis to remain firm to him for ever and treat of an inviolable alliance, and repeated the reasons for his accepting Francis's overtures, not forgetting to say that he had been marvellously pressed, but would never condescend to agree with the Emperor to anything contrary to his relations with Henry, even if he were obliged to listen to such proposals.

He spoke much of his trust in Francis, and finally said he would consider what Gontier had given to him, and bade him discuss these matters fully with Cromwell.

On Tuesday last, the day of the Purification, one of the greatest solemnities celebrated during the year by the King, Morette went to Westminster with Gontier.

During divine service the King sent for him by Cromwell, being in a little oratory. He spoke of the interview, approving of the queen of Navarre and other ladies being there. Said what the Admiral had ordered him on this head, especially about the Queen, who has no inclination apart from the King, without setting her affection on brother, aunt or sister. He

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approved of the voyage of Normandy to be made this Lent. Presented the letter in favor of the "Grand Escuyer" of England,* to which he replied that the said place of the Chancellor of the Order was filled by the king of Scotland, and the number of 24 could not be exceeded. On the first vacancy he would remember the said Grand Escuyer.

In the afternoon Cromwell took him to the Queen, to whom he delivered the Admiral's letters and charge. She complained of his long delay, which had caused her husband many doubts. She said the Admiral must think of applying some remedy, and act towards the King so that she may not be ruined and lost, for she sees herself very near that, and in more grief and trouble than before her marriage. She charged him to beg the Admiral to consider her affairs, of which she could not speak as fully as she wished, on account of her fears, and the eyes which were looking at her, her husband's and the lords' present. She said she could not write, nor see him again, nor stay longer. She then left him, the King going to the next room, where the dance was beginning (*se leverent*), without the said Lady going thither.

As far as he can judge, she is not at her ease on account of the doubts and suspicions of the King, which he has mentioned before.

During the dance, Norfolk, Suffolk, "Fischer Chancelier," Cromwell and others assembled in Council, he thinks to consider his charge. Norfolk said he intended to do all he could to send him back content; he was at his house a month ago, not expecting his coming: the King intended to have spent the carnival (*ces jours gras*) at Windsor, but now would not leave till he was despatched. Has since seen Cromwell twice, who says he will do all he can. May be despatched next week.

Many lords have inquired about the procession and harangue at Paris in honor of the Sacrament and for the punishment of the Lutherans, for which they praise the King. Norfolk, Suffolk, Ovaston,† Borgouny (Abergavenny), all knights of the Garter, and others, who were entertained by Morette yesterday, took much pleasure in hearing Gontier's account of it, as he had seen it the day before he left. London, 5 Feb.

Fr.

5 Feb. **175.** Port of Calais.

R. O. Certificate by the collector and controller of customs and subsidies at Calais, that Oliver Este and Rob. Wilkockes brought into this port in a ship called *The Mary*, of Calais, Rob. Candler master, and discharged therefrom, 1,500 feet of board, 3 weigh of cheese, and 16 flitches of bacon contained in a cocket dated Ipswich, 10 Jan. last. Dated 5 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* Arthur Lyssle, k.—Edward Ryngeley.

P. 1.

5 Feb. **176.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Excuses himself for not having written to him and my Lady before. According to your last, I have done for your woman that the serjeant of the minstrels served with subpœna, and my Lord‡ told Woodhows he would send a commission to Calais to take her answer. Thinks she should make a supplication of her wrong. "My Lord hath bought the house that your Lordship dwelleth in." If you wish to buy it back again and will send me your mind, I think I can do you a pleasure. Had you sent me knowledge of the vacant benefice in the marches of Calais "you should have given it to whom you had pleasure, for it was my Lord's gift." The King prevented

* Sir Nicholas Carew.

† Perhaps Sir Richard Weston is intended, but he was not a knight of the Garter.

‡ Lord Chancellor Audley.

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176. John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

my Lord because he had the first knowledge, and my Lord for default of knowledge was displeased with me, as I had so many friends there. Commendations to my Lady, Mr. Speke* and Mr. Fowler. Your award is made that your Lordship shall receive 120*l.*, and Mr. Seymer shall not trouble your tenants. Smythe, your solicitor, says he refuses to take the award. London, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Lord Lisle, lord deputy of Calais.

5 Feb. **177.** D'Andelot to the Imperial Ambassador at Genoa.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 237. B. M.

Has received his letter of the 19th Jan. with others of the 12th and 13th. Has received letters from the prince of Melphi and Antony de Leyva, ordering him to conduct 7,000 Almains to Italy. The French do all they can to make our soldiers mutiny, offering four times as much as we do. Thinks the king of England has planned with the French admiral some enterprise in Flanders, as he is equipping ships of war, and has made a league with certain imperial towns on the coast, which have promised to assist him with 12 ships and 16 regiments (*enseignes*) of infantry. The Landgrave is raising men to assist the duke of Holstein. Thinks he may act as general in the name of the king of England. The French captains were assembled on the 26th ult., and letters have arrived from their general, count William, who is with the French king. They are not sparing money in raising men. Expects an attack shortly. Augsburg, 5 Feb. 1535.

Hears from merchants returning from *France that the duke of Wirtembery and count William de Fustemberg have been attacked*, but it is not known by whom, nor whether *they are dead or taken.*

Fr., pp. 2. *Modern copy. The words in italics in the P.S. are in cipher.*

6 Feb. **178.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

On the 31st Jan. your difference with Sir Edw. Saymeur was ended. He is to pay you yearly 120*l.* Had it not been for my lord Chancellor, you should have had 20*l.* more. Mr. Seymour pretends to refuse the award. If he does not dissemble, it will not be the worse bargain for you. I cannot trust this wily world. The commission of sewers is delivered to Rob. Fowler. I would have sent it before, had they not demanded 20*s.* The harness is making, and I have spoken to Clerck the pewterer for your dishes; but he demands as security a warrant for 6*l.* It is not known whether the King will come over, although before the coming of the Admiral's secretary it was fully resolved on. Hunt has not yet made his complaint. Edw. Lovell is here, ready to go over. Has not received Mr. Secretary's money for Hacket's burial. They are not willing here to part with their money. He received your mule thankfully, but gave poor Tyson only 5*s.*, a slender reward for bringing a mule so far. If they wish for the toll of Marke and Oye they must press it. I shall not interfere in it, except I am paid for my service. Master Marshal's† man has made hot suit to Mr. Secretary that his master may come over, and also sell his room to Sir Richard Graynfyld. Hastings has sold to my lord Chancellor all he once sold you. London, 6 Feb. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

6 Feb. **179.** Wm. Newman, one of the King's Trumpets, to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

I beg you to help a brother-in-law of mine, Thomas Layer, of Owvyngton, Essex, yeoman, to a warrant for a protection, "by the same

* Thomas Speke.

† Sir Edw. Ryngeley was marshal of Calais at this time.

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token that your Lordship took me by the hand through the grate at the Lantern gate at my last being with you, and, moreover, by the same token I sent you a dog by the ferrar of the town, which dog's name is Wolf; and I heartily thank your Lordship for my dog you gave me." London, 6 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

6 Feb. R. O. **180.** The Abbess of Pollesworth to Cromwell.

I have received your letter in favor of Amyas Hill to farm the tithe of Annysley, which has been let already for a term of years. Pollesworthe, 6 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Feb. R. O. **181.** John Bunolte to Cromwell.

Received on the 2nd his letter, showing how, to increase his living in his old days, Cromwell has obtained for him from the King the parsonage of Guisnes. Is more bound to Cromwell than ever. Sends by Rougecrosse, the bearer, 14*l.* stg. "to accomplish the statutes and the contents of your said letter." Calais, 6 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* [M]aister Secretary to the King's majesty. *Endd.*

6 Feb. Vienna Archives. **182.** Charles V. to Chapuys.

We received 16 Jan. your letters of 19 Dec., and have seen what you wrote to Granvelle about the treatment of the Queen and Princess, and also about the new statute made in prejudice of their titles; all which we much regret, but trust that in time matters will improve; towards which we will do all that can be of any use. Hope you will continue your good offices for their consolation and the protection of their rights. We hear from Hannaert of the French admiral's return from England, who has been spreading reports at the French Court that Henry has granted Francis 100,000 crowns a month for war purposes, and that next summer 10,000 Englishmen will descend upon Gravelines, of whom the said Admiral shall be captain, and that the Dauphin will take part in the expedition. This we cannot believe, although there are sufficient evidences of ill-will in other things; but you must enquire, by all means, what there may be in it, and report what you have since heard touching the Admiral's overture of marriage between the Princess and the duke of Angoulême. Hannaert has also written to Granvelle the conversations which the English ambassador in France lately held with him, and which we send herewith in cipher, though we attach little importance to it, that you may note if any like language is held to you, in which case you will take care not to give them the least hope by your answer, but simply to inform us, and also our ambassador, if you think necessary.

The Count de Roeulx having lately returned to us, we have despatched him again immediately upon his arrival with some of our galleys of Spain, which we send to Genoa, in order to advance matters concerning the fleet which we are preparing against Barbarossa; and he is to go from there into Germany to solicit the coming of 7,000 Germans whom we have ordered to be raised, in order to put them in the said army with other men of war; and, further, to prevent the matters of the Faith taking a worse turn in Germany until it be known what order the Pope will take about them, and to consult about what is necessary to be done for the coming diet, and to convey to our "said" brother (Ferdinand) our opinion touching his private affairs; and, further, to assure the Electors of our sincere regard for their common good; and, moreover, to see that we be not unprovided if any movement

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182. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

be got up against our said brother and ourselves, either by means of the duke of Gueldres, whom the French king openly declares that he has retained in his service, or otherwise. Thus, if any other construction be put upon the mission of the said Du Roeulx, you may answer assuredly, and show that all our levying of men is only for the enterprise against Barbarossa. And you may say, if it comes *à propos*, that those who would hinder or disturb such an enterprise would be without excuse, and have God and the world against them.

You will take great care to maintain, as you have done, the good-will of England to us and to our aunt and cousin, discreetly showing them, as above, that I will not fail to aid them, which will be more easily effected when we can overcome Barbarossa. We have been expecting daily an express messenger from the "personnage Reynard," who is on the coast of Venice, of whose charge we will inform you, and also of what we may treat with him. And, in any case, you will consider if good means can be devised, by *practise*, or otherwise, in case some commotion were raised, to secure the persons of our said aunt and cousin, and, moreover, to withdraw them thence, especially our cousin. Madrid, 6 Feb. 1534.

French, pp. 3, *from a modern copy. The last paragraph is in cipher in the original.*

7 Feb. R. O. **183.** H. EARL OF WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

Whereas I am indebted to the King 100*l.*, payable at Candlemas last, which I cannot yet pay, as my receivers have not yet come from Wales, I beg I may have a fortnight's respite. Cheshunt, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

7 Feb. R. O. **184.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I wrote by Sir Oliver. The two pieces of say you sent are yellow and green, and three more will scant trim up Mr. Basset's chamber. Please send a coffer for his apparel, and another for his sheets and linen. He must pay weekly for his board and his man's, and for whatever he eats and drinks between meals; so he should have at least 40*s.* in ready money. I must pay in eight days 40*s.* for his special admittance, and four nobles for the admittance in his chamber. I have made Boys' bill, and hope to have it signed ere I leave. I send a packet from Mr. Taylor to Mr. Gainsford, enclosing the Queen's letter for my Lord, touching what you know best. I have done as much in procuring it as one man can do for another. London, 7 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 Feb. R. O. **185.** ——— to [LISLE?].

I have delayed writing because your affairs were not in a condition for me to give you a good answer; also the law courts of Paris have been occupied with the trial of those wicked heretics, the number of whom is greater than one can imagine. The King caused a procession to be made at Paris on Thursday 21 Jan., the finest ever seen, in which he bore a torch, and all the princes and all the colleges of Paris and the churches, Mendicant Orders, cardinals and bishops, accompanied the body of our Lord, which the bp. of Paris carried. The King's three sons bore three staves of the pavilion, and the count d'Aumalle the fourth, and at the end of the procession was made a sacrifice to our Lord Jesus Christ of six wicked heretics, who were burned. One was the treasurer of Nantes in Brittany, a very rich man. Efforts are

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made with the others every day, as it is said the most part of Paris are heretics, and it is declared all through the kingdom that the king of England is one, which I do not believe. Some of the King's singers are heretics; one of them has been burnt and the others fled, especially a boy named le Petit Roger, who plays very well on the regales and spinet; he is said to have fled into England, but his fellow is taken. Also the treasurer *des Menus Plaisirs* is fled. There are heretics of all conditions, both of the Church, the nobility, and of religion. All the Council is encumbered with these wretches. There are many ambassadors in Court; there are some Turks, but not sent by the Turk, they belong to Captain Barberousse, nevertheless the King is sending to the Turk a gentleman of his household, it is thought to plan some great thing against the Emperor. There has arrived lately a French gentleman who has been in the Turk's service, who speaks every day with the King, and it is after hearing what he had to say that Francis determined to send this ambassador. There are ambassadors from the Swiss, who demand their accustomed pension, and offer their services, but they are heretics, although there are two leagues which hold with the King. The King entertains them very well. There is an ambassador from the Emperor, but I am certain the first war that is made will be against the Emperor. There is an ambassador from Scotland. Efforts are being made on both sides to get the king of Scots to marry the King's eldest daughter, and renounce all alliances with other princes, especially the Emperor and England. The Admiral has reported that he has been very well treated in England, and that the two kings are to have an interview in May, but most of the great people think that Francis will not go thither, and will not trust the English. The English have made a patriarch in their country, at which the Pope is displeased. Francis would have been glad to break all the alliances with the Emperor, the king of Scots and the English. The cardinals have returned to Rome, more laden with lead than with ducats. They have been very well treated through all the towns of Italy and Lombardy. The duke of Milan went before them accompanied by 800 gentlemen, and they made a splendid entry into Milan. The count of St. Pol has just married (*"se marie ces jours ici"*) the daughter of Estouteville. The King goes to Normandy in Lent, and will launch his great ship. I wrote lately asking you to send me 20 cr. I have received six angellots. I cannot promote your business and your lawsuits without money. I beg you will send me 10 crs. until I come to see you. 7 Feb.

Fr., pp. 3. *Add.:* A Monsieur.

*** A newsletter, without date, relating to the same events, is entered in the register of Longland bishop of Lincoln, and was printed in the *Athenæum* for Sept. 25, 1880.

186. The Imperial Ambassador in Paris, (Hannaert,) to Granvelle.

Add. MS., 28,588, f. 70. B. M.

The English ambassador spoke to him on the day of the procession in Paris. Told him that the fleet that was being equipped was only against Barbarossa and for the defence of Christendom, to which no prince was giving aid except the Pope. The Englishman was pleased to hear this, for many persons had said the fleet was for some other object, and he would inform the King his master. Afterwards he came to the ambassador's inn, and said to him, as the ambassador has already written, that he had an answer from a friend of his, and that he thought some way would be found for making a firm peace between the Emperor and king of England; that many good Englishmen would prefer peace with the Emperor and his countries to war; if such a new peace were made, the Emperor would more

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186. The Imperial Ambassador in Paris, (Hannaert,) to Granvelle —*cont.*

easily resist the Turk and hold Italy; that the French would not talk so big to the Emperor nor obstruct him. He asked the ambassador whether the Emperor would be content to give some assurance that he would make no active attempts (*no se haria o attentaria mas adelante por via de hecho*) during the lives of both princes, nor strive to do anything against the new marriage, and that the sentences and other things should remain in suspense, as they are now, till some good means could be found for the security and contentment of both parties, and meanwhile the good Queen should be well treated.

To this the ambassador replied that, considering that the Emperor and the King had always lived in friendship without war, and that friendship was profitable to both their countries, and to secure both of them from danger from others, he had written to some of his friends about it, and would let the English ambassador know the answer in confidence. The English ambassador desired secrecy, and thought negotiations should be begun as soon as possible before his master went any further in other affairs. Hannaert said that it would be well to divide these two kings, but it seemed that the king of England wished to remain in a defensive league with the French king, and not to declare so soon against him.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

Headed: "Lo que se ha sacado de lo que scrive el ambaxador de Francia a Mons. de Granvella."

8 Feb. R. O. **187.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

The King has given Ralph Hare the next vacant room of 8*d.* a day by privy seal, and has written to lord Lisle about it. Advises him to follow the King's commandment. The Rolls, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Mr. Secretary.

8 Feb. R. O. **188.** Margaret Marchioness of Dorset to [Cromwell].

I thank you for the kindness my son the Marquis daily finds in you, and I trust he may have your good advice, and that you will continue friendly to myself. I shall be sorry to find you otherwise minded than in times past, as might appear by the message that Thos. Cornewall, my servant, did by your command report to me. I assure you, Mr. Secretary, it does not a little trouble me to hear that you should think this abbey of Tiltey is impaired by me. This is some sinister report, and I beg you will not give it credence till I come to my answer. The most part of my Lord's old friends have so far forgotten him that I can trust little to them. You will receive by this bearer, my son Medley, 10*l.* and a cup. Tyltye Abbey, 8 Feb. *Signed.*

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9 Feb. Vienna Archives. **189.** Chapuys to Charles V.

I received on the 31st ult. your letters of the 5th with the copies therein mentioned, and at the same time those which the queen of England wrote to me through her physician, stating that she was informed on good authority that the King was determined again to attempt to make the Princess swear to the statutes passed against her mother and herself, and, on her refusal, would immediately put her to death, or at least to prison for life. I send her letter translated into cipher, word for word. I accordingly, on Wednesday last, spoke to Mr. Cromwell to present him with letters written to the King by the Queen regent in Flanders in favor of certain Flemings

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living in London; to which Cromwell replied that, considering the kindness showed by the said Queen to the King's subjects, the said Flemings would have a favorable answer. He made the same reply touching certain Spaniards, complaining, however, of the Inquisition having dealt severely with some Englishmen, and saying that, if they had been convicted of real heresy, the King and his Council would have been glad that they had been burned. He hoped, at least, it would be considered that those taken at Seville were factors of merchants, and that the goods confiscated did not belong to them. He then said he was surprised to hear that it was reported in Flanders that the King his master had contributed a great sum for a joint invasion of Flanders along with others. I said it was a thing got up, and that no man could attach any importance to it, as such an enterprise was very difficult, and it was not likely that Henry would impoverish his own kingdom to enrich bad neighbours, especially when he had not the smallest ground for such an enterprise on his part. Cromwell, on this, returned to the proposals he had often made for the augmentation of peace and amity between the Emperor and the King his master, saying he wished it had cost him one of his limbs and 100,000 crowns, and that, finding me of like mind, he had wished to discuss the subject with me; but that, as there was some want of good understanding between your Majesty and his master, he had not dared to speak to me, but he hoped for greater intimacy hereafter, and that the friendship would be revived which has for some time fallen asleep. I said I thought your Majesty was anxious for the preservation and increase of the said friendship, which you desired as much as that of any other prince, and that there had been no bar to it on your part. He said he could not suppose otherwise of you; but there might be some who had been making mischief; that the King had been lately informed that there had been a great consultation in Flanders how to do without English merchandise in order to break the intercourse, and that if some good personages had not remonstrated a new course would have been taken prejudicial to the said amity. I said I knew nothing of this, and that perhaps the said conference had been held at the time the ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg were here, who were said to have been called hither for a treaty between England and the said towns. This Cromwell scouted as a quite unreasonable supposition, and would have denied that the said ambassadors had been called by the King; but when I said that the ambassadors themselves had declared it in their oration, he held his tongue.

He said, further, that the King was informed that your Majesty had lately said that you would attempt the conquest of this realm, which was quite at variance with the friendly assurances I had given. I said those who believed such things did not know your Majesty, who was not accustomed to make such boasts, especially at a time when your only object was to resist the enemy of the Faith and establish a thorough union among Christian princes; and that I could firmly assure them that, to this hour, your affection for the King was not diminished. In further proof that the matter was a fiction, I showed the article of the letters written by your Majesty to the viscount de Lombeke concerning the reports spread by the court of France that your Majesty had offered Milan to make the king of France abandon Henry (*sesluy*). He showed great satisfaction at this, saying it was the best news I could give him, and the words of that article were so prudent that they ought to be sufficient *à expunger toute pertinace;* and he begged me several times, for the redressing of matters, that I would get it transcribed for him to show to the King. This I refused, saying that the articles had been sent to me privately, and I begged that the matter should be kept secret, as I had communicated it to him in confidence, offering to show it in the same manner to the King, adding that I believed your Majesty would authorise the copy of the said letter to be sent to me,

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189. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

but that I should be blamed for having given it in advance. He seems to use these artifices in order that the French, if it come to their notice, may not be able to lay the blame on anyone but myself, and also to avoid the suspicions those here would have entertained that your Majesty wished to stir up something to their disadvantage, or that they might think your forbearance was due to fear.* Moreover, I thought I might thus gain some influence, so as to obviate the dangers of the Queen and Princess and procure them better treatment; and I all the more refused to give them any writing because he told me it would come most opportunely in their discussions with the French. I don't know if he let this out inconsiderately or said it of set purpose.

He afterwards said that, since your Majesty had fulfilled so thoroughly the duties of a kinsman towards the Queen, you ought now to do the duty of friendship and brotherhood towards the King, and more especially to promote peace and union in Christendom, and this depended chiefly upon the matter of this marriage, which being now so far advanced was irrevocable, and it was impossible to attach any weight to the sentence given at Rome, for it had only been given to create dissension between your Majesty and his master, for this was the only motive of the late Pope; moreover, in unreasonable causes a sentence was of no avail when the matter was already judged. I admitted this last assertion, of which I had frequently availed myself in discussion with him or the Council to destroy the authority of the sentence of Canterbury, and I repeated a few strong arguments touching the sentence and the justice of the Queen's cause. I said it would be mere loss of time to suppose that your Majesty would ever approve this second marriage (if it could be so called), and therefore the King had no occasion to be dissatisfied with your Majesty, who had remained a year and a half without proceeding to the execution of ecclesiastical censures. He confessed you had shown great courtesy in this, and asked what means could be taken to redress matters. I said the means were obvious; viz., that the King should take back his wife; otherwise I saw no other course except to temporise a while, hoping that God, in answer to the world's prayers, would inspire those concerned to return to the right road, and, with a view to this, the first thing would be to treat the Queen and Princess better, as I had several times shown that the grounds alleged by the King for the divorce were no reason for ill-treating them and irritating the world; moreover, the Princess might be kept more surely and honorably and at less expense with the Queen her mother than where she was; that she had been already ill without any help, for the King's physicians would do nothing without the Queen's physician, who was far from here and could not well leave the Queen, though he had often engaged, if the Princess were brought near her mother, to cure her malady, which, by delay and the continual vexation she is in, might carry her off; moreover, as to the Queen's treatment, it seemed very strange that out of four Spanish servants whom she had they should take away her *maître de salle*, who had followed her from Spain and had now nothing to live on. Therefore it would be well that the King should let him return to his mistress or retire towards your Majesty, where he would make some report of affairs here.

Cromwell made no reply as to the Princess; but as to the *maître de salle*, who is named Francisco Philippe, he said he would get the King

* "Sire, il semble en user comme dessus afin que les François ne puissent venant à leur notice en charger autre que moy, et aussi à fin de le faire sentir meilleur a ceulx cy, lesquelz eussent conceu plus de suspicion que vostre Majesté eust voulu demener quelque chose à leur groz desavantaige, actendu que celle vouloit prevenir de justification et excuse, ou que actendu que vostre Majesté a peu d'occasion de leur user de telle humanité et honnesté il eussent peu imputer plus à craincte que autre chose."

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to let him return to the Queen, or, if he pleased, to go to Spain, and give him money for his voyage; and, as to the report he might make to your Majesty, you were not so credulous as to give credit to all that such men said, although he believed the said Francisco Philippe might, by his report, cause the people to murmur over there in accordance with their arrogant disposition (*selon que leur autainne condicion l'addonoit*). After this I asked Cromwell whether the Admiral had not reported Nassau's charge to the King. He said, No, which I thought strange, and could hardly believe, as I told him. Immediately afterwards he said that he had got some wind of the marriage between the Dauphin and the Infanta, which was ill-assorted by disparity of age. I said that was true, and that it would be better to prevent it by giving the English princess in marriage to the Dauphin. He answered, smiling, that I had paid him very well, but he didn't wish to remain long in my debt for fear of high interest; and he immediately repaid me, saying it would be better to talk of the marriage between the Spanish prince and the King's last daughter, whom he called Princess. At this I only laughed, saying he had overpaid me. Cromwell at last said to me he believed firmly I was wearied with staying here, especially not having access to the King or frequent communication with the Council, and that every man of spirit must resent such treatment, and that he wished much the times were otherwise. I said certainly I was displeased at not being able to do my bounden service to your Majesty, and also to the King his master, and, as to having access to the King, I was sure, as he had never refused it hitherto when I had occasion to ask it, he would not refuse when need should arise, and that without urgent occasion I was not anxious to demand it; also that it must be quite as displeasing to those who were devoted to the King's service that I was not oftener in Court, because an ambassador of your Majesty would confer more reputation on the King's court than all the others who, for this purpose, might be summoned from a distance.

On Thursday, after dinner, Cromwell came to me unexpectedly, and said he had reported all our conversations of the day before to the King, who was very well pleased with them; that he had ventured to say I would have much pleasure in visiting the King, at which Henry was very well pleased; and that tomorrow at 1 p.m. I might go to the Court secretly without making much noise about it. He sent next morning to remind me, notifying that I must disembark at the private landing place (*pont*) of the King's house, which I fancy was devised for the mystery which I shall declare presently. Further, Cromwell told me that he saw matters were beginning to take a good course, and he only warned me as a friend, that in speaking with the King I should not enter upon the matters of the Queen and Princess. He also told me that the King had granted what he had promised me about Francisco Philippe. I forgot to mention that Cromwell had said to me the day before that a treaty between your Majesty and his master was far easier to make, as it only involved this little point of marriage, than that with the French, who made numerous and extraordinary demands, and, for the peace of Christendom, it would be far better that the French should keep their own country and other princes theirs.

On Friday, at the hour appointed, I came to Court as had been arranged, and found the King alone in his gallery. After some familiar conversation, the King spoke, as Cromwell had done, of the enterprise your Majesty was said to have boasted of, but, as Cromwell had reported our conversation, he said that impression would have been quite removed, but that it derived some color from the fact that you were offering the dower of his daughter to others, and no one had a right to marry her without his consent, and that M. de Nassau had been instructed to offer her to one of the sons of the king of France, as he understood from the Admiral, who had only come to inform

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189. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

him of it, however Cromwell dissembles the matter with me. I said jestingly, to show how confident I was of removing his bad opinion, that he ought to have asked him who had reported such matters to him, if he was not to be at the feast, seeing that he was to pay the reckoning; and I immediately subjoined that I was very glad that he had been so frank with me, being assured that I could explain matters to his satisfaction by an article in the above-mentioned copy of letters, which showed clearly that nothing was treated of except to his honor and in the interests of a general union. As I had not the said copy with me, he desired that I would come and dine there on Sunday, and bring it with me, which I promised, informing him that the first overture for the marriage of the said Princess, so far as I knew, had been made by your ambassador in France to the Grand Master without commission from your Majesty. He remarked, *en passant*, that formerly his said daughter had been promised to M. d'Orleans, and he had not consented to give her to the Dauphin, on whom he had been urged to bestow her when he was in France. On speaking of the affection your Majesty bore to him according to what I had told Cromwell, he said on his part he had given other evidence besides words, and that on the part of your Majesty the said affection was obscured and hindered by the arrogance of some who were about you, who, in the hope of subduing the whole world to their desire, would not let your Majesty satisfy him in this matter which concerned him so much and your Majesty so little. Thinks he glances at the grand masters of Spain, who, for the credit of Spain, solicit you to be firm towards him, and even to proceed further. He added that the late bishop of Rome, for so he always calls him, was the cause of all the mischief (inveighing against him as Cromwell had done), and that before his death the said late Pope had discovered his error, which the present one was beginning to see. These remarks made me suspect that the King is not without hope of the Pope confirming this marriage, at least indirectly, by declaring the last daughter, out of consideration to the king of France, to be legitimate, in order to marry her to one of the sons of Francis, and that then the King would consent that the French king should give his daughter to the king of Scotland. Nevertheless, these news do not come from such a quarter as to confer much credit upon them. The King likewise said that the present Pope was reported to be good, but whatever he was he didn't care, for he had nothing to do with him, and with all his goodness and holiness it was said he meant to make war on the duke of Urbino.

The King told me that the French admiral had assured him that your Majesty had offered, in dower of the Infanta, the duchy of Milan after the decease of duke Francis, and said that it would not be wise to replace the said duchy in the hands of the French, as it was the bulwark of Naples, which could be easily conquered with the assistance of any pope, and popes were changing every day. He said friendship with him was far more sure and less expensive. I said this was notorious and quite evident, and that matters were easy to set right, as nothing had been determined. Henry said he had news from France that the Turk had defeated the Sophy, and had determined to invade Sicily and establish Barbarossa's position in Tunis, which was so strong that he did daily innumerable injuries to Christendom; that though your Majesty had so many possessions, yet, from the distance between them, it was all the more difficult to keep the whole, and if the king of France and he wished to attack Flanders, it would be difficult to bring succours from Spain, which consideration had caused considerable anxiety in Flanders of late, and he had been asked, both by the Italians and by the Germans, to make a league, but had refused. He also said the Turk had great intelligence in Christendom. The King appears to be much afraid there is some treaty between you and the French king; for, besides the

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above, he told me that he was informed a few days ago the French had despatched couriers to you, and he believes they will not sleep in order not to lose their opportunity. The King asked me what ambassador had lately been sent by you to offer the king of Scots a wife; and on my reply that there was no ambassador of yours there at present, he asserted that there was, and likewise with his rebels in Ireland; that the ambassador in Ireland was a young little Spaniard, who had been wounded and nearly taken prisoner in a skirmish, and that several Irishmen had offered to kill him, but that would be too honorable a death for him, and he desired to have him in his hands, in order, after obtaining information from him, to have him executed by justice. He said that before this Spaniard left Spain he abstained for a long time from entering the Court, keeping at two or three days' journey from it, in order, as the King believed, to keep the matter secret; but on my saying that it might be some banished man, he suspected it was so, and said he had been informed that your Majesty had determined, after the manner of France, to banish or cashier some men who were escaping to Ireland ("*que pour retraytte passoint audit hirlande*"); but he thought your Majesty,—understanding how those who favored Kildare, had taken his (Henry's) side and given hostages, and that there is no longer any hope for Kildare's cause, who dares not sleep in any house or castle, but goes about *esperdu*, robbing like the thief he always was, — will refrain from treating with such rebels, who at the beginning had put Ireland in considerable danger only through the stupidity of the governors. Finally, the King said that, as I acknowledged that matters could easily be set right between your Majesty and him, he begged I would explain to him the means. I said the means were notorious, as I had several times shown, and it was not necessary to repeat, and if, because matters were still too fresh, the foresaid means appeared hard, God in time would soften them and provide remedies. He said the danger was that meanwhile new considerations might forestall the opportunity.

Yesterday, Sunday, I was at the Court about 11 o'clock. The King had not yet gone to mass, awaiting my coming. The cordiality with which I was received by the Council was marvellous; they expressed great pleasure at my coming, both by words and looks, which was a thing got up (*toute faicte a la main*) for the reason I shall presently explain. Immediately after my arrival the King caused me to be informed by his Council (the earl of Wiltshire being specially deputed for the purpose, as he spoke French best) that he had been informed this morning that his daughter Mary was dangerously ill, and as he wished to preserve his honor and avoid all suspicion he desired that I would choose one or two physicians to go to her along with his own, the said Princess being at Greenwich. For the same reason he would not allow his physicians to meddle with the case without the assistance of others —indeed, his physicians refused altogether to do so—and that sometime since they had written to the Queen's physician, who always excused himself, to wash his hands of it, and that the King was as much grieved at her sickness as any father could be for his daughter. I praised his affection, and thanked him for the honor he did me, and said if he had been pleased to believe what I told him about a year ago touching the treatment of the said Princess, he would not now be in the fear and anxiety he is in. I said he and they knew the physicians of this kingdom better than I, who would take greater pains in the matter at the King's command than at my request, and I begged he would hold me excused if I did not meddle in the matter; for your Majesty might be displeased with me, as it might seem to show distrust on your part of the King's virtue. To this I adhered, notwithstanding all persuasions, and they remained pensive, well knowing that I meant to leave the entire responsibility with them. Shortly afterwards Cromwell returned from the King, on whose part he prayed me that, as I would do nothing about sending physicians, at least, if the said Princess grew worse, I would

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189. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

send one of my own with another gentleman whom he would send, in order to see the care and diligence used in the said cure, and that when it should be time he would inform me.

I then entered the King's chamber, who gave me a reception like that of his councillors. I read to him the aforesaid article about the marriage of the Princess, with which, and with the interpretation I made, he was well pleased. He asked for a complete copy of the letters to read while he was at mass, but I said in excuse that they were ill written, and also, as I had told Cromwell, that they been sent me privately, offering, however, to read the whole to him and Cromwell. He appeared to take this in good part, and begged me to read it to Cromwell. The King then spoke to me of the Princess's illness, which he reported as very serious, mentioning specially some accident thereof (*quelque accident dycelle*), and in conclusion the physicians considered it incurable, on which account the Queen's physician, despairing of her cure, refused to come, excusing himself by the Queen's indisposition, who, he was assured, was not in the least ill; and that he would have much liked, for the reasons which he had explained to me, that I had provided some physician in case the Queen's physician did not come, whom he begged me to send for; but since I had not agreed to this he was content that I should send one of my own. Could not perceive that he was very much grieved at the Princess's illness, but rather that he was much pleased, and what he said about the physicians despairing of her cure filled me with great suspicion, for I knew positively that his chief physician had told him that the said illness arose only from sorrow and trouble, and that she would be well at once if she were free to do as she liked; moreover, he had said the same to the duke of Norfolk, when the Queen's physician offered to take charge of her provided she were brought near the Queen. The King has refused me licence to visit the said Princess, saying it would only be pain and trouble to me, but that if she got well he would consent, which seems to indicate his belief that she will not escape. Some of the Council were not ashamed to tell me that, since men could find no remedy for matters between your Majesty and this King, God would open a door by taking the said Princess. I replied that, for my part, I believed otherwise, for reasons I had already stated; and I wanted to have a little more discussion to find out first what the state of the said Princess was, and also what the King had in his mind. The Princess, thank God, is much better, and I trust will soon recover, for it is only her usual illness, and hitherto it does not appear that she has drunk or eaten too much.

After dinner Cromwell wished me to speak again with the King, both to show him the article refuting the rumor spread in France; and also *pour reputation*, that the world might understand the good intelligence that was beginning between your Majesty and the King; but it was all for the sake of the *mystere* which I will speak of presently. The King was much pleased with the said article, and told me frankly that, since I had disclosed it to him, he would tell me also that the Admiral himself had related the tale therein referred to, viz., that your Majesty had offered Milan to draw the king of France to you; and he did not wish to be set down as the author either of that or of what he was going to tell me, viz., that he had certain understandings and treaties for the restoration of the banished men of Italy to their houses, and that he had been summoned to intervene in the treaties, and also on the side of Germany; and that the secretary of the chancellor of France was going to Barbarossa, and to the Turk. I asked, "For what?" and he answered, smiling, "to make a *treve marchande*," and that he knew money had been sent to many places; that the show of war they were making in France was only a pretence, and that he himself had been asked to make similar demonstrations only to induce your Majesty to treat with them. The

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King also told me that he believed that that James who wished to spy upon me was a prisoner in the hands of the duke of Norfolk, and that I should consider what was to be done with him.

All these ceremonies and caresses have been made to me on account of the bad news brought to them by the treasurer of Brittany, who, as I understand from a person to whom the clerk of the said treasurer, the secretary of the ambassador of France, had declared it, and read the summary of the chapters, demanded first that the King in conformity with the Christian religion should take measures against the heresies prevailing here, and send back to France, for punishment, the French heretics who had fled hither. 2. He asked the Princess in marriage for one of the children ; and, I think, there is something besides, for, as the King told me, the treasurer had some charge unknown to the said ambassador. The said treasurer arrived on the 31st ult., and was at Court on the 1st inst. without the ambassador. On the day of Our Lady (2 Feb.) they were both there, and, as I hear, they were told not to come again without being called. On Friday while I was at the Court the said treasurer, who is secretary of the French Admiral, went to Cromwell to know if he might have an audience next day to seek an answer and ask his *congé*, but Cromwell told him drily not to waste time, for he could not [be admitted] in the said Court. I must not pass over a mystery of the said Friday when I was in Court, which was that Cromwell, having advised me to go thither secretly and land at the private bridge (*privé pont*), also sent in the evening some of his men to the merchants' exchange, who went asking each other if I had passed that way on my return from Court, and that they did not know whither Cromwell and I had gone to sport ; which was as good as proclaiming it by sound of trumpet. Moreover, in order to inform the said ambassador and treasurer, they told them several times that Sunday they were at Court, that the King had tried hard to show me kindness (*que ce roy avoyt beau me caresser et faire feste*), and it was of very little use, for your Majesty, being so Catholic and virtuous a prince, would as little favor this King in anything contrary to the faith as the King his master would ; "en quoy donnoient bien a entendre que de la partoyt la maladie et marrison de ce roy."

Today, Monday, the King has sent for the said ambassador and treasurer, who at first caused answer to be made that they were not at home, but the second time the treasurer went. It is he* who will be despatched.

When I knew the mystery I took no notice, and avoided making any enquiry about the charge of the said treasurer, nor did I say a word about the French, who knew, without being able to presume that it came from me, that I had shown some letters to this king which had come into my hands as above said. Thinks that, as the English play such a subtle game, it would be well that the French should have compensation for the jealousy in which the English desire to put them, lest they should give them a beating by an arrangement with your Majesty. It might be owing to the Frenchmen not being able to get out of this king all that they wanted that they have put forward these points to him, rather than from any zeal they have to the Christian faith.†

In the course of some conversation Cromwell has sworn to me that the King his master has never given any aid or favor to the Landgrave, and that the gentleman and the gunner whom the King had sent to Denmark

* Cesluy : *qu.*, c'est lui ?

† "Et ouys que (puisque ?) ceulx cy veullent jouer du fin il seroit bien emploier que les francois, en recompence de la jalousie ou ceulx cy les veullent mectre quilz leur donassent la bastonnade sappoinctant avec vre Ma^te^ pourroit estre sire que les francois nen pouvant tirer de ce roy tout ce qui eussent bien voulu luy a fait mectre les susd. poinctz en avant plustot que pour zelle quil ayt a la foy crestienne."

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189. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

have not gone thither to raise men, or treat of anything to the prejudice of your Majesty.

As to the possibility of withdrawing the Princess from hence, the thing is so hazardous at present that I doubt if she would listen to it. For, besides that one must put oneself at the mercy of the wind, she is so strictly guarded that I can scarcely communicate to her anything; for, apart from her indisposition, I have only suggested to her whether she would not like to be beyond the sea; and she replied that she desired nothing else. The King has sent for "le seigneur Xaynel (?)," but he says he is ill. London, 9 Feb. 1534 (5), *stil de Flandres.*

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 15.

10 Feb. **190.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. 1. Renunciation by Thos. abp. of Canterbury of the jurisdiction of the see of Rome, and of all allegiance to any foreign potentate, 10 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed. Notarial attestation subjoined. Seal appended, badly mutilated.*

R. O. Similar renunciations, all in the same form, signed, and with notarial attestations subjoined, by —

2. Stephen bishop of Winchester,* 10 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Two fragments only of the seal remain.*

R. O. 3. John bishop of Bath and Wells, 10 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal slightly mutilated.*

R. O. 4. John bishop of London, 11 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

R. O. 5. Thomas bishop of Ely, 11 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal broken.*

R. O. 6. John bishop of Lincoln, 13 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

R. O. 7. John bishop of Carlisle, 15 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

R. O. 8. Edw. abp. of York, 26 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal a little broken.*

R. O. 9. John Salcott,† bishop of Bangor, 26 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

R. O. 10. Robert bishop of Chichester, 26 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

11. Roland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 27 Feb. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Printed in Rym.*, XIV. 549; *orig. not found.*)

10 Feb. **191.** CROMWELL to the PRIOR of DUDLEY.

R. O. The King desires the prior personally to repair to Cromwell immediately. The Rolls, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

P 1. *Add.*

10 Feb. **192.** WILLIAM BARLO to CROMWELL.

The letter printed under this date in St. P. v. 17. is of the year 1536.

* An English translation of Gardiner's renunciation is printed by Foxe (v. 71, Townsend's Ed.), and from him reprinted in Wilkins, III. 780.

† The surname appears in the signature.

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10 Feb. **193.** EDWARD BECK of Manchester to CROMWELL.

R. O. Have been driven back here to "the Hollehed" by bad weather. A small boat has come today from Dublin, with news that the Deputy and army are in good health, and lying abroad in the English Pale. Thos. FitzGerald dares not show himself, and his power is decreasing. Genet Eustace and her daughter are prisoners at Dublin. She is the best hostage, except Thomas himself, for, as Beck thinks, she is the great causer of his insurrection. Her son, Jas. Dalleyhyd, is the greatest traitor next to Thomas. They have put Brood to execution, with others in his company. Edw. Fyzgarot and Pursell are still in the castle. The sickness is gone. Hopes when Mr. Pollet and he have arrived the country will shortly be brought to quietness. The Hollehed, 10 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

11 Feb. **194.** DENIZATIONS.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 17.

11 Feb. **195.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. By my servant Brown I received your letters, and thank you for my excuse of appearing in this assembly in London. I could not be absent at this time. As for surrendering the bulls of the bishop of Rome, and your promise in my behalf, I shall not only discharge you, but I promise you that whatever the bishops assembled do conclude I will fulfil when signified to me. For my part, I never intended to have such bulls, except at the King's pleasure. I have nothing to do with the churches of Coventry and Lichfield, as they are exempt from me, except that they shall receive me for their bishop, and they have their register themselves. As the dean of Lichfield* is with you in London, give him the monition, and send it also to the prior of Coventry, otherwise it cannot be substantially done. You need not doubt me. I am glad that my lover, Mr. Gregory, contents you. I shall order all other things by the advice of Mr. Englefield, as you write. He desires to be recommended to you. I have shown my mind to my servant concerning my brother's prebend.† Let Mr. Englefield have a placard for a crossbow. Hereford, 11 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Feb. **196.** TREASONABLE WORDS.

R. O. Confession of Margaret Chanseler, *alias* Ellys, of Senklers Bradfeld, Suffolk, spinster, before Sir Robt. Drury, on 11 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., of the following words, spoken before Edm. Tyllet and Ant. Harward.

That the Queen had one child by the King, which was dead-born, and she prayed she might never have other. That the Queen was "a noughtty hoore," and the King ought not to marry within the realm. She said she was drunk, and the evil spirit caused her to speak them, for which she was penitent. *Signed by* Drury.

Tyllet and Harward deposed, before the abbot of Bury, the chief baron, and other justices, and the high sheriff, that she said that the Queen was "a goggyll yed hoore," and said "God save queen Katharine," for she was righteous Queen, and she trusted to see her Queen again.

Signed by John abbot of Bury, Ric. Lyster, Sir Humfrey Wingfield, Ric. Southwell, Thos. Tyrell, John Cornwaleys, Thos. Russhe, Geo. Colt, Wm. Cunyngsby and Chr. Jenney.

P. 1. *Endd.*

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* Sampson.

† Apparently a promised prebend. George Lee, LL.B., was admitted to the prebend of Bishopshill in Lichfield, 7 May 1537.

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11 Feb. R. O. **197.** William Lok to [Henry VIII.]

The sale of cloths by your subjects has been good, but money is scarce. News of the Anabaptists, &c., as in his letter to Cromwell. Sends copy of a letter out of Italy. The commissioners of Barow that were in England have "opened" your goodness in showing them your riches and artillery, shown to them by your trusty councillor Mr. Secretary in person. Of late eight Frenchmen carried 60,000 crowns to the duke of Gueldres from the French king. They were arrested near Brussels on their return, and the duke of Gueldres' receipt, with a letter from him to the French king, found on them. The letters were taken to the lady Regent, and they suffered to depart home. This is truth; it was told me by one that heard it from my lord of Barow's own mouth. I trust I have done my best to provide such things as the Queen gave me commission for. *Dated at head*, Barow, 11 February 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

11 Feb. R. O. **198.** Will. Lok to Cromwell.

I have written to the King as he desired at my departing; but if you hear of it make my excuse for writing so rudely. We have had a good mart for cloths, but ready money is scant, it is conveyed away so fast to England and France. My lord of Barow is made high commissioner of all this country touching the Anabaptists who have come hither out of Holland. He has been at Antwerp and taken some. Many have fled. The chief baptiser was a smith, who is fled. The rest who are taken shall suffer death by fire. All the lords of every town are ordered to make search for them, and put them to execution. They are in great fear of them in the Low Countries, as the town of Leeth (Liege?) is all of that set; and many men of war have been sent against it, to destroy that town first and then go to Mynster. I saw about 600 of the men of war come by Barow. I thought them but bare men to do any feats, as I have written to the King.

News has come this day that the Turk has defeated the Sophi, and that the bp. of Rome will remain neutral between the Emperor and the Venetians. Enclosed in my letter to the King is an Italian letter dated 20 Jan. of news in those parts. The commissioners of Barow that were in England have made a most honorable report of their reception by you. The King could not have had more honor if he had spent 10,000*l.* I have written to the King of eight Frenchmen that came from the French king to the duke of Gueldres with 60,000 g. cr., who were taken at Brussels on their return homewards with letters from him to France. Barow, 11 Feb. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Feb. R. O. **199.** Carolus Capellius, Venetian Ambassador, to Cromwell.

Having yesterday had letters from the Senate, as I must visit the King, I desire first to speak with you. Pray let me know, by bearer, when I may see you; the sooner the better for me. London, 11 February.

Italian, p. 1. *Hol. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[12 Feb.] Vienna Archives. **200.** Katharine of Arragon to Chapuys.

My physician has informed me partly of my daughter's illness, giving me hope of her improved health; but as I know her infirmity lasts so long, and I see he is slow to visit her (although for some days he could not, as I was so ill myself), I have great suspicion as to the cause. So because it appears to me that what I ask is just and for the service of God, I beg you will speak to his Highness, and desire him on my behalf to do such a charity as to send his daughter and mine where I am; because treating her with my

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own hands, and by the advice both of other physicians and of my own, if God please to take her from this world my heart will rest satisfied; otherwise in great pain. You shall say also to his Highness that there is no need of any other person but myself to nurse her; that I will put her in my own bed where I sleep, and will watch her when needful. I have recourse to you, knowing that there is no one in this kingdom who dare say to the King my lord that which I desire you to say; and I pray God reward you for the diligence that you will make. Kimbolton, the first Friday of Lent.

Sp. From a modern copy, p. 1.

12 Feb. **201.** Lord Darcy.

See Grants in February, No. 20.

12 Feb. **202.** Elizabeth Talbois.

See Grants in February, No. 21.

12 Feb. **203.** Sir William Eure to Cromwell.

R. O. Is extremely troubled by process against him for the accounts of the sheriffwick of Northumberland, which office he occupied but a year, to his great charge owing to the rebels Sir Will. Lyle and his adherents. Desires a special pardon, as the accounts have not been taken these many years. Norham, 12 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Feb. **204.** John Bunolt to Cromwell.

R. O. Has sent to his friend Rougecross pursuivant six bags of cordial powder to be presented to Cromwell "for a poor remembrance." Calais, 12 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Maister Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Feb. **205.** Margere Marres to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Hopes she and her children are in good health. A little before Christmas, at her request, Sir Richard Greynfyld wrote about her husband's land to Mr. Trogyn, who answered that he would be ordered by Sir Richard and Sir John Chamound. Sir Richard then promised to ride west to the Monte and speak to Trogyn, but subsequently refused to meddle. Asks for her help. 12 Feb. "Your dofter yn lawe."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 Feb. **206.** Jewels.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. f. 48. B. M. Survey of precious stones, pearls and gold delivered by the King to Cornelis (Hayes), his goldsmith, 13 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., taken by Rauf Sadleyr and Stephen Vaughan.

29 balasses, 54 sapphires, 4 graved cornelions, 11 jacinths, 9 rubies, 6 "parasines," 2 topazes, 1 jaspis green and graved, 1 crapault, 2 "camewse," 7 turqueses, 2 cats' eyes, 2 "amatistes," 16 garnets, 3 graved "sardous," 2 agates, 4 small diamonds. Total weight, 5 oz. less 3½ dwt. 60 great pearls of one sort, and 440 small and great of another sort, weighing 7½ oz. 4 dwt.

Gold, weighing before the melting, 74 oz., and after, 72 oz.

P. 1. *Endd.*

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13 Feb. **207.** NORFOLK to CROMWELL.

R. O. In favor of his friend Gelgate, the bearer. Will be with him at the Court this day fortnight. Kenninghale, 13 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

14 Feb. **208.** CORPORATION OF LONDON.

R. O. Petition to the lord mayor, aldermen and common council of London for diminution of the expenses of the shrievalty, setting forth that of late years divers aldermen and commoners have been reduced to extreme poverty after exercising the offices of sheriff and mayor, or even one of them; among whom mention is made of Sir Lawrence Aylmer and master Roger Acheley, mayors, and masters Danyell, Bronde, Doget, Nynes, Isaacke, Coote, Holdernes, Keme, Worley and Caunton, sheriffs; that divers citizens elected as aldermen and sheriffs have discharged themselves of the office on oath, by which they have been supposed to incur the guilt of perjury; that others, as, of aldermen, masters Inglisshe, Dakers, Symonds and Hardy, and of commoners, masters Tayllor, Withypoll, Traps, Callarde, Hynde and Rowlett, who are still alive; besides, among deceased persons, aldermen Tyndley, Welbecke, Fabyan, Twesylton, Browne, haberdasher, and Nic. Jenyns, and masters Will. Lambard, mercer, Acton and Nychells, have made suit to be discharged of these offices by patent or letters missive, or by payment of fines.

It is proposed that henceforth the mayor and sheriffs should keep one house and household, at an expense of not less than 1,600*l.*, a year, over and above the charges of their feast on the day following St. Simon and Jude, of which as heretofore the mayor shall sustain one half and the two sheriffs the other. A number of other suggestions follow. *Signed by* Ric. Reynold, John Prest, Rob. Trappys, Edmond Kemp, Rob. Pakyngton, John Rychemond, John Rychards, Will. Broket, Edmund Shawe, Thos. Gale, John Fayren (?), Will. Ibgrave, John Sturgeon, John Margetson, Edw. Borlas, Thos. Perpount, Will. Jenyn, Henry Clytherowe, Will. Wilkynson.

Pp. 5.

14 Feb. **209.** WARDROBE of KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Royal MS. 7 F. XIV. 125. B. M. Camden Miscellany, III. A view taken by Sir Edw. Baynton, knt., 14 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., by the commandment of his Highness and to his Grace's use, of all and singular wardrobe stuff remaining within Baynardes Castle, which late was the princess Dowager's.

Hangings of velvet figury.—Seven pieces paned red and green, embroidered with the arms of England and Spain and crowned with a crown imperial; bordered with roses, flower de lucis and pomegranates.

Hangings of tapestry.—The stories of Jason, Hercules, and the Newe Lawe and Olde, tapettis soortinge, window pieces, &c.

Hangings of veerdours, sore worn.—Green with small flowers, paned white and red with a large tree crowned in the middle, white and green wrought with falcons and fetterlocks and roses and suns, and one with a large tree crowned and the King's arms.

Beds.—A square bed of blue velvet embroidered with roses, letters, and crowns. 2 sparvers of damask gold, and yellow cloth of gold, and cloth of silver. Ceelour, tester and counterpoint of white damask. The same for a cradle of yellow cloth of gold and crimson velvet. A canopy of cloth of gold and green and blue velvet, with roses crowned with a crown imperial. A cloth of estate of crimson cloth of tissue, embroidered with the arms of England and Spain. Curtains of red cloth of gold, taffata, damask and silk chamlett.

5 cupboard cloths of velvet, 5 table carpets, 3 foot carpets, 1 cupboard carpet and 2 window carpets. 14 cushions, long and square, of cloth of gold, velvet, and needlework.

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5 counterpoyntes, one of crimson cloth of gold late furred with powdered ermines. 3 paliottes of Brussels tick, one filled with bastard down, the others with feathers. 7 down pillows covered with fustian. 13½ pr. of sheets of Cameryke and Holland cloth, and a towel of Cameryke cloth. 14 pillowberes, of fine Holland cloth. 4 pair of fustian blankets. 4 iron chairs covered with crimson cloth of tissue, and another with yellow cloth of gold. 3 little stools covered with cloth of gold and velvet. 3 tables for a closet, representing the three kings of Cologne, Our Lady of Pity, and a queen making petition to Our Lady and St. Elizabeth. A trussing bedstead, a pair of "dowceemers," broken. A cork target covered with crimson satin, embroidered with the arms of England and Spain; the upper bodies of 36 coats of russet cloth and green velvet, embroidered on the breast and back with a rose or a sheaf of arrows, &c., much defaced; 32 Flanders halberts belonging to the same coats, and other articles.

ii. A view taken by Sir Edw. Baynton, 14 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., of stuff at Baynardes Castle in the custody of Mr. Fraunceys Philippes, which late was the princess Dowager's.

Wardrobe stuff.—15 pair of sheets, 21 pillowberes wrought with silk and gold and some with golden buttons, 2 featherbeds, 3 mattresses, 2 counterpoyntes, 1 of veerdours with beasts and fowls wrought on it, 10 fustian and woollen blankets, 11 down pillows, 2 flock cushions, 6 window carpets, a ceilour and testour of red sarcenet for a cradle, a red sarcenet canopy, a broken steel glass with a silver gilt hook.

Napery for the Ewery.—2 Holland hand towels, wrought at both ends with Venice gold, and fringed with silk (delivered to the King). 3 long towels wrought with silk and gold.

Closet stuff.—Four needlework tables for altars, one having Our Lady and Child on one side and the arms of England and Spain on the other, and another having a picture of St. Francis; a pyxe cloth of copper cloth of gold; a vellum primer, covered with cloth of gold and silver-gilt clasps; a rich cloth of launde with the baptism of Christ wrought in gold with needlework (delivered to the King); 2 cipresse cloths; 13 "tables," ivory, painted and needlework, of St. John Baptist, the martyrdom of St. Katherine, the image of Christ, Our Lady and St. Anne, Joseph and Our Lady, Our Lady and her Son, St. Francis, and the King and princess Dowager. Three purple velvet cushions; 13 pairs of sheets; 9 pillow beres; a horn cup with a cover, garnished with antique works, with foot and knot of ivory (delivered to the Queen); 2 working stools of green and crimson velvet; two others of ivory, one within the other (delivered to the Queen); a little stool covered with red velvet; 2 ivory chess boards and men (delivered to the King); a pair of tables of pearl without men; a case covered with black leather containing 6 leaves of wainscot to play at "foxe," "chestys," and other games, whereof four have rings of silver to hang by; red and white ivory chessmen (delivered to the King); a black box of ivory chessmen; seven pair of Spanish slippers, corked and garnished with gold; a case of a dozen wood trenchers (delivered to the Queen); a large branch of coral broken; smocks and other things provided for the princess Dowager when in child bed; 2 looking glasses, 3 pincases, a brazier of Venice gold wrought with H. K., 20 books, a pair of balances, 2 hampers, a desk covered with black velvet, delivered to the King; a broken ivory coffer garnished with images; another covered with crimson velvet, having 4 tills (delivered to the Queen); a black Flanders chest, 5 standards, 7 tapers of virgin wax, and kitchen utensils.

Pp. 23. *Endd.*

14 Feb. R O. **210.** RICHARD BROWNE, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his favor. As Cromwell has ordered him, has exercised his office, the see now being vacant. Cannot justify any process of law without a commission; which you willed me to leave with Mr. Popley, your faithful servant, to make out and get sealed. Whenever you give me knowledge to have any horse or gelding to do you service, I shall be glad to provide them every year so long as I continue in the commissary's office. Worcester, 14 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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14 Feb. **211.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My cousin John Basset and all your friends here are merry. My lord Chancellor sends commendations. Has obtained an injunction to stay a *nisi prius* against Chaundler for lands part profits of which he pays to master Waytes. Hopes to see him "within this xx. day." London, 14 Feb.

Trusts to find master Speke a good man of arms when he comes to Calais. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

14 Feb. **212.** RIDOLFO PIO, Bishop of Faenza, to ALBANY.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 4. B. M. Thanks Albany for his letter, which he received from his man on his arrival at Niver. Expresses his willingness to serve him and his brother the Cardinal. The Pope is anxious for the French king to act against Barbarossa. Wishes to find Albany at the Court, to have his assistance in the matter. Sends the Pope's credentials by his servant, by which he will see that the Pope's good-will is infinite.

Ital., pp. 2. *Copy. Headed:* Da Niver, a di 14 ut supra [Feb. 1535]. Al Signor Duca d'Albania consignatali a un gentilhuomo di sua excellenza.

213. THOMAS STARKEY to [CROMWELL].

R. O. As I see you always occupied with matters of weight when you give audience to such as sue to you for counsel, I write briefly my suit, that you may read it at leisure, desiring your pardon for my boldness in seeking your aid in such a cause, I being to you a stranger and almost unknown. Your gentleness is the cause, and the great goodness you declare to all men in all good and honest requests. I have spent many years in the study of letters, using my best diligence to obtain a knowledge of the laws of God and man. Our prince is set on the restitution of the true common weal, and I think I could in some part help thereunto if you will set forward my purpose.

Hol., pp. 2.

214. THOMAS STARKEY to [CROMWELL].

Harl. MS. 283, f. 129. B. M. Much to the same effect as the preceding, but more specific.

Spent great part of his youth here in Oxford in the study of philosophy, Latin and Greek, and then passed over to Italy, where he so delighted in the contemplation of natural knowledge, wherein most of the lettered men there occupy themselves, that he often purposed to have spent the rest of his life in that study. At last applied himself to reading Holy Scripture. Intended to live in a politic life, and has studied the civil law for the last years, that he might form a better judgment of the politic order and customs used in our country.

Whatever he has attained to will gladly apply by Cromwell's advice to the service of his prince.

Hol., pp. 3. *Endd.*

215. [STARKEY to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I hoped to have seen you these days past about the little oration I lately wrote, but you were so busy I feared to trouble you. Since you told me what you thought of the book, I have perused it again more diligently, and I confess the matter is as you have judged. "This mean is not put out at large, which you require." Your judgment differs from that of others to whom you exhibited the thing to read, who blamed it because I appeared to be over-vehement against the one extremity, "and to be of nother part, but betwixt both indifferent." But you have touched the string and knot of

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the matter. I only doubt if my wit be sufficient, "for this mean is a strong string, hard to strike upon and wisely to touch. For by this the harmony of this whole world is contained in his natural course and beauty; by this all civil order and policy is maintained in cities and towns with good civility; by this, man's mind, with all kinds of virtue garnished, is brought to his quietness and felicity; and by this here in our purpose all good and true religion, without impiety or superstition, is stablished to God's honor and glory among all Christian nations." Hopes the goodness of Him who has inspired the heart of our prince with this alteration of policy will enable him to find the most convenient mean to set it forward with a common quietness. My power will but serve me to pray for this result. "And yet, sir, this one thing I dare affirm and boldly say, that though in my oration I have not prosecuted at length this mean, whereof you spake most prudently, yet if there were any such power in my writing and probable persuasion, which might induce into the hearts of the people of the scrupulous sort such obedience as I have there touched, showing also the manner how they should thereto be induced, I would not doubt, I say, but that in concord and unity they should agree without scruple of conscience to all such things as here be decreed by common authority."

Hol., pp. 4.

216. [STARKEY to CROMWELL.]

R. O. The communication I had with you when you delivered me this book, declaring how you had formed your judgment by long experience and deep considerations of God, of nature and of other politic and worldly things, has convinced me of your good opinion of me. Such wisdom I have found in few men who have given their lives to the study of letters, whereof you never have made any great profession. You have bound me to your service more by these gifts of your nature than by any worldly promotions, for I have never esteemed such things so highly as to make myself a slave to them. At our communication you spoke of some things "whereof I have long fancied with myself," and I will briefly give you my opinion of them.

In man while on earth I see two polities, two manners of living, the one civil, politic and worldly, the other heavenly and spiritual.—Discourses at considerable length on the effect of these two principles.

Hol., pp. 4.

R. O. 2. A treatise on policy, "after the sentence of Aristotle," with a prefatory epistle [to Cromwell ?].

Epistle begins: "Sir, forasmuch as of late, after a communication of your singular gentleness institute with me."

Treatise begins: "For because I have long observed in you, good people, an honest and a natural desire of living together in good policy."

In Starkey's hand, pp. 11. *Endd.*

217. [STARKEY] to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has studied in Italy, and, by comparison of the manners there with those used at home, has been led to write a little book of suggestions for the reform of the Commonwealth, an object which he perceives the King has much at heart. Has divided the book into three parts: the first devoted to the consideration of what constitutes a common weal; the second, to the exposition of the most notable abuses both in customs and in laws among ourselves; and the third, to the means by which these may be reformed. Presents this commentary to his Majesty, trusting that as Henry has had the wisdom to pluck up the root of all abuse,—"this outward power and intolerable tyranny of Rome,"—God will enable him to see the means for

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217. [STARKEY to HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

the extirpation of other like abuses. Has put the work in the form of a dialogue between two of the King's subjects, "of the which the one is departed to the service of Him, as I trust, to whom all Christian hearts religiously here serve in earth, Thomas Lupset;" the other still I trust in life, master Raynold Pole, "of whose virtue and goodness, if he could have seen that thing by his learning which your most notable clerks in your realm and many other hath approved, your Highness should have had before this certain and sure experience, of the which thing also yet I do not utterly despair."

Pp. 3.

2. DIALOGUE of POLE and LUPSET.*

R. O. i.† Lupset is supposed to meet Pole at Bysham, where he hopes the memory of his ancestors will stir him to consider the wants of his country, which cries to him for help. Pole says he is willing to do his best to serve his country, but doubts whether he can serve her best by taking part in active life or by contemplation and study. He also doubts whether there be any means of judging what is "true politic and civil life"; the standard is so variable among different nations. These doubts Lupset answers at some length, when Pole again objects that it is dangerous to handle matters of the common weal without regard to time or place. This Lupset admits, but thinks there ought to be no hesitation now that we have so noble a prince, "whom we are sure to have nothing so printed in his breast as the cure of his common weal, both day and night remembering the same." No king ever had such love for the wealth of his subjects or greater zeal for justice. Pole on this admits he has no further excuse, and he accordingly proposes to discuss wherein the true common weal consists, to search out its disorders and devise a remedy.

ii. After much discussion regarding ignorance as the cause of vice, and similar subjects, Pole asserts that the happiness of a country, as of a man, arises principally from three things,—viz., the multitude of the people; their health; and their strength; this last being shown by each part discharging its functions efficiently. The heart is the king or ruler, from whom comes all order, law and justice. The under officers appointed by him are the head; craftsmen and warriors, the hands; ploughmen and tillers of the ground, the feet. The beauty of the body politic consists in the due proportion of the parts. Pole, in answer to Lupset, gives his view of the origin of civil order; says that is the best order which is for the benefit, not of a part, but of the whole, for which reason some judge elective monarchies the best.

iii. Pole goes on to inquire into the causes which hinder the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the conversation turns on the decay of towns, the extent of ground lying untilled which had once been occupied, and the manners of the people, "as far distant from good and perfect civility as good from ill." Many villages which had nourished much good and Christian people are now inhabited only by wild beasts, and where once there had been houses and churches you find nothing but sheepcotes and stables. Yet the land only requires men to till it to be more productive. Lupset thinks this does not arise from the scarcity of people but from their idleness, and that we have too many people rather than too few. But Pole points out that the country was once more populous, and that it contrasts unfavorably in population with other countries, "which be by nature no more plentiful than this." He admits, however, that in no country are there so many idle people, and blames the idle rout kept by noblemen only to carry dishes to the table, and eat them when they have done. Bishops also spend on their

* Printed by J. M. Cowper for the Early Engl. Text Soc., under the title "England in the Reign of Henry VIII."

† These numbers refer to the chapters into which the work has been divided by the editor, though there is no such division in the MS.

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retinues what they should distribute to the poor. A third part of the people live in idleness. Lupset dissents from this; thinks it unnecessary that all should labor, and that but for the yeomanry England would be "in shrewd case" in time of war. Pole, on the contrary, says, "In them standeth the beggary of England; by them is nourished the common theft therein." They are not even exercised in feats of arms, and in time of war it is necessary for our ploughmen and laborers to take weapons in hand. Then, the parts of the body politic do not agree; the temporalty grudge against the spiritualty, the commons against the nobles, and subjects against their rulers. There is also a disproportion among them; priests are too many, yet good clerks too few; monks, friars and canons are too many, but good religious men too few; proctors and brokers of both laws are too many, but good ministers of justice too few, &c. Then every man only seeks his own profit. Judges are swayed by lucre and affection. If ploughmen were as diligent as in other countries there would be less waste land. The people are more given to gluttony than any people in the world. The country, which was once rich, swarms with beggars more than any country in Christendom. All ranks cry they lack money, from ploughmen to princes. Pole, however, admits that other countries are poorer still. But cities and castles are not built so well as in France or Flanders; every gentleman flies into the country, and few inhabit cities. Lupset also complains that the country exports cattle, corn and other things, of which it has not too great abundance, and imports delicate wines, fine cloths and other things which it might well lack or be better without. Then there is too much sheep pasturing, and too little breeding of other cattle. Farms are engrossed, poor men cannot get a living, and the ground is the worse tilled, being in the hands of those who care little about it.

iv. Pole then proceeds to investigate the sources of disorder in the State, and says no country can be long well governed where the rule is in one man not elected but inheriting by succession. Lupset is alarmed at this remark, but Pole calls it one of our diseases to say that the king is above the laws. This principle may work well under a wise and virtuous prince, but as princes are not chosen of the worthiest, but only succeed by order, this is only a chance. The prince's prerogative is the destruction of law; for few statutes are passed but they are broken by placards and licences from the prince, just as the law of the Church is destroyed by Papal dispensations. This might be redressed without putting the prince in bondage, for reason is true liberty. The prerogative has often been very injurious to our country, and would be now if we had not a noble and wise prince, who is ever content to submit himself to the order of his Council. But though he of his goodness abuses it not at all, it is still a great fault that he may abuse it if he will. Yet the state of this country being what it is, Pole acknowledges it is better the prince should be taken by succession rather than be elected. Still, it is only the less of two evils under present circumstances, and we have to consider, not what is most convenient to our people as they now be, but what should be most convenient to them governed by civil order and reasonable life. A like fault is the custom of primogeniture. All the children of a family should share a patrimony. Allied to this is the evil of entails, which Lupset thinks might be restricted to the nobility. Pole then censures the custom of feudal wardships and various legal abuses; among others, the severity of the law against treason. In spiritual matters he finds it a great abuse that the Pope takes it upon him to dispense with all laws. Appeals to Rome are also "a great misorder," as if within our realm there were neither wisdom nor justice to examine such matters. Neither should first-fruits go to Rome to maintain the pomp and pride of the Pope and war among Christian princes The defence of the Church might be left to the Emperor and other princes. Abuses in the Court of Arches, and in persons taking orders, education of the clergy, non-residence, &c., are next touched on. Divine service should not be said in a strange tongue, and the Gospel should be translated into English. The privileges of the clergy should be abolished. Monasteries should not be exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. The privilege of sanctuary is mischievous.

[Part II., i.] After hearing mass, Pole and Lupset take into consideration how to remedy the evils of the time, and first, for the increase of the population, to encourage

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217. STARKEY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

marriage. Secular priests should be allowed to marry, though there should be abbeys for persons of proved chastity. Rewards should be given to those who marry, and bachelors should be taxed. Idleness should be counteracted by better training, craftsmen rewarded and idle persons banished. Laws required to regulate trade. Monasteries need reform, but this subject is deferred. The disagreement between different orders in the community, which was called a pestilence, might be remedied by every man minding his own business and not interfering with others'. The nobility should be exercised in arms. We must have a good prince to rule: this is the ground of all felicity in civil life. If we could have one commonly, he would remedy all other disorders. We have now a prince of so much wisdom that he need be subject to no law; but after his death Parliament should choose one who shall be always subject to the laws. If, however, we think the heir of the prince should always succeed, a council should be joined to him selected by Parliament. The Great Parliament should only be called at the election of the prince or some other great crisis; but there should be a permanent council at London to protect the liberties of the people. The Statute of Enclosures should be put in force; drunkards and gamblers should be punished.

Wool should not be exported, nor other things needed at home. Merchants now export lead and tin, and bring them back manufactured. Wines, velvet and silk might be imported, but the Statute of Apparel must be put in execution. Customs should be reduced. Rents, which have been lately raised, should be reduced to the old standard. Sick persons should be looked after as at Ypres in Flanders.

Gentlemen should live in towns, and the cities would be more beautiful.

ii. Further discussions concerning government, in which Venice is pointed at as an example. Where the prince's power is limited ambition is moderated. Wardships should be abolished, and schools established for the nobility. Some of the abbeys might be converted to that purpose, as there are too many of them now. Lawsuits should not be removed to London which the gentlemen of the shire can decide. Other legal reforms suggested. The Roman civil law should be adopted.

iii. The law of treason might be reformed. Faults of the spiritualty. The Pope usurps authority, "and dispenseth with all at his own liberty." It should be enacted that no cause should be sued out of the realm except causes of schism in the Faith. The realm should not pay Peterpence or annates, except of the archbishops, "whom I wold schold be instytute by the Pope but electyd at home, and of them have a certayne." All other bishops should be instituted by the archbishops at home. Further reforms wanted in the clergy and the universities. A censor should be appointed in every great town to see that other officers do their duty.

After all, law cannot make man perfect; Christ only can do that. Christ used two means to establish His law,—example and exhortation. None should be made preachers except those whose life and doctrine is good. The advice of Erasmus should be followed in their instruction. His book on the "Instruction of a Christian Man" should be translated into English. The doctrine of Christ also should be put into the mother tongue, and all prayers, both private and common, in churches, should be in the vulgar tongue.

The conversation ends by Lupset urging Pole to use efforts to set forth this true Commonwealth, which Pole says he shall be ready to do when called upon by his prince, but till then he must tarry his time.

15 Feb. **218.** THOS. STARKEY to [POLE].

Harl. MS. 283, f. 131. B. M.

I have been somewhat slow in writing since I arrived here, where I bear the air better than I did in Italy. Since our first acquaintance there have been many letters written between us, and much communication concerning the institution of our lives. I beg therefore that you will carefully consider these words, for they concern the whole order of your life to be led in this our country among your natural lovers and friends. Lately by the

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singular gentleness of master Secretary, for whose goodness to me and to you I consider myself bound to him next to the King, I have been set in the Court to the King's service, and owing to his commendations so graciously accepted, that shortly after his Highness called me to his presence and asked me about you, your studies, and your opinion in his causes lately defined here. I answered, as I have always thought convenient to answer to a prince, that is, plainly to affirm what I know to be true, and to rehearse only by conjecture what I stand in doubt of. I therefore boldly affirmed your desire to do his Grace true and faithful service, but as to your opinion in his causes of matrimony and concerning the authority of the Pope, as you have always been so prudent as not to disclose your opinion except in time and place, I could not affirm anything plainly; but I said that as far as your learning and judgment would extend, which were somewhat altered and increased touching the discerning between God's law and man's law, all the power, knowledge and learning which you have obtained by the goodness of God and his liberality you would gladly use to maintain what he had decreed by court of Parliament. The King was not satisfied with this, but desired to know your sentence therein plainly, and commanded me to write to you that you should, like a learned man, consider these things, disregarding all affections and leaving possible dangerous results to the King's wisdom and policy, and declare your sentence truly and plain without color or cloak of dissimulation, which his Grace most princely abhorreth. He does not wish for a great volume or book, but the most effectual reasons briefly and plainly set forth. Consider how princely a request this is, and then I am sure you will employ yourself with all diligence, and study to satisfy his desire, to which Mr. Secretary, whose loving goodness to you gives place to no man, also exhorts you. He desires you to use your accustomed plainness whatever your opinion may be, and says that, if your learning and judgment will stretch to the satisfying of the King's mind, that then your return hither will be greatly to the King's pleasure, your own comfort, and the profit of the rest of your friends. If your knowledge will not serve you to this purpose, he would still advise you to prepare yourself to come hither, doubting not that the King will use your service in other affairs. He is sorry that your virtues should be so utterly drowned, and vanish away among strangers without profit to your country. You may perceive the gentleness of his stomach and singular goodness to all men of honesty by his bearing such a mind to you, with whom he is almost unacquainted, only from the reports of your virtue. He wished me to assure you that in all things which might touch your preferment he would only give place to your mother and your brother. I am sure that if ever you have experience of him, you will have him in stable and reverent love, such is his wisdom, and, in matters of State, his high policy.

As there was little talk between us about these matters before our departure from our country, I will add these few words. Ponder well this Levitical law, and how it is rooted in the law of nature, and has been many times declared and authorised by General Councils, and further, the slenderness of this long usurped and abused authority of the Pope, which is grown to this intolerable iniquity by the patience of princes, the simplicity of the people and ambitious avarice of previous popes. I think you will see the plain truth and equity in these causes, but this I leave to your consideration and judgment, praying that you may see the truth, and set it forth, that it may be a comfort to our prince, and pleasure to yourself and all your friends here.

All the rumors which came to you in Italy from men of corrupt judgments, without discretion to judge between true religion and superstition, are utterly false, for although the King has withdrawn himself from the Pope's authority, he has in no point slid from the certain and sure grounds of Scripture, nor yet from the laws and ceremonies of the Church, which yet

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218. Thos. Starkey to [Pole]—*cont.*

stand in full strength and authority; and so they shall, boldly I dare affirm, until the King and his Council think expedient to abrogate them and substitute by common assent others more agreeable to this time and the nature of our men, and more convenient to our whole country. Nothing is done here without due order and reasonable mean. Touching religion, nothing almost is altered but what was most necessary and what will be a foundation for civil order and true and right policy. If I had found the false reports there to be true, as that the King was slipt from the grounds of Scripture, the honor of the Sacraments and from all the common laws and wholesome ceremonies of the Church, I would never have sought to enter his service.

My long desire to serve the King was to serve God and my country in his service, for which purpose I will dedicate the rest of my life to him. This is my mind, and I am sure the same is yours. London, 15 Feb.

Hol., pp. 4. *Endd.*

Cleop. E. vi. 354. B. M.

2. Draft of the preceding with some slight differences; among which he speaks of the rumor as having been received at the time when he departed from Pole, and was not sure whether he should return to his own country, that the King had not only withdrawn himself from the Pope's authority but slipt from the grounds of Scripture and the laws of Christ's Church.

Hol., pp. 4.

219. [Starkey to Pole.]

Cleop. E. vi. 361. B. M. Strype, Eccl. Mem. i. ii. 279.

You wrote before in our Prince's cause of your own motion, showing lovingly the dangers that might follow. "But the matter itself, as it is here by the King sharply judged, you did not almost touch. Wherefore now the King, as I have written, requireth your learned judgment; and that you should leave your prudent and witty policy till you be required." The points are these, which you will allow me to state a little after my mind:

1. "An matrimonium cum relicta fratris ab eo cognita sit jure divino licitum." In this, though the King wishes you to defer to no man's judgment, I beg you to consider how this law is rooted in nature and supported by all laws written. Arguments to show that the Pope's dispensing power extends not thereto, and that it is dangerous for any one man to have authority to dispense with laws made by General Councils.

2. "An superioritas, quam multis in seculis Romanus pontifex sibi vindicarit, sit ex jure divino." Suggests that there is no warrant for it in Scripture, but much may be said against it.

The King does not ask your judgment on the policy of either of these matters, "and of bringing them to effect (which his Grace hath now done), whether it will be well done or evil," as you have no great experience in such things yet,—"As whether it be convenient that there should be one Head of the Church, and that to be the bishop of Rome. Set these aside." Also, whether what he has done in the case of matrimony be profitable to the realm. Only show whether you would approve his first marriage, if it were to make, and why not. Thus weigh the thing in itself and fearlessly state your opinion. So you will honor God's truth and satisfy the King, who lately said to me, "He would rather you were buried there than you should for any worldly promotion or profit to yourself dissemble with him in these great and weighty causes."

Thinks Pole need fear no charge of inconsistency if he complies; "for, as far as I can conjecture, you did affirm* nothing in the cause, but only put before his eyes the dangers that hanged upon worldly policy." So I

* Strype misreads the word "affirm" as "offer me," which makes nonsense.

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think, but am not sure, for I only read your book once ; when I thought you wrote so well that it put me in fear of danger, too. But I trust the wisdom of our prince will avert such calamities.

Consult, if you think proper, master Gaspero,* the bishop of Chieti and other learned men.

Hol., draft.

220. [CROMWELL to POLE.]†

Cleop. E. vi. 357. B. M.

Desires him to use his learning and understanding to answer the things contained in Starkey's letter to him, which is written by the King's express commandment. London.

P. 1. *Copy in Starkey's hand. Add.:* To my singular friend, Mr. Edw. Herwel, merchant, at Venice.

15 Feb. R. O.

221. [CROMWELL] to the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of LONDON.

Asks them to grant the next vacation of one of the four clerks of their court to Rob. Backster, one of the clerks writers with John Joyner, the King's preignetory of the Common Bench at Westminster. Will undertake that he will at all times behave like an honest officer. The Rolls, 15 Feb.

P. 1. *Add.*

15 Feb. R. O. St. P. II. 224.

222. WM. BRABAZON to CROMWELL.

The Deputy has been sore sick, but is now better, and intends to besiege Mynouth on Tuesday, in the second week in Lent. Sir Rice Maunxell, Leonard Skeffington and Mr. Eglionby are at Trym, 20 miles from Dublin, with about 500 men. Sir Wm. Brereton, Mr. Salisbury, with their own retinue and that of Dacres and Musgrave, are at Newcastell and other towns six miles from Dublin. Sir John Seyntlow and his retinue are at Waterford, Kilkenny and in co. Wasshford, where Ossory, who has done good service, has assigned them. The captains do their duties since leaving Dublin, but the traitor still does much harm in burning and robbing. Purcell, Brode and other pirates have been hanged, drawn and quartered. Has put Bathe, the learned man, to the castle, for his account of the under treasurer. Does not think it advisable that head offenders should have the King's pardon, and advises the King to be careful in granting possessions or wards.

Many of the Irish write to the Deputy of their good minds, but O'Coner, O'Raillie and others have plundered the country since our landing. They will all take their advantage when they see their time, but they now withdraw themselves from the traitor, so that he is of little power. Doubts not that Cromwell has sent the money to the seaside. If it were in Ireland, it would comfort many a soldier who now wants money. Some of the Northern men have deserted. Has received but little from the bishop of Dublin's lands. The King's revenues in Ireland are small, except the Customs, but sundry merchants have obtained letters for the farms of them, which Brabazon stays. Dublin, 15 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.:* Brabson's letter out of Ireland, with the copy of the earl of Osere's letter to the Deputy.

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* Gaspar Contarenus, afterwards cardinal.

† Although this letter is in Starkey's hand, and bears on the outside an address to Harvel at Venice, I believe it to be a copy of one addressed by Cromwell to Pole, and transcribed by Starkey on the inside of the cover of a letter to Harvel. *See* Harvel's letter to Starkey of the 12th April following.

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15 Feb. **223.** HERCULES DUKE OF FERRARA to CROMWELL.

R. O. Desires credence for master Benedetto da Gondola, touching his complaint against one Jacopo, master of a ship, who robbed the Duke's agents of 300 ducats. Ferrara, 15 Feb. 1535. *Signed.*
Ital., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Latin translation of the preceding.
In Vannes' hand, p. 1. *Endd.:* A copie of a lettre from Ferrare.

16 Feb. **224.** LAUNCESTON PRIORY.

R. O. Examination taken at Launceston, 16 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII., by Sir John Chamond, in the presence of Sir Stephen Lampre, chaplain.
John Perys, 71 years of age, deposes that he knew nothing of any money given by Sir John Schere, now prior of Launceston, to be made prior, for there was no talk of it in the town, and he knew not that he would be prior till he heard the bells ring at his election. Afterwards, when Sir William Curttney departed out of the town, it was commonly reported that he had given money, but he does not remember how much. Never lent the prior money. Heard that the prior that now is was sworn to his ordinary to fulfil certain covenants to the old prior, which he did not fulfil. The prior that now is "occupied" 60*l.* or more belonging to Sir Jas. Gentyll, provost of Penryn, which was left in the house in gage for the pension of John Corke, and has since given him a golden chalice of 30 oz. in gage for the repayment. The old prior said the present prior had got a discharge of his oath from the King and archbishop of Canterbury, so that he feared he should lose part of his living. *Signed by Chamond and Lampray.*
Memorandum signed by the bishop of Exeter, that the examination of this witness was committed to them at the desire of Wm. Kendall.
P. 1. *Large paper.*

R. O. 2. The Convent of St. Stephen's Launceston to Henry VIII.
Sir John Baker, late prior, had in 13 years brought the monastery out of debt, which was at least 1,000*l.*, new roofed the church to the value of 300 marks, and garnished it with copes, vestments, &c. to the value of 400*l.*, when he was deposed at the instance of Sir Wm. Courtenay, and the chancellor of Exeter granted them free election, on which they agreed upon an able person; but the Chancellor, finding he was to receive no bribe, would not agree to it, and forced upon them as prior Sir John Shere, canon, who, not three years before, was chamberlain to the said Baker. Since his advancement, which is not half a year, he has brought the house 1,000 marks into debt, pledged all its principal jewels, and continually sells the woods, whereby he has committed simony. Begs the King, as Supreme Head of the Church, to grant them free election or else appoint them a prior of their religion. Desire credence for Wm. Kendall.
Broad sheet. P. 1. *Endd.*

16 Feb. **225.** SIR ROBT. WINGFIELD to CROMWELL.

R. O. My last letter was written on the 3rd, and signed by such of my brethren the aldermen as were then present; and other writings were joined with it. Rob. Fowler, the King's vice-treasurer, has brought your message touching the Meane Broke, which I have of the King's gift by patent to me and to my heirs for ever, that if I would submit to the King's pleasure you doubt not I shall receive a recompense more to my profit than if I enjoyed it myself. Nothing the King ordains shall displease me; for though I have been sworn of his Council above 20 years and of his Privy Council above 14 years, I will never argue why I have been put to such hindrance and extreme loss and shame as I have been since Michaelmas. But if it has

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only arisen from the untrue surmise of the water bailly, whose words are least to be esteemed of any man's I know, I have the more cause to lament. I trust my demeanor hitherto has been such that I need not fear any good man; and as for shrews, God has done so much for me that my enemies have been more grievously punished than I desired. To conclude, I submit myself wholly to the King, and desire your help to punish such as have hindered me of malice. Calais, 16 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary and Vice-Chancellor. *Endd.*

16 Feb. **226.** JOHN ALEN to CROMWELL.

Lamb. MS. 616, f. 53. St. P. II. 226.

The King's affairs are in the same state since he last wrote by Edw. Becke. The Deputy has been kept to the house by sickness for 12 or 13 weeks, and meantime the rebel has burnt much of the country. The King will never be well served unless a marshal is appointed and the army prohibited from resorting to Dublin; and the Deputy desires so much his own glory that he would no man should make an enterprise unless he were at it. The army should be restrained from robbing anyone without orders. It is not meet that every soldier should make every man a traitor to have his goods. The King may have them by another mean. They will now hardly go forth to defend the country unless they know they will have gain.

The King should write to all the captains, especially Brereton and Salisburie; for if they do their duty others will. If so, the King will have his purpose against those miscreant wretches unless the army of Spain come. Another cause of the hindrance is lack of money. Cannot have Sir John Seyntlow here, for lack of wages. Brabazon made all the shift possible for the last pay day, and they should have been paid again on Friday last. Brabazon's wages are not sufficient, considering his charges. The army wants bows, &c. The livery from the Tower was only for the Deputy and 150 men. The bows from Ludlow Castle were naught. This term Broode, the traitor's admiral, and Purcell, who stole the ship out of the Thames, have been executed. Some of the great "cobbes" must be served likewise. Dame Jenet Ewstace, Sir Walter Delahide's wife, Kildare's aunt and the traitor's foster mother, is in Dublin Castle. The Delahides here, her two sons, James and John, and Thos. Ewstace, uphold the rebellion. When the traitor was "scomfited," he fled to her at Balyna Castle. Rose Ewstace, who waited on the lady of Kildare and fled with the Earl's daughter, the Redd Bath, and Edw. Fitzgerald, are also in ward.

The latter is brother to Burnell the traitor, who is openly kept by some of the captains. Advises that the captains should be ordered to attack this March Maynoth, Portlester, Rathangan, Cartlagh, Lye and the bridge of Athie. If the Spaniards came, they could not then maintain the traitor in Kildare. Most of his substance and ordnance is at Lye. Will besiege Maynoth on St. Mathie's Day, if the money and bows come. Encloses the copy of an examination* against Ric. Delahide, late justice, and the copy of a letter from the earl of Ossory.† Reminds him of the exchange of Cartlagh and Waxford for the King.

John Teling, who took the archbp. of Dublin, has died of leprosy at Maynooth, and Waffer, his companion, is stricken with the French pox and the falling evil.

Advises him not always to believe what the Deputy writes to his own praise; and to write to him to show the King's letters and commissions to Brabazon and Alen.

He keeps secret the printed books which were made by the King and his Council for the order of this land. Asks that 200 or 300 copies may be

* Deposition of Wm. Lynche, 21 Jan. † 17 Jan.

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226. JOHN ALEN to CROMWELL—*cont.*

sent to Brabazon and himself. Desires that what he writes may not be disclosed, and advises him to write to the Deputy that none of us take any bribes or rewards. Dublin, 16 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary and M. R. *Endd.*

16 Feb. R. O. **227.** The PRIOR of LA REOLLE to CROMWELL.

In consequence of an attack of fever intends to leave on Monday for Guienne, to see if the air of the country will do him good. On account of the badness of the vintage they will not export any wines this year to England. Paris, 16 Feb.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretayre.

17 Feb. R. O. **228.** HENRY VIII. to WILL. SKINNER, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the Fields, and the Churchwardens there.

Directs them to notify to the inhabitants of the precincts from the new gate of Westminster Hall, who were formerly parishioners of St. Margaret's, that they are now of the parish of St. Martin's, according to the King's letter to the abbot of Westminster, dated Westminster, 12 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

17 Feb. R. O. **229.** SIR GEO. THROKMARTON to CROMWELL.

I hear from Worcestershire that Mr. Roger Wynter is like to die.* Articles of marriage have been drawn up between us for his son and heir and one of my daughters, which will be void if he die, as his son is within age and his land is holden of the King *in capite*. I have delayed the matter two years, as he has been sick five or six years, and if he die I beg that I may have the preferment of the child for my money. I hear also that Litilton, a countryman of mine, is departed. Please write a letter to Thos. Hunks, the father of the widow, in favor of my son Kenelm. I am the bolder to write as you promised to be good master to me in all suits. I find although you wrote in favour of the bearer the receiver will not let him occupy his farm, as his son-in-law has a copy of parcel thereof; but I assure you it cannot pass by copy, as it is parcel of the lord's demesnes. Weston, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

I hear Sir Ant. Hungerford will labor for the child.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Feb. R. O. **230.** ELIZ. REDE, Abbess of West Mallyng, to CROMWELL.

I have received your letters for the office of high steward of our house to be given to your nephew Ric. Cromwell, with the profits thereto belonging. I have already given it half a year ago to Sir Thos. Willoughby's son. Please obtain it of Sir Thos. Willoughby, and you shall have your desire. Westmallyng, 17 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Feb. R. O. **231.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Has written by Sir Oliver and Tison, stating that Sir Edw. Saymer had not then taken, as he now has, the award. Though Mr. Secretary has promised to conclude it to your contentation, I have no doubt you will be

* He died 6 March 1535.

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pleased, although it is nothing to your profit. Cannot get Boyes' bill signed. You must write again to the King touching the toll of Mark and Oye, as what has hitherto been written is forgotten. I send the horns by Fyssher. Paid for the making 4*s*. Will bring your satin cap. The pewterer will deliver the vessel if you send a warrant; if not he must have ready money. You know what Hastings has done with my lord Chancellor. Within these three days Sir Adrian Fortescue has been committed to the Tower, and to lose his head. London, 17 Feb. 1534.

The King removes tomorrow to Hampton Court.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.: Endd.*

17 Feb. R. O. **232.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I have this day received your letter and token by Edmund Russell, and these days past I received the 3*l.* and your letter, when I was wholly out of money. I delivered Mr. Basset your ladyship's letter, and he was very glad, especially to hear that you are merry; and so was Mr. Skerne, his chamber-fellow. Now Mr. Basset has his chamber in quiet, but with much ado, for there were two gentlemen in it who would not gladly have gone out, "had it not been by compulsion and friendship. Howbeit he is now well, were the two pieces of say come for to perform his chamber." "Your ladyship may be glad that ever ye bare Mr. Basset, for he proveth the towardest and quickest witted young gentleman that ever I knew; and bold enough, which I doubted most in him; but I now dare let him slip to all the house, young and old. He is as well acquainted in that inn as if he had been there continuer these seven years, and he is beloved of young and old, and nothing too hard for him in learning. I doubt not, if God spare him life, but he shall prove the diamant of Devonshire, for he is active universally to all things that appertaineth to a young gentleman." Cannot write the towardness that is in him, but I hope, ere I be eight days older, to leave him in good order. I know well Mr. Say[mer's] award is not agreeable to you. I think Smythe has written of it at large. It is not the best bargain that ever my Lord made. I have got with much difficulty the piece of kersey from the keeper of the bp. of Exeter's place, for he would in no wise deliver it without money, but at last accepted a bill of my hand for it, to be paid at Lady day or the cloth re-delivered. It is 11¼ yds. at 5*s*., very fine but not very white. Mr. Taylor likes it, but till this day could not find the Queen at leisure, to present it. I hope tomorrow to see it despatched and tell you how she likes it. Mr. Taylor would like an answer from Mr. Gaynsford to his last letter. Mr. Lovell, I think, will leave for Calais in eight days. London, 17 Feb. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

17 Feb. Vit. B. XIV. 166. B. M. **233.** NEWS from ROME.

Extracts by Vannes of [Gregory Casale's] letters of . . . and 17 Feb.:—

"Nil aliud hic ag . . . . . jactantque Cesa . . . . . universam Afr[icam] . . . . . [Constanti]nopolim usque vel . . . . . Pontifex, Rex. . . . . .

"Octo millia Germanorum jam . . . . . prudenter rebus suis prosp . . . . . , c . . . . . occupabunt, quæ civitas pro bello ge[rendo] . . . . . munitissima, hæc si in eorum manus se . . . . . non est quod Galli posthac amplius spe[m] . . . . . Mediolanum recuperare, in dictaque civita[te] . . . . . mas practicas agunt Cesariani, quæ . . . . . satis cognitæ sint, hiis tamen

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233. News from Rome—*cont.*

neutiquam obstat, ... fixum habere, ut sub hac neutralitatis . . . . . tione, omnibus satisfaciat, quum hoc illi s . . . . . . difficile, multa præterea inopia rerumque. . . . . tate urgetur.

"Putat prothonotarium Casalium jam esse in itin[ere] . . . . . versus, intelligitque Regis Johannis successu[s esse . . . . .] prosperos, multisque locis potitus est, ... prius in suam devotionem acceperat, s . . . . . ut practice omnes cum Rege Ferdinand[o] . . . . tur.

"Ex literis, xvij. Febr. Rom. . . . . —De hac nova classe intelligitur quod Dorie . . . . . triremes, numero erunt xxx. pontificis . . . . . sexdecim mittuntur, duodecim vero contri-[buunt] . . . . . Siculi, et Rhodiani. Ex Portugallia . . . . . xx. subtiliores naviculæ militibus . . . . . quam optime instrutte. Sexdecim s . . . . . [ex] Hispania expectantur * * *

". . . . . [ex]ercitum quatuordecim millium . . . . . [Mar]chio Guasti, primoque tractu . . . . . Tunisii adjungent, qui habe . . . . . equites Arabes, cum quo dicunt . . . . . intelligentiam, facileque se confi[dit posse exp]ugnare Tunisium, quum hæc civitas . . . . . po[rtum h]abeat, in quem Barbaroza recipere queat [suam] classem, post modum Algierum proficiscentur [civ]itatem Barbaroze, ut eam si possint, demoliantur. [Ma]ior pars otto millium Germanorum constituetur ad [tu]telam Mediolani. Ceteri in hanc expeditionem pro[fi]ciscentur."

Touching the affairs of the duke of Urbino, the Pope says he will not deny justice to those who ask it. A certain Mattias claims the duchy of Camerino, and the duke of Urbino will act against him if he wishes to stop this judgment. The Venetians will send 2,000 foot to help him.

In Perugia, the bp. of Como, the governor, has been expelled, it is believed by the help of the duke of Urbino.

A certain "dominus Paulus" has been sent to Rome by the French king to procure the cardinalate for the bp. of Paris (*episcopo . . . risien'*).

It will be managed with difficulty.

Lat., pp. 2. *Mutilated. In Vannes' hand.*

18 Feb. R. O. **234.** Carlo Capello.

Passport for Carolus Capellus, the Venetian ambassador, returning to his country, with 21 horses and two mares, bag and baggage. Westminster, 18 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. [*See* Grants in February, No. 37.]

Copy, p. 1. *Subscribed by Capello himself.*

Endorsement on the original: "Passed by virtue hereof the last day of February the year of our Sovereign lord within written, 13 horses or geldings, in Thomas Barbour's ship of Dover called *The Anne Fortune.*"

18 Feb. R. O. **235.** Edw. Archbishop of York to Cromwell.

You have twice written for speedy process to be made against those who yet retain the King's money in their hands. On sight of your first letters I wrote to the collectors, charging them to bring up the money they had with all speed; and I trust within three or four days to hear from them all. If not, process shall go forth. We can make process only against the collectors, unless they signify the names of those who withhold it. The bps. of Durham and Carlisle must answer for themselves, as the Act of Convocation empowers them to appoint collectors in their own dioceses. I thank you for your goodness to Teshe, reported by Mr. Gostwike. Thorpe, 18 Feb. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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18 Feb. R. O. **236.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

Whereas the King marvels that I make no quicker expedition in gathering his subsidy, this duty belongs to the collectors, who have power to make process against every man, and I only receive the money from them. I have at present 2,000*l.*, since I wrote last, which I am ready to send. The advowson of Kirkby on the Hill, for which you write, has been already given away. York, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Feb. R. O. **237.** Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.

According to your command, I send you "one of the greateste dyssembalers of this worlde." I thank you for "my power chapleyn." Staunstede, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

18 Feb. R. O. **238.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

Has sent into France by the bearer a couple of geldings for two of the writer's friends there. Requests a pass for them. Westminster, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

19 Feb. R. O. **239.** Cromwell to Henry Burton.

Complaint has been made to the King on behalf of lady Carewe, that Burton has wrongfully entered a free chapel and little close ground granted to her by the King for life, with remainder to Francis Carew her son, and to his heirs male. As the King thus has the reversion of the fee simple, he commands Burton to suffer lady Carew to enjoy the premises, to restore what he has wrongfully taken, and to cease the suit commenced against her till their titles are further examined by learned counsel. London, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

19 Feb. R. O. **240.** Roland [Lee], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Pray send for the executor of my predecessor, and arrange with him for the house of Lichfield, otherwise I can do nothing touching the dilapidations. I gave you the house, and you gave it to him, why I cannot tell; but you made me thereupon promise it to him. Herforde, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

19 Feb. R. O. **241.** Eliz. Peche to Cromwell.

I have received your letters desiring to have me bound to Mr. Hart, which I should be loth to do, as he is my enemy. Trusting to your goodness to me, and that I shall not be hindered by such bonds, I am content to do so for your sake. If you knew how good I have been to him you would think he has handled me very unkindly. He will seek all the means he can to undo me, and I shall be loth to have any further ado with him in any matter in my old age. He once said, if I sold all that ever were in the house before his face, he would not grudge at it. Now I find it otherwise. I once gave him 20 marks a year, and I trust I shall not henceforth be bound to him for the same. Luddyngston, 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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19 Feb. **242.** JAMES HAWKYSSWORTHE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his letter. Has at Farum (Fareham) 10,000 wood in readiness, and will have more at Midsummer. There lies much timber on the water, and "Hold Golly" is making a new ship thereof; and this March you shall have 10,000 more made in Fayrram park. Has arranged with Thos. Henslowe. Thinks Lewkenor would buy back the patent Lisle has of him, if Lisle would write to Edw. Russell to deliver it. Master Wyndsor has written to you about Rayfe. I wish "yow hayd macched (?) master Wodall awder with Sir Gefferay Poulle or elles with master Brunne." Can see no kindness in Thos. Wodull. 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Vycount Leysley, lord Deputy of Calais. *Sealed.*

19 Feb. **243.** RALPH BROKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Understands by his kinsman, Rob. Broke, that Lisle has his black gelding, of which he is very glad, though in mere money it would be worth 20*l.* to him here. The bearer, John Dounsterfelde, says his Lordship would like a Welsh gelding. Requests to know whether it is to amble or trot. Begs his lordship will remove Sanders, whom he had placed in wages under Broke, to some other man's service, as he has a right to appoint his own men, and had promised to let Thos. Foular fill up the post. Dondertoun, 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lord Lisle, &c., deputy of Calais.

19 Feb. **244.** RALPH BROKE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I send by my servant, John Donsterfylde, two cheeses. I have written to my Lord your husband desiring him to change a man of mine, and that Mr. Thomas Fouler may have the bestowal of the room. Dondertoun, 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19 Feb. **245.** MARGARET BARNABE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks for former kindness. Her husband* is in trouble in consequence of suretyship with certain Frenchmen. His protection is expired, and he is in great danger of a cruel Easterling. Begs her to intercede with lord Lisle that her husband may have a new warrant of protection. Her husband "shall consider it, with some pretty thing that shall come from Paris," and her brother also. London, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

19 Feb. **246.** The BISHOP OF FAENZA to N. RAINCE, Secretary.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 5. B. M. Account of his arrival in France and his audience of the King. A secretary of the Admiral's is expected from England, and then perhaps the truth about the interview will be known, which now is uncertain.

Ital., pp. 13. *Copy. Headed:* Da San Germano in Laga, alli 19 ut supra, mandata in compagnia della seguente de 22 per un corriere della corte, date a Mons. de Villandoy ritenute fino alli 23. Il corriere parti poi alli 24. Dirizzata in Roma al Sig. Segrio, N. Raince.

20 Feb. **247.** THOMAS CROMWELL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsb. MS. A. f. 57. Coll. of Arms. Lodge, i. 38. Sends him a letter from the King in answer to the Earl's credence declared by master Buttes. His Lordship may depend upon having a more full and satisfactory answer when he comes up. Has been in hand with his servant for the farm of which the Earl wrote, but perceives he will not

* *Qu.* Thomas Barnaby? *See* VII. 797, 1672.

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leave it except for fear of Cromwell's displeasure, and he does Cromwell such good service that he should not like to press him. The Rolls, 20 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* The earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the King's household.

20 Feb. **248.** LANCELOT COLYNS to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Have not yet executed your commission in taking the resignation of the prior of Gisburne. I beg you to write to the prior and convent in favor of Sir Nicholas Pacok, canon and "bowser" there. This will satisfy your mastership. I beg your favor, and that they may have three years to pay the first-fruits, which will amount to 1,000 marks. Send someone here to take inventories of religious houses, after the effect of your commission. I beg credence for Sir Geo. Lawson, knt. York, 20 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Begins:* "My most honourable and singular good master."

20 Feb. **249.** ELIZ. REDE, Abbess of Malling, to THOS. WYAT, Esq.

R. O. I have received the King's letter for you to be high steward of our house. Half a year ago I promised it to Sir Thos. Willoughby for his son, after the death of master Fisher. I have also received a letter from Mr. Secretary for a kinsman of his,* and have informed him of my promise, and also that if Sir Thos. Willoughby is contented to absolve me, Mr. Secretary shall have it. Sir Thos. Nevill has also written to me to have the said office for himself, and I have promised that if he can obtain the favor of master Secretary and Mr. Willoughby, he shall have it. If I had known the King's pleasure before, you should have had it. Westmallyng, 20 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Feb. **250.** JOHN DARCY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Apologises for not having written since the King's army came to Ireland. Has been far off on the Borders of the Irishmen. Asks Cromwell to write to Wm. Brabston to be good master to him. Dewlyng, 20 Feb. *Signed.*

"Plesset yowr goodyns to wet that, and yf ye do well ye sall awe Engles gowges (have English judges?) in the pore land of Erland, and than do you well."

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Feb. **251.** [GREGORY CASALE† to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. XIV. 162. B. M. "Most nobl[e] . . . . . .
and felicite . . . . . .
pretermitted no occas[ion] . . . . . .
which I esteemed to be . . . . . .
that Paule the bishop co[n]fy[d]yng proceedeth . . . . . .
to perform such things as he promised before . . . . . .
willing to advertise your Majesty by these my [letters that the said] Bishop, to the intent he would perceive what mak[eth] . . . . . his cause hath not only sent for a certain lawyer . . . . . in whom he hath great confidence, as by my for[mer letters] unto Mr. Secretary I have written, to the intent [he may know] his mind therein, and him still keepeth with him, a . . . . . writeth thus for conclusion that the Bishop ought [not only to] declare upon the invalidity of the first marriage [but also] allow the second

* Ric. Cromwell. *See* 17 Feb.

† Marginal note made before the Fire: "1535, 20 Feb. Rome. Gregory Casale's letter translated."

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251. [Gregory Casale to Henry VIII.]—*cont.*

matrimony, but also hath call[ed to him] one Reynold Petrutius, of the country of Sen[e, a man] verily of great authority amongst such as be to . . . . . and which before time, jointly with De[cius, hath] written concerning your Majesty his cause. Deciu[s], who was an old man most specially used, this man his . . . . the Bishop intendeth to make either auditor of t . . . . . open reader in his school, which he hath appoin[ted] . . . . . which Reynold, moved by the Bishop, sayeth that . . . . . that the Bishop ought of office and duty allow this pret . . . . . although it depended upon the validity of [the dispensation] made by Julius. I have spoken often time . . . . . things. The Bishop hath . . . . . and hath showed it to learned men . . . . . the Bishop was very willing . . . . d in many words went about to . . . . . [as though he] desired nothing more than to invent some means [to gratify] your Majesty. He told me that he would ask the advice of divers learned men of the said cause, meaning those whom I write of. I, speaking generally, told him only that if he shall so do, he shall do as it becometh a good bishop to do, and consult for his wealth and the profit of this Church; nor I letted not to speak and show your Majesty his puissance, force and strength, and the stability of your own matters, and of your friends confederat, which things I know to be true. And in the said matter I intend to speak nor answer none other thing unto such time as I shall have answer from your Majesty. Truly I will in no wise err. What time the duke of Urban demanded of the Venetians whether they would aid him or not, and his son, duke of Cameryn, if they should perchance have war with the bishop of Rome, the Venetians have exhorted the Bishop that he should take a good way with the duke of Urban, declaring that there must not any such fire be kindled in Italy, when specially they by their pacts and promises ben bound to aid the duke of Urbyn. Notwithstanding, the Bishop abateth not his courage, but thinketh verily that he must needs enterprise such wars. Mons. Latinus Juvenalis hath been in Venice for another purpose, but he had in commission that he should search diligently whether the Venetians will do in deed as they say concerning the not forsaking of the Duke, if they should fortune to have war in the . . . . . brother the . . . . the same that . . . . and sayings will . . . . . the Bishop should not . . . . . Venetians, which if he will . . . . . compelled to join with the most Chris[tian king] . . . . . desire your Majesty confederate and his fre[nds] . . . . . Majesty will desire to be done in your cause . . . . . or if your Majesty will have nothing more from . . . . . although your Majesty intendeth not to have an[y further] meddling with the Bishop and with his authority . . . . . yet, notwithstanding I think it may be broug[ht about that] the Bishop shall enter into some treaty with the most Ch[ristian] king and with your Majesty against the Emperor, yet [the Bishop] is of such nature that he would not be seen to b . . . . . with any war, except he were compelled to mov[e war with] the duke of Urbyn; which enterprise, if the F[rench king] do with such policy as is necessary, the Bishop shall be [brought] to the point that I write of. Wherein I would [rejoice] not a little. Your Majesty may trust unto this, [that if the] Bishop would make this war, the Emperor would [aid the duke] of Urbyn, and specially if the Frenchmen wo[uld help the] Bishop in any part, or would seem to be ready . . . . . unto your Majesty, that if it shall please you, ye . . . . . it unto the French king, and to promise him as [seemeth you] best. Your Majesty shall know what news he[re are, by my] letters sent unto Mr. Secretary. To whom w . . . . . I most humble

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recommend me, desiring the same [to remember] that I am your most faithful servant and most de[voted to your] service. I pray God send your Majesty wel [to fare]. Rome, the xxth day of February."

Translation. Mutilated.

20 Feb. **252.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. We lately received from you the commission of sewers directed to us and others. We have taken a survey and examined the Act of Parliament, 23 Hen. VIII., touching the powers of the commissioners. As all the lands within the Marches here are, with few exceptions, the King's own lands, let out by patents, by which the King's rents have been largely augmented within a few years (for in Henry VI.'s time the profits of Marke and Oye were not above 300*l.* a year, and are now 1,500*l.*), we can charge the King's tenants no further than they are charged already, viz., to keep the ground they have in farm sufficiently dyked, and at ordinary times to cleanse all sewers and water-gangs, made at the King's cost, "for winning of the country." We therefore must wait to know the King's pleasure.

Moreover, the said Act of Parliament does not extend to Calais, and no commission of such form has ever been directed hither without a clause referring to the customs of the Marches.

Dickelond stands in greatest peril of the sea, especially from the tides in March; and if anything should be lost, though the tenants would be undone, the King's loss would be principal. Please to move the King for a warrant to the vice-treasurer or other officers here how the money shall be paid for any charges laid upon lands by virtue of a commission hereafter. "For certainly there is yet undelven of that which was assigned to the King's charge, by virtue of his other last commissions of sewers, as much as amounteth to the sum of 40*l.* st. or above, of which the country has taken marvellous great harm." Calais, 20 Feb.

Pp. 2. *Draft.*

R. O. 2. A remembrance for Mr. Treasurer, to be showed unto Mr. Cromwell at his coming to the Court.

[If] the said dyke and banks at Dykeland are not repaired on the south side, it will be to the utter undoing of the low ground on the west pale and half the east pale, which has been won by sea banks, dykes and water-gangs from the value of 400*l.* a year to 1,300*l.*

All these banks have been made at the King's cost, except the Freemen's bank, and were devised in the days of the King's father for the amendment of the haven. Considering the abundance of water which floweth up thither, it has amended it well since the breaking of the sluice and the surrounding of the ground on the north side. If it were not for the amendment of the haven, the gap and the banks on the south side would neither be to the King's charge nor the tenants', for the land was all drained before, with conveyance of the fresh water out by a spoye, as appears by the verdict sent to you. Considering that the country was charged with making the said dyke and banks, the inhabitants think it will be to their utter undoing, and they cannot do it, considering their losses. A provision must be found to maintain the sea banks without further charging the country. We advise the sending of a commission, to be forced or ordered as we shall think good. Whatever may be raised or levied from the tenants, the King must first disburse the money. *Signed:* Arthur Lyssle, k,—Sir Ric. Whettehyll, —Edward Ryngeley.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* My master's remembrances. A remembrance of Mr. Treasurer for my master.

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20 Feb. **253.** Ri[chard Clotton] to Mr. Fowler.

Vit. B. xiv. 127. B. M.

"The true copy.—Mr. Fowler, in . . . . . and to good . . . . . late written . . . . of his most . . . . trust is al . . . . . may please you to . . . . . him unto you praying . . . . . 500 ells of hasilborow . . . . . please you to send the same . . . . . in to m . . . . . that may be, etc.

"To advertise you of news; Doctor Latymer hath turned [over the leaf, for] on Wednesday last passed he preached before the King's hi[ghness, knowle]ging the Pope's authority to be the highest [authority upon] earth, and if he shall misuse himself he ought to [be reformed] by a general council, and none otherwise. He also [confessed our Lady] and holy saints most necessary to be honored and pr[ayed unto, and] that pilgrimages is very acceptable unto Almighty God, and] profitable for the wealth of man's soul, with m[any other] things which would ask too long time for to be ex[pressed here]."

Yesterday the King went hence to . . . . . ., but how long he will stay is uncertain. London, 20 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* Ri . . . . . .

Add.: To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas [Fo]w[ler], gentleman usher to the K[ing's highness].

Mutilated. The name of the writer and some of the lost portions have been supplied from a modern copy in Add. MS. 29,547, *f.* 7.

21 Feb. **254.** Bishop of Bath and Wells to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. i. 427.

This same Sunday, Dr. Carsley, canon and residentiary of Wells, in bidding the beads in the Cathedral, mentioned lady Katharine the queen, but evidently by a slip of the tongue, and when the bishop reproved him, at first would not acknowledge it, but afterwards expressed his sorrow, saying that he thought not of the lady Katharine, and meant queen Anne. He is a good man, not much under 80, and it was evidently said unawares. Wells, 21 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

22 Feb. **255.** The Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O.

Cannot express all his obligations to Cromwell. Prays God it may be one day in his power to show his gratitude. Could not well spare the bearer, Sir Reynold Carnaby, for whom Cromwell has twice written; but, understanding that Cromwell wishes to speak with him about his lands in Kent, has allowed him to go up. Desires credence for him touching certain articles "anempst my brother Sir Thomas Percy," and about justice on the Middle March under my charge. Topclyf, 22 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, principal secretary to the King's majesty. *Sealed. Endd.*

22 Feb. **256.** John Wellysburn to Cromwell.

R. O.

Please move the King for me for the wardship of the son and heir of a kinsman of Geo. Raleghe of Warwickshire, a man of 300 marks of land and more. He was upon Wednesday "enoyled," likely not to escape the disease. His wife and five or six of his servants have died of it. I write now for fear of writing too late. I shall be able to do the King better

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service, "or else as good cheap as it shall please you to make the bargain, and you to have the half of that, or of any other thing of the King's gift, whatsoever it shall be hereafter, that I shall have by your good help." Fulwell, 22 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Feb. **257.** JOHN JENKINS.

R. O. "[The] conf[ession o]f Jo[hn] Jenkins made to me, William . . . ," 22 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.

1. That John Conneway, Irishman, born under the governance of O'Coner, refuses to be sworn to the succession. 2. That he has been without a master three quarters of a year, using the company of riotous persons. 3. That when Kildare was in the Tower of London Conway was in Ireland conversant with O'Coner, who made war on the King's people, and reported to him "as moch of the Englissh . . . . . as he coude gather till the busshop of Develyn, de[ceased ?], laide waite to take hym." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

22 Feb. **258.** JAMES V. to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Wonders he has not heard from his Majesty since the departure of Gotscalcus. Is pressed everywhere by offers from other princes, but regarde all others less than the alliance with his Majesty. Meanwhile Charles will learn what has passed between his uncle the king of England and him, from the letters of the lord Vere (*Verrarum Domini*), to whom he has written fully. Holyrood, 22 Feb. 1534.

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Copy.*

23 Feb. **259.** NICOLAS ROBERTSON and others to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received his letters on the . . . . Feb., and promised the bearer an answer next day, but he insisted on being answered immediately. The truth is, the most part of the evidence relating to the Lekes' lands in the controversy between Thos. and Wm. Leke, brethren, and John Robinson, Thos. Robertson, late of Boston, deceased, Thos. Holland, now treasurer to the duke of Richmond, and Ric. Rede, of Wrangyll, who are still alive, yet remain together in the mail, which was sealed and laid in a frame in Corpus Christi revestry within Boston church. Cromwell might therefore appoint persons to view them, and all evidences relating to the heir of master Tamworth will be delivered to his hands. Boston, 23 Feb. *Signed:* Nicolas Robertson—Robt. Polvertoft—Ric. Coke.

P. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

23 Feb. **260.** The MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thank him for former kindness and now in the matter between the earl of Rutland and them; for the city is so poor and the council chamber so in debt that they cannot continue suit any longer. Cannot recompense his pains, but send a poor token by the bearers their solicitors, for whom they desire credence touching the fishgarths on the Ouse, their cause being removed from the Exchequer to the King's Bench by *certiorari;* for the parties presented are powerful enough in the shire to defeat the King, to the great loss of the Exchequer and obstruction of merchandise on the river. York, 23 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. as* Secretary and M. R. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Articles of instruction to the King's council on behalf of the city of York touching 120*l.*, part of the fee farm of 160*l.* of the said city, claimed by the earl of Rutland.

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24 Feb. **261.** CUTHBERT OGLE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you two seals with my kinsman the bearer, desiring you to give one to the King and keep one to yourself. I desire to have letters of pardon for such tenths as the King shall have of my poor benefices on the Borders, which are necessarily uncertain, as they lie waste in war. 24 Feb.

The Borders were never in such good order as Sir Thos. Clifford has put them in.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right-worshipful.

24 Feb. **262.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I sent you a bill concerning the town of Colchester for the King's wood heath, for which his Highness shall have 100*l.*, and 40*s.* a year rent. The money is ready for you at London, and you shall have 10*l.* for two tuns of wine for your furtherance of the matter. The bargain is good for the King, as none of his ancestors have derived any profit from this heath for 300 years. The bailiffs have been allowed 40*s.* a year in the exchequer, because it was of old time parcel of their town and now they will have no allowance. I pray you have it signed before your return, or send it me. Remember my old houses. Their decay defaces the street, and their repair will be dearer the longer it is put off. St. Mathyez day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my loving friend, Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Feb. **263.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. About eight days ago the Queen your aunt wrote me a letter requesting me to beg the King to send her the Princess her daughter, to have her cured of her illness, which she thought would be easy with the aid of God and of her physician and apothecary, joined with the care which she herself would have of her, for she meant to be her nurse, with several honorable proposals (*propoz*) too long to write. Immediately on receipt of the said letter I sent to Cromwell for an audience of the King, which was assigned me for next morning. Then, after reading the Queen's letter to the King, I made several representations on the subject, reserving, however, the principal reasons (*les principales*), *e.g.*, the report made to me by the physicians, both that I might use them another time, and also not to provoke him too much the first time, and thirdly, because I thought it best to keep a part of my reasons for Cromwell, who would know best how to urge them. The King heard me patiently and graciously, and, instead of answering as usual that he knew better than anyone else how to provide for his daughter, he very gently answered he wished to do his utmost to procure his daughter's health, and would proceed with the same diligence about it as he had begun, and that, since the Queen's physician could not assist, he would find others. But, on the other hand, while seeing to the health of his daughter, he must not forget what was due to his own honor, which would be injured if, by bad keeping, the Princess were taken out of this kingdom, or if she herself escaped, as she might easily do by night if she were with the Queen her mother; for he perceived some indication that your Majesty would be glad to withdraw the said Princess somehow, and that I knew well what had been put forward touching the marriage of his said daughter between your Majesty and the king of France, which put him all the more in doubt, and made him consider how to prevent this. I remarked that there was no probability that your Majesty would attempt to steal away the said Princess, for several reasons that I alleged, and that, during the five years these matters had lasted, there had not been the slightest indication of it. He then said there was no great occasion to put the Princess again in the Queen's hands, for it was she who had put it

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into her head to show such obstinacy and disobedience, as all the world knew; and although sons and daughters were bound to some obedience towards their mothers, their chief duty was to their fathers, and since the Princess could not have much help of the Queen, and it was clear the whole matter proceeded from the latter, she must submit to his pleasure. I did not wish to dispute with him on the subject, but asked that he would at least put the Princess under the care of her old *gouvernante*, the countess of Salisbury, whom she regarded as her second mother. He replied that the Countess was a fool, of no experience, and that if his daughter had been under her care during this illness she would have died, for she would not have known what to do, whereas her present governess is an expert lady even in such female complaints. Seeing that nothing could be done at that time, I said that besides the causes which I had told him moved me to press this subject, my principal object was to avoid the perplexity in which I saw him on Sunday before Shrovetide; and I begged he would believe it was mainly owing to the great desire I had to do him service. He thanked me, and showed himself very glad, especially when I took leave without "*rencharge*." He was so glad to get quit of the matter that he did not dare to ask my news until I was at the door of the room, when he begged also that I would communicate any intelligence as I received it. As it was not a holiday I had no thought of dining there, but I was unable to excuse myself. All the lords were in Council, and dined at Cromwell's house, except the duke of Richmond, who remained to entertain me. My men were also retained to dine, and great cheer shown them. All which was done merely to increase the jealousy of the French.

The day before yesterday I called on Cromwell, to whom I reported what had passed between me and the King; and although he had been already informed of it, he showed great satisfaction, commending the dexterity which he said I had used in talking of those matters with the King, who was very well pleased with me. I said that since speaking with the King I had consulted with the physicians, who were unanimously of opinion that the Princess's illness was caused by distress and sorrow, which at this moment could be very easily cured if she were put in some place where she could take pleasure and have exercise; otherwise, remaining where she was, she would be in great danger of her life, which I had told the King would be the most serious thing that could happen in this kingdom, as no doubt his wisdom could well understand. And since the King objected to send the Princess to the Queen, I hoped he would at least send her to some house near her, in order that, both now and whenever necessary, she might be visited by the Queen's physician and apothecary, for he had clearly seen the danger in which she expected to fall, because the King's physician would not undertake her cure except along with the Queen's physician, who was too far off. I hoped he would also send to the Princess some of her old and loyal servants to keep her cheerful, commending [the arrangement] that the present *gouvernante* should have charge of her, as there might be danger in any immediate change, lest someone gave her a slow poison; whereas, so long as she remains under her charge, I suppose she would not do or promise such a thing, on account of the suspicion already entertained of her. Long ago I warned her by a third hand of the mischief which might arise to her if anything happened to the said Princess, and I also took care to get the King's physician to tell her that of late there was a common report in London that she had poisoned the said Princess; which put her in terrible fear, so that she can do nothing but weep when the sees the Princess so ill. Cromwell replied that he knew all that I had said, that my requests were reasonable, and that he had been on the watch for an opportunity to secure more favorable treatment for the said Princess, as he had long ago promised; but matters were rather hard of digestion, and

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he couldn't yet get his master to chew them, and dared not press the subject for fear of incurring suspicion. It would be necessary to wait till either the King brought forward the subject himself, or some occasion arose tending thereto; and as affairs were beginning to look better, and I had half opened the door, they would enter the more boldly into business, and he hoped at his return from Court he should be able to bring me some news that would give me satisfaction. He was very familiar and confidential in this conversation, and I think he has only to study his conduct as regards the King, who is by nature so very suspicious.

He then reminded me of several conversations he had formerly held with me about the establishment of friendship with your Majesty, which there were many who wished to disturb, not only strangers, but perhaps servants of your own, and said the King had lately received news that your Majesty had undertaken this coming March to send an army into Ireland, and that in Flanders they held council day and night about an expedition against his master, which, after I had shown him my opinion, he confessed to be a got-up story. Thereupon I told him that long ago we had held similar conversations, but that if he would not put his hand to the work all our words would not mend matters much for the next twenty years; and, to speak frankly to him, as I would to my confessor, were it not that I had always known his great love of amity, and that no one could appreciate its importance more than the King his master, besides that I considered him a plain dealing prince, free from dissimulation, I should almost have suspected that the attentions paid to me were artificial, and dissembled for the purpose of being used in other places. But the King should consider that even if I knew it was so, nevertheless for his service I would not forbear to keep up a good appearance, whatever others might think of it. Cromwell thanked me for being so frank, and said, even if I had not disclosed my opinion to him, he had imagined it to be such as he did not doubt that I saw what was going on, and to satisfy me he would tell me that, even if I had charged him with dissimulation, of which he assured me he had not been guilty, nevertheless I should have occasion to be satisfied, and hoped that affairs would improve greatly, as I might well believe from the language the King had used with me; but I must not suppose there had been anything like artifice or dissimulation, and he was very glad an opportunity had arrived for giving effect to his wishes for the said amity. He did not tell me what he referred to, but he meant that there was trouble between them and France, and that I must not be surprised that no overture had been made, because the King had had no leisure to think of it, and even if he had determined on it he could hardly venture to propose it, as it appeared to him there would be some shame in doing so, and that the King was so very cautious that there may be some secret which they will not declare particularly to anyone. Perhaps the King would give him power in general to consult with me what could be done agreeably to his honor, and if he had such a charge he believed some good would be done, but without authority from his master he did not wish to enter on the subject, as it would be a mere waste of time and a sort of mockery which he would not use towards the ministers of such a prince as your Majesty, but at his return from Court he hoped to bring me some agreeable news. He then said he had intended for some days to make me a long discourse "de la contreponderacion de lamyte de v're Majesté [et] toutes les autres," and to set forth what was found about it in the chronicles about the necessity of intercourse with the subjects of your Majesty, the aid England has always obtained from the Flemings in case of a war with France, and the impossibility of stirring up the English to make war against your Majesty, adding that whenever he was called on to speak of the friendship of France he has always done so in ambiguous terms, which might

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be construed in different ways, so that he might not be accused afterwards of inconstancy. He said also that Likkerke had several times spoken about this establishment of friendship to master Wallop, their ambassador in France, who in this matter had done good service, writing always to persuade his master to the friendship of your Majesty, and that had come very much of his prompting. He praised their ambassador very much, because he was a bad Frenchman.

When I came to Cromwell the treasurer of Brittany was going out, who, as Cromwell told me before we entered on other subjects, had brought him news that the Turk, having defeated the Sophy, was returning to Constantinople, where they were making great triumph and preparations for the army which the said Turk was going to send to Barbarossa, who was now victorious and in peaceful possession of Tunis. The treasurer had also reported to him particularly the costliness of the feast which the Portuguese ambassador had given to the king and queen of France, and by the manner in which Cromwell reported this to me, he appeared to deride the French for making so much of these news, for which one might accuse them of irreligion and vanity. I said that, as to the Turk, I believed that within two days he would hear the contrary, and so he did; for next day I sent to show him letters from Venice and Ragusa that some merchants had received, stating that the Turk had been defeated, of which he showed himself very glad. As to the feast, I considered that a much better one was that which the king of Portugal, it was said, was to give your Majesty of certain carvels for the fleet against Barbarossa. When I left him Cromwell told me he only waited to know from me where this Jacques could be found, of whom I wrote to your Majesty, to take him and send him to me to be dealt with at my pleasure, either by sending him to you or having him punished here. And he had such commandment from the King that he believed the said Jacques was already prisoner in the hands of the duke of Norfolk. Cromwell had already made me this offer, but, awaiting an answer from the queen Regent in Flanders, I did not dare accept it, fearing that, in reward for this courtesy, they would ask for some of the letters ("quelcung des lettres") from thence, which might be a bad exchange. And while I was waiting for the said answer, the said Jacques went from here "dans une charrue denvers" (in a carvel of Antwerp ?).

Yesterday there returned from France the maître d'hôtel of the French ambassador and another courier. I have not yet learned their news, except that La Pomeraye was to reside here as ambassador in place of Morette. This morning, hearing that the treasurer of Bretaigne was going to speak to Cromwell, I sent after him one of my servants to spy out what bearing the said Cromwell would show after having spoken with him. Cromwell, although the mayor and several great people were waiting on him, called my man as he was parting with the said treasurer, and my man having spoken of some private matter as an excuse, Cromwell charged him to tell me that he was very mindful of our late conversations, and would not forget to make representations, as I should see at my return. He showed himself very gracious, and held his bonnet in his hand almost as long as my man did. I think the said news cannot have been agreeable to him.

The King complained wonderfully of the king of France, in presence of lord Montague and several others, saying "qui luy estoit bas devant," and that if a pope had done such injury to the king of France as had been done to him, he would not be content with throwing off obedience to the Church, but would have gone and burnt Rome, Pope and Cardinals; and he comforted himself by one thing,—that he had shown the true way of salvation to his subjects, and he expected, will-he nill-he, that the French king would come to it in the end. I am told the King unburdened his stomach (*s'est desgorgé*) still more bravely to the French ambassador the other day, when

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263. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

those of the Council dined with Cromwell; there was not a man among them but bestowed some epithet (*blason*) on the French. Cromwell dwelt strongly upon the ingratitude of the Grand Master, Admiral and Monpesan, to whom he had given great presents, and who had scarcely said thank-you; but he hoped some day to revenge it. He is particularly displeased with the Admiral, whom he has covertly jeered at to me in a very emphatic way.

The King, four or five days ago, sent another gentleman in post to Scotland, to learn (as I am given to understand) on what footing the Scots stand or hope to stand with the French, that they may show themselves pliant or brave towards the said French accordingly; and if everything be against this king, both in France and Scotland, I expect he will still remain obstinate, "mectant son extreme refuge de envers par tous ses subjectz en heresie," which is the thing good men here fear most, for it will make matters almost hopeless. You cannot imagine the reports spread about my going to Court and the good reception given to me, nor the joy it has created everywhere, as it is expected matters will soon be set right, though some doubt it is only to get your Majesty to strike sail and submit to the King's will. I doubt not some are afraid I shall be lulled to sleep with fair words, but I hope, please God, "que ilz ny gaigneront que les barrilz."

Whoever is pleased with my frequenting the Court, it is not the French ambassadors, who seek every way to spy out what I can be treating there. The treasurer of Brittany said twice to one man that he feared I was getting up some marriage and alliances with the English, and he had been informed that there had lately come some commander of Spain, who remained secretly in my lodging. I think the King has whispered this to them to put them in greater jealousy.

Today the duke of Suffolk leaves secretly for Suffolk, I know not for what purpose. Norfolk withdrew to his house 15 days ago very ill-pleased. The day before he left he complained to lord Montague that he was held in no esteem, "et par avant avoit nulle choses de la dame du Roy." The Marquis has been (word omitted), and only regrets that he has no opportunity of shedding his blood in the service of the Queen and Princess; "sil estoit question de quelque chose il ne seroit des derniers, et unyroit petite suyte." The young lady who was lately in the King's favor is so no longer. There has succeeded to her place a cousin german of the concubine, daughter of the present *gouvernante* of the Princess. The Queen has been informed on good authority that the Waywode's man was seeking the marriage of the Princess with his master; but there is no great probability that he will succeed either in this or in obtaining money. I will inform your Majesty hereafter of whatever I may hear about this and about a gentleman lately come from the duke of Holstein. I am informed letters have come from Gregory de Casale, who says the Pope told him that if the King would replace matters of the Church as they were, other things could be arranged; but all that is lost labor. So great is the obstinacy and avarice of the King, that he would sooner take back the Queen than restore what is due to the Church, from which he has taken, within the last month, 50,000 ducats, "emolument d'eslus" (first-fruits).

The Princess has just sent to tell me that if your Majesty were to write to the King her father, requesting him to place her with the Queen, or at least take her from where she was, that, in her opinion, "ledit roy en oseroit conplaire a v're Majte." I have promised that I would write of it,* nevertheless that I feared the King would think you wished to dictate to him how he should treat his daughter, and perhaps I could manage by gentleness more than such a letter could accomplish. Your Majesty, however, will exercise your discre-

* "que nescriproye"; *qu.*, "qu'en écrirais."

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tion on the subject ; but if you think proper to write, I would suggest that it would be best to thank the King for what he has said to me, and the care he has taken about the Princess's illness, trusting that as the said illness only arose from sorrow caused [by] being where she is, Henry would ascertain the fact, as he was already determined to do according to my report. If such a letter produced no other result, it would at least serve as half a protest.

Whatever pretence the King makes about the Princess's illness, he has been very cold ; in fact, she was taken ill on Friday, and he did not send his physician thither till Thursday after, and I do not know if he would have gone even then if I had not for three days importuned Cromwell. On Friday afterwards she was let blood, and on Monday following, when I spoke to the King, he did not know she had been let blood or anything about her condition. Since the first news I have sent to her four or five times by my servants, who make a poor report of her treatment and of her company. She sent to me yesterday two persons to beg that I would continue to send some of my servants to her, for that caused her to be better respected. Your Majesty may consider what solace and pastime she can have with those about her, hearing them desire her death, by which, they say, the world would be at peace, and they discharged of the pain and trouble they have had about her. As to getting her away from here, if the King do not remove her from hence, it could be accomplished by having a pinnace on the river and two armed ships at the mouth of the river ; at least I could find means to get her out of the house almost at any hour of the night.

It has been reported of late that one of Kildare's men had come to Bristol and taken a good ship, and that Kildare had lately made several invasions and done great injury to the English. London, 25 Feb. 1534[5].

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 10.

25 Feb. **264.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

R. O. For perfecting my book in the matter between Mr. Guildford and me, my counsel desires to see what evidence my old lady Guildford has for the assurance of her jointure by Sir Richard Guildford. She will doubtless let me have copies of them if you will speak to her, to be showed tomorrow to my lord Chancellor. London, Thursday, 25 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[25] Feb. **265.** L. Bonamicus to Starkey.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 23. B. M. Has received the Frenchmen whom Starkey commended to him by letter. Hortensius will soon be finished and worthy to be read by learned men, for Starkey knows Sadolet's genius, and he has worked hard at it all the winter. Wishes to hear about More and Tunstal, and about Starkey himself. Venice, at Pole's house, "ubi τὴν απόκρεων (*sic*) celebramus, v. kl. intercalares," 1534.

"Petrus Bechynius, qui nobiscum adest. p. tibi s. inscribit."

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Mem. by Starkey on the back.

26 Feb. **266.** The Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. Received 25 Feb. the King's letters, dated Westminster the 17th, and others from Cromwell, desiring him to repair to the King with all convenient haste. Has been very sick for a whole year, and has long kept his chamber, but will come with what speed he can. Desires credence for Sir Reynold Carnaby. Topclyf, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, principal secretary, &c. *Sealed. Endd.*

R. O. 2. The Same to [Henry VIII.]

To the same effect. Topclyf, 26 Feb. *Signed:* H.N.

Copy, p. 1.

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26 Feb. **267.** RICARDUS GUERCEIUS to CROMWELL.

Titus, B. I. 354. B. M.

A letter of mere compliment, xxvj. cal. (*sic*) Februarii.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* "Nobilissimo viro ac patrono meo, domino Cromuello, regi a secretis."

26 Feb. **268.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O.

This Friday, 26 Feb., has received his letter, and in accordance therewith sends up Crooke, the marshal of his hall, and Wm. Westrae. Sends also Parkar and Marshall to the justices of assize at Bury. Has retained Allen Brewstar because Daniell is not yet come to Cromwell. Will therefore be at the King's commandment. Stansted, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

Slightly mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Feb. **269.** RIC. SAMPSON to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

The bearer, Robt. Pole, has obtained a bill signed by the King in consideration of his services to the late Sir Robt. Gerningham. I pray your Lordship, therefore, to befriend him. London, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

270. CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 161. B. M.

Considerations about what the ambassador in France writes of his practises with the English ambassador concerning the suspension of the difference about the divorce between the king and queen of England.

Considering the wrong done by the King to the Queen and Princess, without excuse, the obligations of the Emperor toward them, their quality and virtues, the Queen's affection for the Emperor, their trust in him, that any inclination shown by the Emperor to the King may be taken ill by Christendom, and cause the Queen and Princess and their party to despair and make them averse to the Princess's succession,—(it might also be an occasion for others to try divorces, from which greater confusion might result): —and considering also that the English ambassador has perhaps advanced this without foundation, and it may be said that he had no commission:—it may only have been his intention to cause this to be declared to the Emperor and published, so as to do him an injury.

On the other hand, regard must be had to the position of the affairs of Christendom, and the Emperor's difficulties in consequence of the malignity of the French king, who trusts in the assistance of the king of England, and his obstinacy and blindness by reason of his new marriage; and that not only has his Majesty [no] means to withdraw him by force, but by maintaining present relations with him, he would rather drive him further to despair in matters of the Faith, and hinder the meeting of the Council.*

He (the king of England) will join the French king, and aid him in doing the worst they can against the common good and the Emperor. Being powerful princes, without conscience or honesty, and uniting themselves with heretics, they will perhaps reduce the Emperor to great necessities, and cause him to incur great expense, without any good to the Queen and Princess, but more probably harm.

Perhaps if this proposal (*este medio*) were entered upon, it might be managed so that the King should at least suspend his acts against the Faith

* "Y que no solamente su magestad tiene medio de le retirar por la fuerça mas mas presto teniendose en la manera que esta de presente con el, sera tanto mas le desesperar en las cosas de la fee y empachar el concilio y el remedio della."

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and his assistance to the French king, and refrain from doing anything against Flanders and continuing his practises in Denmark, Lubeck and other Hanse towns (*villas australes*). The Queen and Princess would be better treated and safer, and the marriage of the latter might meanwhile be arranged. God might inspire the King to leave his blindness and obstinacy, "pues que tambien sy tornasse a tomar por fuerça y costriniendose la dicha Reyna, loqual por agora no se puede conduzir, ella estaria peor que no esta y em mayor peligro."

If the smallest suspicion can be produced between the kings of England and France, it will be a good opportunity to moderate the extreme obstinacy of the latter for war, and to make a suitable treaty either with one or the other, or with both, especially if the Emperor defeats Barbarossa, as may be hoped with the help of God, unless the kings of England and France hinder it, and also of convoking the Council, which may put everything in order, if it is managed so prudently as not to be taken ill as regards either God or the world, and if the princesses and their party understand that this will be for a greater good.

If, in case there is any inclination to follow up this practise, Hannart should be ordered to continue it, or whether it would be better for him to give the English ambassador hopes, and find out from him to what the king of England would agree, with the greatest advantage to the princesses, and least inconvenience in matters concerning the Faith; and the ambassadors on both sides should continue the practise and advise their masters.

Or whether it would be better to remit the matter to the ambassador in England, and the English ambassador in France to write that he may be confidentially spoken with. The ambassador in England, by his knowledge of the country, will see if there is any foundation for the practise, and can at the commencement hinder the King from joining the French king in waging war. (*In the margin, opposite this paragraph:* "Lo uno y lo otro.")

Whether consent should be given to a suspension of the divorce, and for how long, during the life of the King or till the Council, both of which are uncertain, or for some fixed time. (*In the margin:* "Sy la dissimulacion del efecto de la execucion s . . . . el futuro Concilio.")

Meanwhile the princesses must be treated honorably, and not compelled to agree to any treaty or convention without the Emperor's consent, and especially that the Princess shall not be married without the consent of the Emperor, the Queen and her relations (*los parientes*). The King should neither directly nor indirectly do anything against the Emperor, the king of the Romans, or their dominions, and prevent others from making war on them, according to the treaties between him and the Emperor. He should abandon all practises in Germany, Denmark, Lubeck and other Hanse towns. The King should not ill treat those who have assisted the Queen and Princess. The above points must be arranged as advantageously as possible.

Whether it should be agreed to remit the declaration of the divorce to the future Council, to which the King has appealed, considering that perhaps the King, for the discharge of his conscience and to excuse himself with his mistress and her relatives, may wish to do it. On the other hand, if he remains obstinate, it would be an occasion to put off the Council.

If the King persists in the suspension for his life, or at least that force should not be used, whether it should be agreed to, and the Queen induced to consent, reserving the course of law and any remedy obtained at the Council, and stipulating that the Princess shall not be married without the consent of the Emperor, the Queen and her relations, but any suitable match to be considered with their consent, reserving her rights during her father's life. As to the Queen, it would be better that she should be well treated and apart from the King, than ill treated and with him. She must insist on the Princess's returning to her power until she marries.

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270. CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

Whether it should be insisted on that the king of England must return to the obedience of the Church, "y que tuviesse la mano que lo dicho Consilio, syn toda via persistir sy no le viesse que estava bien inclinado porque seria antes peor que mejor," and considering that this point of the princesses and the suspension of force does not touch the above points, except for the execution of the sentence, which depends on the will of the parties. (*In the margin:* "Sy, con ofrecimiento.")

Whether the ambassador in England shall be charged to show the King the Emperor's good-will to preserve friendship and to endeavor to find out anything which will conduce to these practises. (*In the margin:* Sy.)

Whether friendly words shall be spoken to the English ambassador here, on pretext of telling him of the Emperor's journey to Barcelona, and that his Majesty does not wish to make war in Christendom unless forced, adding that he wishes to keep on good terms with the King, and justifying his conduct hitherto. (*In the margin:* Sy.)

Whether the ambassador in England shall inform the Queen of the commencement of this practise, "bien que paresce que esto seria poner a la madre y hija en mayor congo . . . . . syno se viesse mas esperança o apparencia d . . . . que la dicha pratica."

Reasons why it is advisable to send to Ireland, in pursuance of the Emperor's letter to the chiefs there, considering that the man who has been sent ought to be there all the month of March next, that the [season] is already far advanced, and that the thing cannot be done conveniently after the Emperor has left this town.

Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

26 Feb. **271.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Granvelle, Papiers d'État, II. 299.

Account of a conversation with the French ambassador concerning the duke of Gueldres and other matters. Touching the marriage with England, he said it would be difficult to manage. Repeated to him what has already been written, that the Emperor and Francis can conduct the affair honorably, and to the great benefit and the repose of the conscience of the king of England. He suggested also that the old quarrel between France and England might be revived, and this would be occasion of discord between the brothers. Replied that there was less reason to doubt this for the third son, who would thus be well provided for, and good assurance could be given by making other treaties of marriage. If anything happened to the princess of England, they could treat about the marriage of Portugal and consider the case of the queen of England, who would then be without lawful heirs. The ambassador said that, notwithstanding this, his master wished to have some assurance on the side of Italy, for Nassau's mission and the hope he had entertained from the contents of his charge had rather embittered him than done any good. * * *

Madrid, 26 Feb. 1534.

Fr.

26 Feb. **272.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives.

We have received your letters of the 1st and 14th [Jan.], with the news of the confidence shown you by lords Darcy and Sands, the affection they show towards us and to the Queen and Princess, and the desire they have to see a remedy for the violence and disorder in England. We certainly perceive that the case is so extreme that there would be more than need if the other affairs of Christendom permitted, and if we were not hindered daily, especially now, by the coming of Barbarossa to Tunis with all the naval forces of the Turk, against whom we are compelled to prepare a powerful fleet, as you already know; besides the terms held by the king of

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France, and his preparations for war by sea and land, with the aid, of which he greatly boasts, of the king of England. And notwithstanding the good-will of the said personages and others in England we do not see how it is possible for the present to remedy the mischief by force, as, in truth, we have more than just cause to do. For which reason we think it best still to temporise, entertaining the said personages and others in hope, and waiting to see if God will inspire the said king of England to repent (*a soi reduire*), or some good opportunity may arise to compel him. In the present perplexity we have determined, upon the advertisement made to us by Likkerke of his conversations with the English ambassador, and moreover, of those which you will have already seen by the cipher that we last sent to you, to write to our said ambassador a letter the copy of which we send in cipher, after having long discussed the questions in its *pros* and *cons*, as you will see both by the said copy and by a bill joined thereto. And I desire you very earnestly to follow this policy (*correspondre a la practique*), if you see any means whatever to the end contained in the said letter; and to use great discretion and vigilance in this matter, accommodating yourself to the present necessity; seeing that we are so hindered that nothing better can be done for the relief of our aunt and cousin; and whatever division or scruple it may engender between the kings of France and England cannot but greatly conduce to the remedy both of their affairs and of all others. Again I urge this upon you very earnestly, without however making any mention to them of this practise until there be some more probability and assurance. And write to us thereupon as soon as you can what you think, with all the news.

From this quarter we can write nothing more, except that, in accordance with our previous letters, we leave this place about the end of this month for Barcelona; and as it may be that they will suggest there, as they have done here, various designs upon our said going to Barcelona, you will not believe that we have any other motives than what we write. We thank you for your information for the going of the Grand Master "et bourg^{me} de Berghes" of which we write at present to the Queen our sister, without letting it appear that it comes from us, in order that she may enquire the occasion of the said going. And as to Mr. Godscalke Eryci, we have already informed you of his return, and we have since despatched him again to Germany. Madrid, 26 Feb. 1534.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *The paper from which it is taken is headed:* Copie de la minute d'une lettre de l'Empereur a son ambassadeur en Angleterre.

ii. "Copie de la copie. Consulte touchant cè que l'ambassadeur en Franche a escript des propoz de celle d'Angleterre, 25 Feb. 1535."

Supposing that which the ambassador in France writes of the proposal made to him by the English ambassador for the suspension of the difference about the divorce between the king and queen of England, the following considerations require to be weighed:—First, the great wrong and injustice which the King practises towards the Queen and Princess, inexcusably, with the irrefragable sentence of the Holy See, and the strict obligation under which the Emperor lies to maintain the dignity of the said princesses; and considering how they are oppressed and how virtuous they are, and what good offices the Queen has done towards his Majesty, in whom alone they have confidence,—if the Emperor were to show himself at all inclined to some arrangement with the king of England, it might be ill published in Christendom and dishearten the said princesses, and especially those in England, who have hitherto favored them "a fin quant ladite fille puist pervenir a la succession dudit royaulme." And further, this would be a sort of encouragement to others to attempt divorces, from which still greater confusion might arise. Considering, moreover, that the said English

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272. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

ambassador has perhaps put this forth without grounds, and it may be disavowed, and his purpose may only have been to obtain a declaration from his Majesty and publish ill or make out of the communications something which will do them service against his Majesty.

On the other hand, regard must be had to the condition of the affairs of Christendom and the hindrances of his said Majesty by the extreme malignity of the French king, who relies greatly on the assistance of the king of England and his obstinacy and blindness in the matter of his new marriage. And that not only his Majesty has no means of withdrawing him from it by force, but rather, by maintaining present relations with him, it will all the more drive him to despair in matters of the Faith and hinder the Council, and he will incite† the king of France and assist him that they may do together the worst they can against public affairs and procure against his Majesty as many troubles as possible; so that, as they are great and powerful princes leading damnable practises without respect to conscience or honesty, and negotiating with those perverted from the Faith, they may possibly bring his Majesty into too great perplexity and intolerable expense without doing any good but rather still more injury to the said princesses, so as by despair to destroy them utterly, without his Majesty being able to remedy the matter either soon or late. Or if, perchance, one entered so far as to agree to the means, it might be in such wise that the English king would forbear at least to do worse in this matter of the Faith or to assist the king of France, and of himself he would abstain from moving anything against the Low Countries, and would give up his continual practises in Denmark, Lubeck and other Hanse towns (*et autres villes australes ;* qu., *hanseatiques?*), and the said princesses would be better treated and more secure; and meanwhile one might consider about the marriage of the Princess, and perhaps God might inspire the king of England to abandon the blind course he is now in, since as well [*qu.* even?] if he took back by force and constraint the said Queen, which is not for the present "conduisable," she would be still worse than she is, and in still greater danger. And with the least suspicion in the world that might be engendered between the two Kings there would be great occasion to moderate the extreme obstinacy of the French king to make war, and to come to a convenient treaty with each of them or with both, especially if his Majesty got the victory over Barbarossa, as he gives reason to hope, without hindrance of the said two Kings, and arrive at the indiction and celebration of the Council, which would settle everything; using in this matter such dexterity that the matter may not be ill taken as regards either God or the world, and that the said princesses and those who bear them good-will may understand "que ce fut pour ung mieulx." If in this case of inclining to the practise, it should be remitted to the said viscount Hannaert to see to it, with instructions as to the conditions (*et luy escripre les moyens*); or if it would be better that, giving by him hope of good-will by means of some ministers of his Majesty, and of having a good answer on this side as the said English ambassador said he had on his own, he should assent as far as he might for his own part to what the king of England would agree to,* to the greatest advantage that can be made for the said princesses, and the least injury to the Faith; and that these two ambassadors should continue this practise, each consulting their respective masters.

Or whether it would be better that the said ambassador of his Majesty, using these means to encourage the practise, "et assentant des moyens et

* "Il assentit de luy si avant qu'il pourroit de ce a quoy ledit roy d'Angleterre vouldroit condescendre."

† Apparently the French translator has misread the word *juntara* in the original as *incitara*.

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intencion dudit roy d'Angleterre," shall procure that the matter be remitted to the Imperial ambassador in England, and that the English ambassador in France should write that they might speak confidently about it with him, in order that, being fully acquainted with England and the men of influence there, he may see if there is good foundation for the said practise, "pour selon ce lenchenement discretement," and in the first place take means to prevent the king of England from helping France to move war; considering that in managing this practise from France, possibly, as remarked above, it might afterwards be disavowed, and so the time would be lost which is most important for stopping the ill intentions of France. And wherever the said practise be carried on, it will appear better managed according to the "fondement" found therein. If a suspension be agreed to about the question of the divorce, for what time,—whether for the life of the king of England or till the future Council, considering that both are uncertain, or if it shall be until some time prefixed, with conditions and means that seem suitable.

Particularly that the said princesses be meanwhile well and honorably treated according to their estate, and it may be declared that they shall not be constrained to any treaties or agreements without the knowledge and consent of the Emperor; especially that the Princess should not be married without his consent and that of the Queen her mother, and also of her relations, as far as the king of England may be inclined. And that the king of England give no assistance, direct or indirect, against the Emperor or the king of the Romans, but prevent, as far as he can, others from making war upon them, as specially agreed in the treaties between his Majesty and England. And that he shall abandon all practises in Germany, Denmark, Lubeck and other Hanse towns (*villes australes*), and likewise do no displeasure to those who have maintained the justice of the Queen and Princess, treating the above points as advantageously as possible, to see how much the king of England is willing to concede in them.

If they were to agree to remit the declaration of the divorce to the coming Council, to which the king of England has appealed, considering that perhaps the King would like it for the discharge of his conscience, and to excuse himself towards his Lady and her friends (*et ses paces*, qu. *parens?*); but, on the other hand, if he remain blind and obstinate, it would hinder and put off the Council.

If the king of England insist on having the suspension for the time of his life, at least not to proceed by force, and with the aforesaid conditions, whether they ought to be conceded and the Queen induced to consent, reserving, as above said, the way of justice and remedy that may be obtained in the coming Council, making it a condition that the Princess do not marry without the consent of the Queen and the Emperor and other relations; and to listen with their advice to some reasonable agreement, even if the rights of the said daughter be taken away except after the death of her father, considering that, as to the said Queen, it would be better that she should be well treated and separated from the King than ill treated with him, insisting that her daughter should be replaced with her until she is married. If it must be insisted that the king of England return to the obedience of Mother Church and lend assistance to the Council, without, however, insisting upon this if it appear that he is not well inclined to it, which would be rather worse than better, and considering that this private matter of the princesses and the said suspension does not in anything touch the above points except for the execution of the sentence, which depends on the will of parties.

If it be advisable now to write to the ambassador in England to assent, as showing the good-will of his Majesty to preserve the King's friendship, if he can learn anything agreeing with the proposals of the English ambassador to Hannaert, informing him of the means above touched upon

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272. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

or others to which they would agree, because he is a discreet and prudent person, who will know what to make of it without going further than his charge.

If amiable language should be used to the English ambassador here, on pretext of informing him of his Majesty's departure to Barcelona, and of his not desiring to enter into war with any Christian power if he is not compelled, adding, when the conversation affords an opportunity, the desire his Majesty would have to remain in good friendship with the king of England, as his Majesty has done towards Henry till now, without giving occasion to the latter to act otherwise.

If it would be well that the ambassador in England should agree as of himself, or by occasion of the language held by the English ambassador, that he thought it would be well for the Queen to enter into the said practise, although it seems likely to give both mother and daughter more anxiety if one does not see more hope or probability of entering into the said practise.

Moreover it is important, both in the present state of matters as regards England, and considering how his Majesty is hindered in this expedition against Barbarossa, and also considering the terms held by the king of France, both to create hindrances to the king of England in his realm and to fulfil and follow up what his Majesty has written to the principal men in Ireland to despatch someone to them who ought to be there all March following,* and that the thing cannot be done if it is not done before the departure of his Majesty from Madrid.†

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6. *The orig. is endd.:* Angleterre. Consulte sur ce que le Viconte Hannart a escript a Monsr. de Granvelle, 25 Feb. 1534, in Madrid.

26 Feb. **273.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Granvelle, Papiers d'État, II. 307.

Writes in reply to what he wrote to Granvelle in cipher about his declaration to the English ambassador touching the army against Barbarossa, and his overtures, after having heard from a friend in England, for arranging a firm friendship between the King and the Emperor. Approves of what he said to the ambassador. Wishes to try whether the king of England can be restrained from his present practises, and from assisting the French king in his preparations for war. Desires him to sound the ambassador as to the possibility of a treaty with England. If nothing else can be done, it will be no small thing to procure "la suspension mise en terme," which would create suspicion between the kings and perhaps disunite them, and result to the advantage of the Queen. The communications must be kept secret if no good comes of it. No occasion must be given for vexing the Queen and Princess, nor for persuading the King that the Emperor would consent to anything to their prejudice. He must find out whether there is any means of inducing the King to redress the wrong done to the Queen and Princess, and leave his present blindness; or if not, and it be still determined to suspend the question of the divorce, he must ascertain for how long, and whether Henry will agree that it be suspended till a future Council, and promise in good faith to do his best to procure the holding of such a Council, and to obey its decrees, the said princesses being meanwhile honorably

* "Que cellui que lon y doit envoyer doit estre le (*qu.*, la ?) partout le moy^en^ de mois (*qu.*, le moys de Mars ?) prochain."

† It was not observed till this was [in type that the paper is simply a French translation of No. 270, without the marginal annotations. The two abstracts, however, may be useful for comparison.

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treated and not forced to agree to anything without the Emperor's consent, especially that the Princess our cousin should not be married contrary to his and her mother's pleasure. He must also agree not to give any help against the Emperor, the king of the Romans, or their subjects, and to prevent others from making war against them, especially considering the treaties between England and the Emperor; he must cease all practises in Germany and Denmark, in Lubeck, and other towns, and must not illtreat those who have maintained the Queen's rights. He must ascertain on all these subjects to what point it may be possible to bring the king of England, making it a condition that he should return to his obedience to the Church, even if it might be on condition that the Pope should be induced to allow him some profit on the churches in his realm, which he has not had hitherto.

The suspension would be some injury to the Queen and Princess, but will be less hurtful if the Council is celebrated soon and the King consents to it. Suspension during the King's life would be hopeless for the princesses, and any other limited time, without reference to the Council, would be dishonorable and prejudicial. Nevertheless, if suspension for life or other fixed time, irrespective of the Council, is insisted on, the answer must be delayed to see the course of affairs and the inclination of the King, the object being to prevent Henry from helping the king of France and carrying on practises in Germany and elsewhere, and to ensure his abandoning Francis if he should commence war, even if he will not help the Emperor, as he is bound to do by the treaty of Cambray. All this must be ascertained so clearly that there shall be no dispute about it in future.

It is so important to gain time in this matter and make sure of the king of England that, if there is any chance of success, the ambassador must get the English ambassador to write to persons he trusts in England to speak to the Imperial ambassador there about it, that the affair may thus be finished the sooner, and the King be induced to abstain from practising with France. Desires him to write to the ambassador in England, and send him a copy of this. Madrid, 26 Feb. 1534.

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27 Feb. **274.** Westminster Abbey Choristers.

See Grants in February, No. 61.

27 Feb. **275.** Sir Edw. Wotton to Cromwell.

R. O. Remonstrates against Cromwell's urging him by his letters to resign his patent of the stewardship of the abbey of Malling, the King having written to the abbess in favor of master Thos. Wyatt. Cromwell may be as much assured of his heart as Mr. Wyatt, and since the death of his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Guildford, he has always depended on Cromwell's friendship. The grant he obtained under the convent seal was in fulfilment of a promise of the abbess many years past. Would have waited on the King before, but has been lately with his sister Guldeford and others, who have been with his cousin, Edw. Brown, son of Sir Matthew Brown, who has died of the common plague. Asks Cromwell to relate the matter to the King. Supposes that when the abbess made the grant to Cromwell she had forgotten her promise to him, for, though he knew from the first of the death of Mr. Fisher, he waited for five or six days before writing to the abbess, thinking that few then would apply for so small an office. On first reading his letter she had forgotten the promise which he claimed as having been made within two years and less after her being made abbess. She was not dissembling in her answers either to the King or Cromwell. No effect can grow in law or conscience of her promise to Cromwell, so long after her promise to him. Begs Cromwell to be good master to her and her poor house. Bocton Malherbe, Saturday, 27 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

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27 Feb. **276.** Robt. [Earl of] Sussex to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 101 b. B. M.

Sends him a patent of 20 nobles a year for life, as promised. If his power were equal to his good-will, would gladly have given him one of 40*l.* Wodeham Wauter, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

27 Feb. **277.** Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. i. 428.

Sends his profession to the King, signed and sealed after the form which Cromwell wrote. Is ready in this and all other things, as his conscience and learning will suffer, to follow the King's pleasure and commandment, so that our Lord be not offended, and the unity of the Faith and the Catholic Church saved; for saving whereof, he perceives the King's Christian and Catholic mind, in a statute 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 21. Will not knowingly offend the King, God not offended. Thorpe, 27 Feb. 1534. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Feb. **278.** Sir Fras. Bryan to Cromwell.

R. O.

On Monday last, at the sessions at Brykehill, Bucks, was informed by Robt. Ansley, bailiff of Newport Panell, and others, that Geo. Taylor had said, "The King is but a knave and liveth in avowtry, and is an heretic and liveth not after the laws of God," and further, "I set not by the King's crown, and, if I had it here, I would play at football with it." Taylor denied it, and if he said it, it was in drunkenness. Remembering the late statute, sent him to gaol as a traitor. Would have sent the deposition, but his clerk forgot to give it him. Can send him up if Cromwell wishes. If not, he may be tried by the King's commission, hanged, drawn and quartered, and his quarters set up in Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wycombe and Stony Stretford. Thinks the due execution of justice in this case will be a very great example and the safeguard of many. Amptill, 27 Feb.

The man has another name. Will send all particulars with speed. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Feb. **279.** Arthur Lord Lisle to [Cromwell].

Vesp. F. xiii. 111. B. M. Ellis, 2nd S., ii. 104.

On the 26th I received a letter from Sir John Wallop, enclosed. It is reported here that Dr. Latymer has turned over the leaf, and on Wednesday in Ember week preached before the King, acknowledging the Pope's authority, and approving prayers to saints and pilgrimages. I desire to know if this be true, that if not the reporter may be punished. The Emperor has made proclamations at Dunkirk, Burborow and St. Omer's that no horses shall pass out of his dominions. Turneyham was sold to the French, and the buyer and seller, both the Frenchman and the Fleming, were taken, and are in Du Bever's custody. Also the captain of Turwyn was at a point with an archer of the Emperor's guard for Arye, but it was discovered, and the archer is hanged. Now there was never better watch kept. Proclamation is made for every subject of the Emperor within six weeks to come and be resident in his dominions. Calais, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

R. O.

2. Corrected draft of the preceding.

27 Feb. **280.** Edward Lovell to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Her son John Bassett is in good health. Her tailor Ric. Tonge is yet unpaid, and begs her to remember him. London, 27 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

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27 Feb. **281.** PIRACY.

R. O. Sentence of death pronounced in the Admiralty court at Boulogne against Anthoine Noel dict Jehan Antoin, George Willain, Thos. Allebereeq, Henry Witin and Robin Douf, English, and Guillaume Tibault, Norman, for piracy. Saturday, penult. Feb. 1534.
Fr., pp. 3. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Valuation of the losses sustained by Francis Du Com, owner of a ship called the Isabel of Abergrach in Brittany, robbed by Thos. Gorre, Ric. Sarre and others being with Calverley, with costs of suing for the same in the French courts and in England from the 10 Nov. 1533 to 1 Feb. 1534. Total, 1,013*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*
Pp. 4. *Endd.*

27 Feb. **282.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROSIO.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 17. B.M. Little or nothing is said about the interview with England, which has apparently ended in smoke. Nothing is to be discovered from the Admiral's secretary, who went to England, except that he has negotiated it very secretly. The Court leaves today, and will travel towards Rouen. The Grand Master is still absent. The Legate is going towards Paris. Is going to Paris to procure certain necessary things, and will then follow the Court.
Ital., copy, p. 1. *Headed:* Da San Germano ut supra, alli 27 ut supra, [Feb.] del (*qu.* al ?) Sig^r^ M. Ambrosio ut supra.

28 Feb. **283.** SIR FRAS. BRYAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends by the bearer the French book he promised him. Reminds him of the bill of Raunston which he left to be signed, and the bill of the poor man Adams. Ampthill, 28 Feb.
Will view Tyrrell's land tomorrow, and next week Elmys' land in Northamptonshire, and advertise him of the truth shortly. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* The King's secretary. *Endd.*

28 Feb. **284.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends the names and values of churches and other spiritual promotions and offices void since Jan. 1, and the names of the persons presented and inducted. Cannot yet send word of all, for the archdeacon of Richmond gives institution in his archdeaconry, and his official will not be here until Mid Lent. There are also some others who give institution and some donatives, which it will be hard to know. By the statute all ordinaries may give institution and *mandatum ad inducendum*, as they did before, but the party upon his peril may take no real possession until he has agreed for the first-fruits. Will institute no one till Cromwell has appointed a commissioner for that purpose. Asks his favor for the bearer, and thanks him for his kindness to him, which is a good example to all those who care not what they swear so that they may fulfil their malice.
Some of the collectors have brought in part of their money. They say they cannot get it from some farmers who are temporal men. If they persist, Cromwell must help, or at least write to the parties. Has charged the collectors to bring in all between this and Low Sunday.
Has given Peter Vannes collation of the prebend of Boole. Waited for Cromwell's letters, for he is informed there is no such prerogative, and there is no word of any such or like in the abridgement of the King's statutes. Will always follow the King's commandment, but trusts he will consider that Lee has hitherto given few, and some of his poor chaplains have none and few any good thing. Asks Cromwell to stop such suits.

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284. Archbishop Lee to Cromwell—*cont.*

The master of Savoy writes that Cromwell says the Archbishop's fishgarths must be taken down. If this be done he will be wronged, for it appears by record at an assize in Edward III.'s days that they all existed before Edward I.'s days, and such must be reformed, not pulled up, according to the Statutes of Edward III. and Henry IV. Has already reformed them, and required the mayor of York, who is chief of the commission, to view them.

Hopes Cromwell will not believe Newton and his fellows, who intend to have their will of him, as they had of Teshe, either by hook or crook. If Cromwell will write to the mayor to view them, will reform them as he thinks right. Sends a few articles on the subject. Thorp, ult. Feb. 1534. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Feb. R. O.

285. Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.

Has sent Thomas Edmondes to wait on him for the chantry of Halstede. The vicar of Branketre is so well known in the county that there is not owing him more than 90*s.* tithe, which he offered to resign. The chantry of Halstede is in your gift by reason that there is no prior known of the Charterhouse. Stanstede, 28 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.:* "For the chauntre of Hallsted, and concernyng the vicar of Branketre."

28 Feb. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 238. B. M.

286. Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

Account of an interview with the French ambassador touching Nassau's communications and what Francis had said of them,—that they had not succeeded because Nassau expressly denied having any power. The Emperor thinks he had given sufficient evidence of his sincerity in the matter, having given Nassau full powers for the establishment of peace. Also touching Gueldres, the Turks, &c. As to the arrangement for the marriage with the English princess, the ambassador said that it was a very difficult matter.

Replied to him that the French king and he could manage the affair honorably and with benefit to the conscience of the king of England. The ambassador said it might be feared that the old quarrel of England would be an occasion of discord between the brothers. Said there was less likelihood of this with Francis's third son, who would thus be well provided for, and security might well be given by such an agreement, especially if the other marriage treaties were concluded. If anything happened to the Princess, a marriage might be arranged with the Infanta of Portugal, and some arrangement made for the kingdom of England, which would be without heirs. Finally the ambassador said that his master did not desire any assurance or estate in Italy, notwithstanding all the declarations and reasons shown to him that they ought not and could not be given,* declaring openly that Nassau's coming had only irritated the King.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 10. *The original is endorsed:* Copia de una carta que screvio su Magestad al embaxador de Francia. De Madrid, ultimo de Hebrero, 1535.

287. Sir William Poulet to Cromwell.

R. O.

Mr. Bettes, the King's chaplain, is departed. He had the parsonage of Hatfield,† of my lord of Ely's patronage, which I should once have had of

* "No obstantes todas las acclarationes, y razones que le van sido allegadas que no se podia ny devia hazer."

† Wm. Betts, S.T.B., was presented to the rectory of Hatfield on the 18 Oct. 1534, and on his death he was succeeded by William Mayds, LL.D., on the 27 March 1535.

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you, and should be glad to have it now. There is a P.S. in my brother's letter that, after writing and delivering of your letters, Sir John Sentlow sent word that he could not come to the lieutenant* and the Council till after next week, lest danger should arise in the country. He mentions a great lack of handguns, "for it were little enow to have 200" for the garrison of the rebel† and his adherents. There lacketh two trumpets.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

288. Sir William Poulet to Cromwell.

R. O. I wish you would appoint 2,000*l.* to be paid to the bearer, Mr. Cofferer's clerk, towards our prest for the King's provision, or provide for it as soon as you can.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

Feb. **289.** Robt. [Sherburn] Bishop of Chichester to Cromwell.

R. O. I have lately re[ceived the King's highness'] dread letters dated at W[estminster, wherein] is contained that the Ky[ng] . . . . . (which of my part sha[ll] . . . . . that I shall not from hen[ceforth institute any] person to any benefice o[r] . . . . . until the King's highness . . . . . profits of the same a . . . . . in that behalf. And f[urther that I shall show the names] of all such persons as hath [obtained any] promotion within my diocese [and declare] the values of the same . . . . . to be advertised that sy . . . . . presented unto me. First . . . . . of Aldrynton the value w . . . . . of is 9*l.*, with the charges wh . . . . . informed me hath compounded . . . . . The second is Sir Andrew Trac[y‡ who hath been admitted by his] highness to a prebend in my [Cathedral] . . . . uder of Sir Christopher Plummer, late preben[dary], . . . is 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, which hath my lett[er] . . . . . taken no possession. The third is Sir H . . . . . vicarage of Esebourne, the value whereof . . . . . yet admitted to the same. And f . . . . . letters, and as touching the eff[ect] . . . . . brief send therewithal. I have . . . . . accordingly like as ye shall per[ceive] . . . . . by this bearer. By whom . . . . . writings as I have of t . . . . . ryche of Chichester and . . . . . you to order me therein . . . . February.

It may further please you . . . . . with some hand like the same . . . . . *Signed.*

P. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* Thos. Cromwell, [secret]ary to the King. *Endd.*

290. [Cromwell's] Remembrances.

R. O. To remember the duke of Holstis servant, and to take the books [and] a copy of his letter with me for his despatch. To speak with the King for my lord elect of Salisbury, and to take the view and value of the bishopric with me. To take with me my lord of Canterbury's letters. To relate to the King the effect of the letters sent unto me from the bishop of Aberdeen. The effect of the communication had between me and the Emperor's ambassador touching Clutton and Roger Banbridge. Touching the money received and paid to the King's solicitor. Touching Dr. West and Mr. Bigges of Salisbury. "Touching a patent of Sir Edward Guldford's patent of the duke of Buckingham's lands."

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.: On the back is a beginning of a letter to Wallop.*

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* Skeffington. † Lord Thos. Fitzgerald.

‡ Andrew Tracy's name occurs in the Valor Eccl. I. 301 as prebendary of Sumerley in Chichester.

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291. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1535.

1. Ric. Coke, of London *alias* late of Alveley, Essex, executor of John Coke. Protection for one year in the suite of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

2. Sir George Conyers, knight of the Royal body. Lease of the manor of Shyrbourn, parcel of the lordship of Sherifhoton, Yorkshire, now in tenure of Edward Forest, a page of the Chamber, and Miles Forest his brother, by virtue of patent 22 March 10 Hen. VIII.; for 30 years, from Mich. A.D. 1540 on the expiration of the said lease, at the annual rent of 37*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Westm., 25 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

3. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Mortmain licence to William Sowde, clk., the master, and the fellows of the college of Corpus Christi and St. Mary the Virgin in the university of Cambridge, to acquire lands to the annual value of 100*s.* Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

4. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Licence to Wm. Sowde, clk., the master or warden, and the fellows, to alienate a parcel of land with buildings thereon in the parish of St. Benet, Cambridge, between a lane called Nutlane or Plutlane on the south and the land of the provost and scholars of King's College on the north; which abuts on the highway on the east, and the land of the said provost and scholars on the west, and is in length 86 feet on the side that abuts on Nutlane, and on the other side by the land of the said provost and scholars, 108 feet; to Edw. Fox, clk., the provost, and the scholars of the King's College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in the university of Cambridge. Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

5. Miles Forest. Lease of land called Ruthland and a close called Galoclose in the lordship of Castle Barnard, and a close called West Shawes in the lordship of Westwick, parcel of the lands assigned for the payment of the garrison of Berwick, in the bishopric of Durham, with reservations, for 21 years, at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 3 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

6. John Throughgood, officer of the Buttery. To be bowbearer of Arkylgarthdale, understeward of Middleham and Richmond, and one of the foresters of Coverdale in co. Richmond; with 40*s.* a year as bowbearer, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as understeward, and 30*s.* 4*d.* as forester. On surrender by Nic. Horneclif of patent 18 Jan. 4 Hen. VIII., granting the same offices to him and Will. Towers, now deceased. Greenwich, 26 Dec. 25 Henry VIII. *Del.* 4 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. —P.S.

7. Richard Ambrose, clk., rector of Wykhambreux, Kent, and Crauley, Surrey. Licence, at the instance of dame Lucy Browne, widow, to be absent from his benefices and reside in the household of the said dame Lucy or elsewhere, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

8. Henry Brayne. Grant of the custody of "le Gawle above the Woodde" in Deane forest, Glouc., and of the office of one of the riding foresters and "le alecunner," in the said forest; on surrender of patent, 15 May 25 Henry VIII., granting the same to Richard Longe, one of the King's equerries. Westm., 26 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

9. Wm. Clerke, one of the King's serjeants-at-arms. Fee of 12*d.* a-day *vice* Wm. Almer, deceased, late one of the King's serjeants-at-arms. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat., p.* 2, *m.* 23.

10. Robert Wrothe, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster. To be steward and bailiff of the lordships or manors of Edelmeton and Sayes Bery, with lands, &c., in Edelmeton, Midd.; with 40*s.* a year as steward, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as bailiff. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

11. John Ogden, clk. Grant of the rectory or free chapel of St. Peter in the Tower of London, *vice* Richard Layton, clk., resigned, LL.D. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

12. Edmund More, jun. Grant of the free chapel of St. Margaret, Hilborowe, Norf., void by death. Westm., 1 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb. — P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

13. Joan Sumptor, widow of Walter Sumptor, of Shirforde, Devon. Pardon for having along with the said Walter on the 22 July 22 Hen. VIII., at the highway called Molston lane, in the parish of Shirford, assaulted and killed John Sture. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

14. Alex. Spurre. To be feodary of the Crown lands in cos. Notts and Derby; with power to take into the King's hands the persons of all heirs under age in said cos., and deliver them to Sir Thos. Englefeld, J.C.P., and Sir Wm. Poulett, guardians of such heirs. Westm., 8 Feb.—*Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

15. Jasper Fraunceis, of Emerike, a native of the parish of Oldechurche, in the town of Emerike (Emmerich ?), in the dominions of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 5 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

16. Eliz. Lawson, wife of Sir Geo. Lawson, and Geo. Lawson, son of the said Geo.

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and Eliz. Lease of certain parcels [of land] called Burton felds *alias* Burton leez, in the lordship of Shrefehoton (Yorks.), parcel of the lands assigned for the payment of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and 40*d.* increase. On surrender of patent 5 March 9 Hen. VIII. granting a similar lease to Ric. Rokeby, deceased, who by his will appointed Robt. Creeke of Beverley his executor, and the said Robert, by his deed dated 2 June 17 Hen. VIII., quit-claimed to the said Sir Geo. Lawson, by the name of Geo. Lawson of York, all his interest in the premises. *Del.* [Westm.], 8 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2. *m.* 6.

17. Sir Thos. Audeley, lord chancellor, and Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary and Master of the Rolls. Power to grant denizations. Westm., 6 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—S.B.

18. John Hunte of Westlulworthe, Dorset, glover. Pardon for having, on the 16 June last, accidentally shot with an arrow one Hen. Jacobbe, who died on the 23 June, as appears by inquisition taken at Westlulworthe on the 23 June last before Wm. Stone, one of the coroners in the said co. Westm., 11 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 1, *m.* 10.

19. Nicholas Sympson, a page of the Privy Chamber, and Joan his wife. Grant, in survivorship, of the manor called Canon Hall, Wanstede, Essex, with all lands, &c. in Wanstede and Westham, Essex, thereto belonging, which came into the King's hands by grant of the prior and convent of the late priory of Holy Trinity, London; on surrender of a grant of the same to the said Nicholas alone on the 18 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. Also three messuages in the parish of St. Mary Colchurche, in the ward of Chepe, London, tenanted by Edw. Sole, Will. Reymond and Anth. Totehill, grocers; which also came to the King by gift of the said late prior and convent. Westm., 25 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

20. Thos. Darcy, lord Darcy. Licence, on account of his age and infirmity, to absent himself from Parliament, and exemption from being placed in any commission. ———, 28 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 38.

21. Elizabeth late lady Taylboys, now wife of lord Clynton. Grant of three tuns of Gascon wine yearly of the prizes of the port of Boston, Linc. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

22. Peter Harrison, a native of Gelderland. Denization. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 43.

23. James Langman of Besthorp, Norf., butcher. Pardon for the murder of Thomas Barker. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37.

24. Thos. Wolvert, girdeler, of London. Protection, for one year, in the suite of Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais. Westm., 10 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb.—P.S.

25. *Beds.*—Commission to Walt. Luke, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Fran. Brian, Sir John Dyve and Sir John Seynt John, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Reg. Grey. Westm., 14 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

26. Thos. Wilson, mercer, London. Protection, for one year, in the suite of Sir Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat., p.* 1, *m.* 30.

27. John Averye, yeoman of the King's bottles. To be steward, surveyor and receiver of the lands late of Res Griffyth, in the "comwoode" (commote) of Kidwelly, Karnollon and Iskennon, in the lordship of Kidwelly, S. Wales, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and governor of the manred in the said "comewood"; with the appointment of officers under him. Greenwich, 25 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 38.

28. Wm. Barres, a native of France. Denization. Westm. 15 Feb. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 40.

29. James Swygher, a native of Flanders. Denization. Westm. 15 Feb. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 40.

30. City of Exeter. That the mayor and recorder and persons who have filled those offices, so long as they continue aldermen, shall be justices of the peace in the said city and liberty. Greenwich, 11 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 38.

31. John Duxe *alias* John Hassenor, of Cambridge, cordwainer, a native of the bishopric of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 16 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 40.

32. James Theodoricus, a native of Friesland. Denization. Westm., 16 Feb. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

33. Gilbert Basyll, a native of Gelderland. Denization. Westm., 16 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 41.

34. Lambert Luper, joiner, a native of the bishopric of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 16 Feb. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 41.

35. John Bartelot. Reversion of the office of searcher in the town and port of Calais, with 12*d.* a day, now held by John Miller by patent 21 May 7 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m* 32.

36. John Dirrikys, cordwainer, a native of the bishopric of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 17 Feb. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 41.

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291. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1535—*cont.*

37. Carolus Capellus, Venetian ambassador. Passport on his return home, with servants, 21 horses, 2 mares, &c. 18 Feb. —S.B.

38. Thos. Hennage, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the rents and farms of the lands of the King's tenants-at-will in Saltefletby, in the lordship of Stewton, Linc., and the said lordship of Stewton; which rents, &c. are parcel of the possessions of the late viscount Beaumounte. The grant of the said rents and farms is in reversion after John Hennage, along with a grant *in præsenti* of a rent and farm of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* reserved upon a lease of the same granted to John Hennage by Sir John Daunce and John Hales by an indenture dated 6 Feb. 17 Hen.VIII. Also, the reversion of the site of the manor of Stewton and all demesne lands, &c. there; of the tenements called Esthouse and Westhouse, and certain enclosures thereto adjoining; and of five acres of meadow called Hollands, in Stewton, which are leased to Sir Wm. Skipwith, by patent 18 March 24 Hen.VIII.; with the rent of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* reserved upon the said lease. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

39. Denizations.

Will. Waters of Cambridge, tailor, a native of Antwerp, in the Emperor's dominions.

John Nele of Cambridge, shoemaker, a native of the bishopric of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions.

Hen. Brikman, stationer, a native of Culenborth, in the Emperor's dominions.

Hen. Harmanson, stationer, a native of the city of Daventria, in the diocese of Utrecht, in the Emperor's dominions.

Boniface Mewrs, a native of the town of Masseke (Maseyck), in the diocese of Liege.

Westm., 19 Feb.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 41.

40. Denizations.

Geo. Collyn, shoemaker, a native of Cologne.

Lambert Fandissoldorpe, a native of Cologne and born subject of the Emperor.

Hen. Garrison, a native of Ughtrite (Utrecht).

Geo. Heys, a native of Cologne.

Francis Cowper, a native of Luke (Liege) and born subject of the Emperor.

Drake Hallar, a native of Cleves and born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 19 Feb.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 43.

41. John Mynne. Reversion of the office of one of the auditors of the Exchequer on the death, resignation or surrender of John Assheton, John Goldynge, Edw. Chamber, Brian Taylour or William à Price, now auditors of the Exchequer. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

42. Robt. Radforth, canon. To be prior of St. Sepulchre's, Warwick, *vice* Wm. Harvy, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37.

43. *Leicestershire.*—Commission to Edw. Mountague, serjeant-at-law, and John Harryngton, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Walter Kebyll. Westm., 20 Feb. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

44. Denizations.

Egbart Tybbanson, cordwainer, a native of Ewteright (Utrecht), in the Emperor's dominions.

Herman Inonis (?) of Banderalt, a native of Juliers, in the diocese of Liege.

Westm., 20 Feb.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 41.

45. Nic. Haryson, cordwainer, a native of Gelderland, in the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 21 Feb. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 41.

46. Thos. Crofte. Lease of the demesne lands, &c. of the manor of Wygmour, in Wygmourland, marches of Wales, parcel of the earldom of March; the meadows called Segemede, Normands Crofte Magna, and Normands Crofte Parva, in the lordship of Lenthall Starkes, member of the said manor; the cornmills called Aylemynster Mylles, in the lordship of Lenthall Comitis, member of the said manor; the meadows called Newmylmore, Brodemede, Shiphey and Muttonhale, and the pasture called Buryton Poles, in the lordship of Buryton, member of the said manor; with reservations, for 21 years, at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

47. David Holand, yeoman of the Chamber. Lease of the manor of Denorben Vaure, commote of Istulas, in the lordship of Denbich, parcel of the earldom of March; for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 5*l.*, and 60*s.* newly approved; on surrender of patent 27 March 9 Hen. VIII., granting him a similar lease. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

48. Roger Walford of Claverdon, Warw., yeoman. Lease of the site of the manor of Claverdon; two meadows, called "The Brode Medowe," and "Bukkenam," with "lez Hadys;" the arable lands called Caylands, in Claverdon, now in the tenure of the said Roger; two crofts there called Asshwells, and a field called Ernyngale felde; a cottage in Claverdon, and a croft with an acre of land there, in the tenure of the said Roger; a croft called Laicrofte, and another croft there called Pickerells; with reservations; for 21 years, at certain rents payable to the receiver of Warwick lands; on surrender of patent, 16 July 9 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to the said Roger. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

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49. Denizations.
Rob. Desanyce of London, tailor, a native of Hareflete, in the dominions of the French king.
Martin Couers, a native of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions.
Michael Williams, shoemaker, a native of Brabant, in the Emperor's dominions.
Godfrey Nolans, tailor, a native of Brabant.
Westm., 22 Feb.
Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 41.

50. Hanibal Zenzano, farrier of the King's horses, a native of Italy. Denization. Westm., 22 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

51. Roger Carne. Lease of the undermentioned parcels within the lordship of Rythyn, Glamorgan, parcel of the lands late of Jasper duke of Bedford, viz.:—24½ acres of land in Pante Rithyn, late in the tenure of Thos. ap Roger; 6½ acres in Pante Rithyn, in the tenure of John Stradlynge; 4½ acres 3¼ quarters of an acre of land in the tenure of Glam Vadam; 1¾ acres called Gurne Lloyd; 15 acres of land in the tenure of Thos. Dee; and ⅓ acre of land late of Quyrill, son of Jevan ap Glam; with reservations; for the term of 21 years, at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37.

52. Denizations.
Gregory Richardson, glasier, a native of Sconhoma, in Holland, in the Emperor's dominions.
Michael Mark of London, hosier, a native of the Emperor's dominions.
Godfrey Loubury of London, shoemaker, a native of the duchy of Cleves.
John Lowbury of London, shoemaker, a native of Cleves.
Michael Myles of London, cobbler, a native of the Emperor's dominions.
James Robardys of Brewe Denall, in Britanny, *alias* of Calais, mariner, a native of Britanny and born subject of Lewis king of the French.
Derick Fanliterforde of London, tailor, a native of Saunton, in the Emperor's dominions.
John Holibusche of London, stationer *alias* bookbinder, a native of Roermond, in the Emperor's dominions.
John Brande of London, cordwainer *alias* shoemaker, a native of Unnowe, in the Emperor's dominions.
John Lanwaert, tailor, *alias* John Love, of London, butcher, a native of Lononia (*qu.* Louvain ?,) in the Emperor's dominions.
Derick Johnson de Fryse, of London, *alias* Derick Johnson de Bomell, tailor *alias* butcher, a native of Gelderland.
Westm. 24 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 41.

53. Wm. Leuardeson, a native of the city of Cologne. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 25 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 32.

54. Denizations.
James Dirikkys, shoemaker, born a subject of the duke of Cleves.
John Harford, shoemaker, a native of the bishopric of Howsenbrige, in the dominions of the duke of Saxony.
Cornelius Johnson, basket-maker, born a subject of the Emperor.
Imandus Cornelii, a native of Zealand.
Peter Colman, a native of Barrowe, in the Emperor's dominions.
Bartholomew Leonard, shoemaker, a native of Liege, in the Emperor's dominions.
Giles Mason of London, tailor, a native of the Emperor's dominions.
John Waterscot, goldsmith, a native of Flanders, in the Emperor's dominions.
Will Leonardson, a native of the city of Cologne.
Westm., 25 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 41.

55. Sir George Griffith. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Walter Griffith, deceased, and to Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Wm. Skevington, Sir Anth. Babyngton, Hezekiah Clyfton, Wm. Asshebie, Wm. Chetwin, Thos. Skevyngton, Wm. Sowche, Rog. Wescote, Thos. Skevyngton, sen., Thomas Moreton, Robt. Tovie, and Wm. Webster, chaplain, as trustees, on all the possessions of the said Walter in England, Wales, Calais or the marches thereof. Westm., 27 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

56. George Salveyn. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Ralph Salveyn, deceased, on all the possessions of the said Ralph, and of Anne Salveyn, his widow, on her death, in England, Ireland, Wales, Calais and the marches thereof. Westm., 24 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

57. Rog. Say of Saxlingham, Norf., *alias* of London *alias* of Grenewiche, Kent, yeoman *alias* servingman. Pardon for having on the 31 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. stolen a silver-gilt dish belonging to the King, in the manor of Greenwich. Westm., 26 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

58. Denizations.
Peter Mountenaken, a native of Flanders.
James Nicholson, glazier, a native of the Emperor's dominions.
Hen. Garrett, glazier, a native of the duke of Cleves' dominions.
Nic. Yoman, shoemaker, a native of Liege and born subject of the Emperor.
Simon Martynson of London, stationer, a native of Haerlem, in Holland, in the Emperor's dominions.
John Cocke *alias* Hane of London, cordwainer, a native of Glanvandermark, in the dominions of the duke of Cleves.
John Abrowyler *alias* John Coleyne, shoemaker, born a subject of the Emperor.
Simon Over, a native of Normandy and born subject of the king of the French.

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291. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1535—*cont.*

Westm., 26 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *ms.* 41–2.

59. For the abbey of Godstowe, Oxon. Congé d'élire to Agnes Oxford, the prioress, and the convent of Godstowe, on the resignation of Margaret Tewkesbury, the abbess, on account of old age and ill-health. Hampton Court, 26 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

60. Denizations.

Will Skrewar of London, shoe maker, born a subject of the duke of Cleves.

John Antony of London, shoemaker, a native of the bishopric of Cologne.

Matthew Levyson, shoemaker, born a subject of the Emperor.

John Topige, hatter, born a subject of the Emperor.

Comus Sawyn, born a subject of the Emperor.

Hector Bayne, a native of the diocese of St. Andrew's and born subject of the king of Scots.

Westm., 27 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

61. Westminster Abbey. Constat and exemplification, at the request of Wm. abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster; of patent 17 Dec. 13 Hen. VII., for forbidding the removal of choristers from the said monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, and authorising the chaunter of the monastery to take choristers for the same monastery from any place in England, except the Chapel Royal. Westm., 27 Feb.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

62. Thomas ap Guillam, page of the Chamber, and John ap Guillam, sewer of the Chamber, his son. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of ranger of the forest of Deane, Glouc., with fees out of the lordship of St. Briavell's, bailiff of Fanhope and Maunsell Lacy, Heref., keeper of Mylkewode Chase, within the lordship of Berkeley, with 40*s.* a year, and keeper of Mylkewood Chase, within the county of Gloucester, with 40*s.* a year. This grant is on surrender of patents dated 5 July 16 H. 8; 4 Sept. 6 H. 8; 19 Apr. 1 H. 8; and 25 Feb. 1 H. 8; by which the said offices severally. Hampton Court, 28 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* . . . . . .—P.S.

292. ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. Articles devised by the abp. of York in favor of the King's supremacy, and declaration of the same by the clergy of his province.
Pp. 6.

R. O. 2. Another copy, with additions by Cromwell.

293. DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

R. O. Injunctions by John [Clerk], bp. of Bath and Wells, to his clergy for publishing the King's supremacy in their several cures, and erasing the name of the bishop of Rome from the service books. Wells, the ——* day of ———*.
Pp. 3. *Endd.*

ii. Places to be reformed within the diocese of Bath in the books of the churches by the King's command, consisting of 29 items.
Pp. 2.

294. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. A discourse in defence of the same, intended for the use of unlearned priests.
Begins: Ye shall understand that I am commanded by mine ordinary to declare unto you.
Ends: being under their rule and dominion.
Pp. 5. *Endd.:* Articles for priests unlearned.

* Blanks in orig.

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295. The Supremacy.

R. O. Fifteen "articles concerning the power of the bishop of Rome and the statute whereby the King is recognised to be supreme head of the Church of England."
Pp. 4. *Endd.*

296. Ecclesiastical Courts.

R. O. Fragment of a treatise set forth by the King, entitled "A breve tretie for the practise, stile, observation of terms and exercise of causes in our spiritual laws of England." Refers to the Act of Supremacy, 26 Hen. VIII.
Pp. 61.

297. Convent of Stratford [Langthorne] to Sir Roger Chomley, Recorder of London.

R. O. Sunday last the abbot, according to the old papistical custom, read a sentence among us, saying he was grieved so to do, not only denouncing us accursed because of our controversy at this last visitation, discharging our conscience according to our oath to the King as supreme head of the Church, but also for proclaiming it abroad, saying that we are accursed. The excommunication was procured by the General Chapter beyond sea, by none other authority than that of certain bishops of Rome in past years. All such excommunications are forbidden by Parliament as contrary to the King's supremacy. Such conduct we think is not that of a true subject. If not, we desire you will make interest with the King that we may obtain absolution. We desire you, Master Steward, if you think it contrary to law, to show it to the visitors.

ii. Copy of the sentence.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

298. Sir John Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Will. Hansarte, deceased, had one son, Thomas, late deceased without heir male. My friend Herry Hansart is the right heir, but not able to sue the law without help. He desires you will of your charity direct letters to the justices of assize and to my lord Borow and Mr. Monson for their lawful favor. He hears that the son of this Monson has got one of the Hansarts' name, and reapparelled him and sent him into the country to make answer before you and gain friends. The assize is on Monday before Palm Sunday. If you will let him have your letters before that day he will give you 40*l.* of the land for ever. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

299. S. V[aughan] to Cromwell.

R. O. I have sent you by Williamson, your servant, the writings that when I was with you were sent out of Flanders respecting your process there. I advise you to consult Dr. Tregunnell upon them. The procurator there writes for money for himself and your advocate. I advise you to send for Thos. Legh, merchant of the Staple, to repair to Brussels. He shall do you another pleasure. I have a bill of Mr. Hacquett's son, of 20 marks Flemish, which he offered to pay Legh if he might have his bill. Legh goes to Flanders on Friday next. You must cause Sowlement to write to you. I have got an ague, from my desire to smell the sweet hedges in the country. "My battle draweth nigh." This Tuesday.
Hol. p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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300. S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have been diseased of an ague 14 days, but have now recovered. After the fever vexed me I was told it had taken you. Though I have often sent, I can hear nothing certain of you. If you are amending it must proceed from the benefit of nature or very good regiment. I can recommend you a man who, though he is no physician, has had much to do with fevers. He is my wife's brother, and you will find in him much help. Wednesday.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

301. S. V[AUGHAN] to CROMWELL.

R. O. Among the many benefices which fall daily through the lewdness and traitorous demeanor of evil priests, I beg you will be mindful of my wife's brother. You will never repent it. I would never have written to you in his behalf, though he did me such service in my sickness, did he not deserve it.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

302. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas you have taken great displeasure with me for the last and only fault I ever committed, and to threaten me very sharply before other men, I am extremely sorry. I did this neither wilfully nor arrogantly. When your passion is assuaged, bear me in your favor. By the contrary you may undo me, my wife and my children for one fault, who have been so long in your service. As men in great heat are not assured of themselves, neither was I when a small occasion was offered me. I am not the untrustiest of your friends, though you have sore abashed and astonied me. London, Friday.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

303. S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Rob. Pakyngton intends to report to you the truth of all that is passed in Flanders, and deserves your thanks. The King has no better subject. Our ship will not be ready till Tuesday. We can get no mariners. They run away, and ought to be punished. London, Saturday.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

304. S. V[AUGHAN] to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have been with him to whom ye willed me to go, and have said as you commanded. He answered he was glad of my company, and purposed to leave in the morning about 8 o'clock and ride 17 miles. I said I was glad it was my chance to keep him company. He was more joyous to be with me. Thus we departed. I will not forget what you willed me to do.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

1 March. **305.** SIR FRAS. BRYAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. About Michaelmas last his servant, Edward Conquest, had two geldings stolen from his stable by two thieves, of whom one was hanged at Aylesbury since Christmas and the other fled. The former confessed the sale of the horses in Southwark. Desires Cromwell to give him credence to favor his suit. Ampthill, 1 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. as* Secretary. *Endd.*

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1 March. **306.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cranmer's Works, II. 300.

Asks him to take Thos. Bartelet into his service. Cannot do anything for him unless he were disposed to be a secular, which he is not. Knoll, 1 March. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

Harl. MS. 6148, f. 49 b. B. M.

2. Copy of the above from Cranmer's Letter Book. Not dated.

1 March. **307.** JOHN [SALCOT] BISHOP OF BANGOR to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received the King's letters of Feb. 11 commanding him to send a certificate of spiritual promotions fallen vacant in his diocese since the King was entitled by Act of Parliament to the first-fruits, and to take care that no person should be preferred to any benefice until he has agreed for the fruits thereof; and also letters from Cromwell, with an instrument to be read, signed and sealed, and ordering him to send up all bulls and writings by which he claims to hold anything of the bp. of Rome. Cannot send the certificate now, as his brother, Dr. Capon, his vicar-general, is absent, and his diocese is far off, but will do so as soon as possible. Sends the said instrument and his predecessor's bulls, delivered to him at his first nomination. Has, as Cromwell knows, neither bull nor brief. Will tell his brother to send any other of the same kind that are at Bangor. Hide, 1 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 March. **308.** The CUSTOMERS of BRISTOL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

In behalf of Richard Alen and Simon Hancock, who were bound to deliver 30 weys of beans at Beaumaris, but were unable to fulfil their bargain. 1 March 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* John Bartholomew — Will. Goodwyn.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 March. **309.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Thanking him for his great goodness when last at Calais. Gave his letters to Ric. Cromwell to deliver to the Secretary, who keeps his chamber much vexed with an ague. He has been very ill 14 days, and few have spoken with him. Norryce has promised me to speak to the King for the sister's lands, but would be glad to know whether it is in the King's hands or in those of the merchants of the Staple. I send you some cramp rings; "and this next week, one failed, you shall have more, for troth he that keepeth the rings, one of Jewel-house, is forth of the town." You shall also have answer from the King of your request for the delivery of Tybault, Mr. Palmer's servant. My brother, Sir Ric. Graynfyld, commends himself, and wishes you to give good counsel to Palmer and Scryvyn, to whom he has "made a letter of attorney, for more rather nare my brother woole breke he woll gyve hym almost 400 marks in hand." Half a sheet of paper would not contain the recommendations sent to you from Norrys, Bryandt and your other friends. London, 1 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

310. THE BORDERS.*

R. O.

March treasons, felonies, &c. committed by servants and tenants of lord Dacre.

Ant. Armstrong, a tenant of Dacre's, was indicted at a court held by the lord Warden at Carlisle, 3 Nov. last; but Thos. Wilson, Dacre's bailiff at

* This document was erroneously entered in Vol. IV. (No. 4421) as of the year 1528. But *see* Vol. VII., No. 1588.

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310. The Borders—*cont.*

Askerton, and others, resisted Thos. Clifford, deputy captain of Carlisle, who was sent to take him. Robert *alias* Hobe Tweddale, of Orchard House, Gillesland, is indicted for March treason, but is kept amongst Dacre's tenants there. Edward Wygan, also indicted, has fled to Scotland by their help. Armstrong and others have sold horses into Scotland, and, in company with Scotchmen, committed robberies. Last Christmas, when the stewardship of the lands of Holme Abbey was granted by the King to Dacre in place of Thos. Dalston, who had previously held it for the earl of Cumberland, lord Warden, Chr. Lee and other servants of Dacre and the abbot, to the number of 100, armed, went to Holme, before the Earl, who was at Skipton in Craven, could send word to Dalston, broke open his chamber, and cast him and all his stuff out. Robt. Jackson, servant of Sir Chr. Dacre, with others, broke open the doors, and carried away to Kirkoswald castle the corn of Kirkland tithe, which the Earl farms from the convent of Carlisle, and had collected. Thos. Yares, Dacre's bailiff of Drybeke, did the same to the tithe of Bolton in Westmoreland, which the Earl farms from the abbot of St. Mary's; and there have been other similar acts. Lancelot Lancastre, Dacre's steward in Westmoreland, carried John Hunt, surgeon, a servant of the Earl, from Cotegill to the house of one Talentyre at Dacre, and imprisoned and punished him there for three days.

Dacre, as warden of the West Marches, has since the last peace given safe-conduct to, and received in his castle of Rowclyf, Jenkyn and Robert Irwin, Chr. and Andro Grame, and other rebels of the king of Scots; since which time they have committed many robberies and March treasons. On March 1, at Loghmabyn Stone, as soon as the wardens of Scotland and England met, Dacre's servants and tenants, 200 or 300 in number, went away without licence.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

2 March. **311.** The Royal Supremacy.

Renunciations of papal jurisdiction (similar to those in No. 190) by—

R. O. 1. Cuthbert bishop of Durham, 2 March 1534. *Seal attached.*

R. O. 2. John bishop of Exeter, 7 March 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. With a notification that it was signed and sealed in the chapel of St. Mary in the priory church of St. German's, Cornwall, before Robert Swymmor, prior, Thos. Brewod, archdeacon of Barnstaple, John Mooreman, S.T.P., and Henry Parker, gentleman usher in the King's household. *Seal good.*

R. O. 3. Richard bishop of Norwich, 10 March 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal broken.*

R. O. 4. Charles bishop of Hereford, 18 March 26 Hen. VIII., 1534. Present Rob. Bigge, B.D., and Will. Meyre. *Seal badly mutilated.*

2 March. **312.** Cranmer's Visitation.

R. O. Appeal of John bishop of Lincoln to the King, in Chancery, against the right of visitation claimed in his diocese by Thos. abp. of Canterbury, as metropolitan, whose commission he received at Wooborn, 11 June 1534.

Also protest sent thereupon to the Archbishop, dated 29 July 1534, in answer to his *certificatorium* dated Lambeth, 1 June, notifying that he would hold the visitation on Wednesday, 5 Aug. With the Bishop's procuration to Geo. Hennage, dean of Lincoln, John Talbott, sub-dean, Chr. Massingbeard, chancellor, John Pryn, treasurer, and Jas. Mallett, precentor of the cathedral, and John Rayne, prebendary of Thame, his vicar-general, to act in his behalf.

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ii. Letters dimissorial of the Bp., pending the Abp.'s visitation, to John Pollard, of the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, to receive orders.

iii. Will of Thos. Fisher of Wooborn, Bucks, 6 Jan. 1534, with probate of the Bp., pending the Abp.'s visitation, dated 14 Jan. 1534.

iv. Letters dimissorial granted by the Bp. 2 Jan. 1534, pending the Abp.'s visitation, to William Thorpe, of Quinyborowe, to receive orders.

v. Will of Gilbert Wigan, vicar of Great Gaddisden, 7 Feb. 1534, with probate of the Bp. pending the Abp's visitation, 2 March 1534.

Pp. 16.

2 March. R. O. **313.** WILLIAM, Abbot of York, to CROMWELL.

My friend master Mansfeld was arrested the 2nd day of this instant month of March at the castle of York, to his high displeasure. The bearer will tell you the reason. Let not his enemies have their pleasure on him. There is such a company of wilful gentlemen in Yorkshire as are not found in the rest of England, and they will arrest for no cause. Overton, the day aforesaid.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 March. R. O. **314.** ANT. SENTLEGER to CROMWELL.

As you wished, I have been with my lord prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, for such timber as master Studdalffe named to you for your buildings, growing on Horseley common, called Wodhyll. He is contented you should have them, paying at your pleasure, and he has sent letters to your officer commanding him to attend upon you. 2 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 March. R. O. **315.** SIR WILL. TURVYLE to CROMWELL.

I received your letters dated 22 Feb., containing the King's pleasure that I should appear before you immediately. On Monday next the assizes will be held at Leicester, where I have a *nisi prius* against Ant. Brokesby touching my inheritance. The first day of the next term I will not fail to appear before you. Newhalle, 2 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 March. Lansdowne MS., 989, f. 172. B. M. **316.** JOHN CLAYMONDE, S.T.B., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to CRANMER.

Received his mandate on 28 Feb., and has cited the fellows named in the annexed schedule to appear at his visitation and pay the procurations due to him. 2 March 1534.

Lat., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

Lansdowne MS., 989, f. 131. B. M.

2. Protestation of John Claimond, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, that their submission to the visitation of the archbp. of Canterbury is not in prejudice of the rights of the college, of the King, or Stephen bp. of Winchester, their founder.

Lat., modern copy, p. 1.

3 March. R. O. **317.** R. [NIX] BISHOP OF NORWICH to CROMWELL.

Asks that the priory of Carowe beside Norwich may have licence to elect a new prioress. The prioress who is just dead governed the house laudably for 23 years. In consequence of their poverty and exility they have not been accustomed to sue for a licence. The sisters have no salary nor pension of the place, but only of devotion and charity of good people. Hoxne, 3 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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318. Reynold Lytylprow to Cromwell.

R. O. The mayor of the city desires me to write to you that he may have licence to order the butchers to bring calves to market this year as last, for the country is so barren of beeves that there shall be more need this year than there was in the last. The butchers may complain that their price is not the same as in London. The prioress of Carowe, without the gates of Norwich, is departed, and they will make means to know your pleasure. There are twelve nuns, and the lands are small. Dame Sysly* and dame Mawte are fit to rule. The latter is near kinswoman to Sir Wm. Up Tamese (ap Thomas), of Lowdlowe, who, I think, will sue to you for her. She is wise and virtuous, but young. Asks to be included in a commission. I wish you would send a bill of instructions. There are too many to go together. I showed you before Christmas that there had been some communication between me and Mr. Rouse for the comptrollership of Yarmouth, for which he asked 60*l.*, and you thought it too much. Though it is so chargeable I should not like to lose it. Therefore I beg your help, as he has promised it to another.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 March. **319.** E. Duchess of Norfolk to [Cromwell].

R. O. I send you a pair of carving knives, that you "soueld haff had hat nowerres" (New Year's day), had they been ready. I am sorry I have no better to send. I would it were 100*l.* for the kindness I have found in you, but you shall have my heart during my life. "I faer me that he (ye) kan not rad my hand, het hes so hel." Send me word if you can read my hand or not. 3 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

3 March. **320.** William Maunsell to Cromwell.

R. O. Is arrested of felony for doing nothing but justice. Desires to state his case in Cromwell's presence. Sends his patent of an office he has occupied seven years under the sheriff of Yorkshire, and his acts will show upon examination his good-will to the Crown. Desires credence for masters Lawson and Gostewike. York, 3 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness.

3 March. **321.** Ric. Hutton, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. I beseech your favor for the prioress and convent of Merkyate, that they may have the relaxations here enclosed, without derogation to the rules of their religion. Merkyate, 3 March. *Signed.*
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 March. **322.** Thomas Barton to Cromwell.

R. O. On last seeing him, delivered him a letter from the bearer, the prior of Marten. Trusts that he will not find the contrary of what the writer declared, but will accomplish the King and Cromwell's pleasure. If the prior should leave the monastery the writer desires to have his place. The house is near where he was born, and his ancestors have been benefactors to it. It is well wooded; not less than 200*l.* or better, as shall appear unto you more at large. York, 3 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* Cecily Stafford, who succeeded as prioress.

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3 March. **323.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sends to him in behalf of a certain merchant of Luke. Is looking for the wines he wrote to him about. Begs they may be sent to Colchester or Malden. Benyngton, 3 March. *Signed.*

Memorandum at the bottom in a different hand: "Delivered at Rauff Skuttes key in London, to Bokeley my lord of Essex servant, dwelling in Lothebery."

P. 1. *Add.*: My lord Lisle, deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

3 March. **324.** CHARLES ARUNDEL to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Deposition against Guilliaum Cowschier, skinner, of St. Omer's, for saying "that our sovereign lord king Henry was a wretch, a caitiff and no Christian man, having two wives and a concubine." Nich. Delanoy said to Cowschier, "Pity it was of the King's life to forsake the noble blood of the Emperor and to take a poor knight's daughter." Cowschier came to Calais to the marriage of Delanoy's son, when Delanoy showed him all the privities of Calais, and the place where it might be most easily entered. Cowschier said it were little mastery to win the town in a quarter of a year. Cowschier cannot deny his saying "by the same token he showed me a bill that Oliver Skynner owed him above 30 florins."

Below is written: "Copy of Charles Arundel's letter, sent to my lord Deputy from him out of England, the 3rd day of March anno 26 R.R. H.VIII.; which letter Sir Edw. Ringeley, knight, high marshal, did see, and knoweth that the same is the very and true copy thereof. Written with the hands of Thomas Rogers, clerk of the King's council, and thereto hath subscribed his name as a witness, the day and year aforesaid.

(*Signed*) "Arthur Lyssle, k.
(*Signed*) "Edward Ryngeley."

"Concordat cum regestro."

3 March. **325.** PALAMEDES GONTIER.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 3.

3 March. **326.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 243. B. M. Wrote on the 12th ult., by a gentleman of the king of Portugal. * * * * The Pope is displeased with the cardinal of Lorraine, because at his departure from Rome he asked him to go to England, on behalf of himself and the king of France, to try to bring back the king of England to his obedience to the Church. Paulo de Porto, a servant of the Cardinal's, has just brought an answer that the Cardinal has not done what the Pope requested, because the French king thought there was no necessity, as he and the king of England would meet so soon. In consequence of this the *executoriales* are delayed, though the Count continues to ask for them, and to show the Pope and his ministers how far the king of England is from returning to his obedience to the Holy See. * * *
Rome, 3 March 1535.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 15.

Ibid., f. 251. 2. Contemporary abstract of letters of Cifuentes of 3 and 4 March 1535. With marginal notes.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 11.

4 March. **327.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. I received yours of the 6th Feb. on the 1st inst., with the cipher containing the communications of the English ambassador with your own.

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327. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

With which subject I will not meddle unless I receive commandment from your Majesty, especially as Cromwell, as I lately wrote, excused himself that he had not ventured to touch upon it without the King's authority.

As to getting the Princess away from here, it would not be difficult if she dwelt at the Tower, provided the equipage were supplied of which I lately wrote, viz. :—"Ung vasseaul de remmer que fut assez suffisant a ung besoing de son secource des petites barges qui pour les autres navires estans en lentrée de la riviere conuiendroit estre bien armée pour soubstenir limpetu des grans bouz quen pourroyt la venir." If the wind be not favorable for her departure there would be no fear of the great ships here, because she could leave by the same wind as others did. But as it is proposed to change her lodging, we must wait to know where her residence will be fixed, and devise other expedients accordingly. As to the assurance of the persons of the Queen and Princess, I think the first thing that these lords would attempt to do would be that (a change of her lodging?). I have not yet been able to talk with anyone, but hope, in three or four days, to communicate with those of whom I have written, or with some other person of the same will and importance, proposing the matter as of myself. For greater assurance I have frequently urged upon Cromwell and others of the Council that they ought to show great consideration for those two ladies who, even if there were mortal war with your Majesty, might be the means of pacification, like the mother of Coriolanus. This he has often confessed to be true; and I trust that if any outbreak took place, the King would not be too hasty to use violence to those ladies. Pending the issue of affairs he would probably seize them and put the Princess in the Tower, and, if so, I imagine the Queen and Princess would not be so much at his command as he supposes, as the Captain* seems to be a good servant of your Majesty and the said ladies. As to the rumor in France about Gravelines, it is true that when the Admiral was here, I was told that lord Sands, chamberlain of England, captain of Guisnes, was making ready to go to Guisnes, and that he boasted that with a few men he could very soon gain the said castle of Gravelines, but I have since heard that it was all lies and that the said personage had never said such things. Probably it was intended only to put me in suspicion. I will do my best to obey you touching the service of the Queen and Princess, the declaration of the cause of your going to Barcelona and of M. de Rœux going to Germany, and also to inform your ambassador in France as heretofore. The French ambassadors, Morette and the treasurer of Brittany, have been at Hampton Court with the King from St. Matthias' day till the day before yesterday, when they returned with Cromwell. Yesterday the said Treasurer was all day at Cromwell's lodging, where the Chancellor was, and a servant of mine whom I sent to Cromwell could not get a hearing. This morning he has given him audience, swearing that if he had not been ill of a rheum, which has given him a swollen eye and cheek, he would have gone to me yesterday, and that he hoped to come today or tomorrow. Nevertheless he assured me he had forgotten nothing of what was said between us, and had obtained permission of the King that the Princess should be placed in some house near her mother for the convenience of the physician and apothecary. He had not gained leave for the Queen to see her, but by degrees all would be accomplished. He also told my man that he trusted affairs would go well between your Majesty and his master, and that your Majesty had shown so much kindness towards those Englishmen who were detained by the Inquisition, releasing them and their goods, and also their ships which had been arrested for your navy, that it

* Sir William Kingston.

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would greatly advance good relations between them; that there were great practises and intrigues, but I might be assured on their side. With this he delivered a copy of a letter written by the king of France to the Electors, telling my man that it was brutal (*bestiale*), and that for the honor of the French they should avoid publishing it. As there is no doubt his indisposition is unfeigned, I mean to go and see him after dinner to satisfy the Queen and Princess, who long to know where the said Princess is to reside. The secretary of the duke of Holstein was at Court on Sunday. I am told his discourse was to show the King that the friendship of his master would be more honorable and useful to him than that of the Lubecks, who would in the end play him false, as they had done other princes. He is put off till Sunday next for an answer. A religious doctor of my acquaintance has come to ask me for a prognostication of the mutiny that is to take place against the governors of this realm, of which prognostication "chemin" (?) was desired on behalf of lord Brez (Bray), a learned, rich and good nobleman. The messenger also desired a cipher by which his master could communicate without danger, for he wished to write to several good personages to incite them against this government, as they despaired of the slowness of a remedy by your Majesty. He wished greatly, as the said monk intimated, to speak to me; which at present I think impolitic, and I have sent him words of encouragement but advising him not to precipitate matters.
Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

328. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to [CROMWELL].
R. O. *See* Vol. VII., No. 1126, which evidently belongs to this period. Another copy is preserved at Vienna.

4 March. **329.** SIR CHRISTOPHER DACRE.
See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 5.

4 March. **330.** T. EARL OF WILTSHIRE to CROMWELL.
R. O. I thank you for sending me such letters as have come to the King from France. I think his matters there are in very good train, and I reckon he will have of the Admiral there, if he be well used, a sure servant for all his affairs there. Hever, 4 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 March. **331.** MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, to CROMWELL.
R. O. We received your letters for the preferment of Manby, one of your servants, to the receivership of our lands in co. Linc. occupied by John Etton. We are willing to comply, so far as it is in our power, and I, the president, have communed with my company; but as Etton, and his father before him, have been diligent in this office, they trust you will allow him to continue in the same. Oxford, 4 March.
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 March. **332.** THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to [CROMWELL?]
R. O. Has received his letters by lord William [Howard], who has also
St.P. v. 19. delivered the King's letters to James, with the Order of the Garter. Will not forget Wodehous, for whom [Cromwell] writes that he may have speedy justice. Edinburgh, 4 March. *Signed.*
Begins: My lord.

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4 March. **333.** Sir Adam Otterburn to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. v. 20.

Has received from my lord ambassador a letter from the King and one from Cromwell. Will do his best to justify the King's good opinion of him. It is not the ambassador's fault that all things are not brought to the desired end; but all things have their time. Could have advised what course to pursue if he had been consulted beforehand, as he showed by his other letters touching Jas. Hamiltoun. If "some personage" cannot think all matters "conveniently adressit," one thing still comforts us all, that the peace will never be broken. Anent Will. Wodhouse the matter is "put in pley (plea)." Some means will be devised to help him. Begs Cromwell to remember John Chesholme. Edinburgh, 4 March. *Signed.*

Add.

4 March. **334.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Received his letter of the 21st ult. Mr. Cotton,* the Duke's governor, has said he will let me know what may be done, but I think it will depend upon my lord of Norfolk. It might be as well for you to write to Mr. Bryan for your patent, and hear what he will say. Smythe has written to you of the award between you and Sir Edw. Saymer. He is to pay you yearly 64*l.* I have been with Mr. Densell, who is now gone into Cornwall touching the same matter. Sends him an obligation to sign, which he cannot refuse, as he remitted the matter to Mr. Secretary. You should write to him to say that, though you are a great loser, if his award had been less you would have stood by it. "It shall be good to please all parties; notwithstanding I am well assured it is one of the unprofitablest bargains that ever you made." Must write afresh of the toll of Oye sluice. Can get no other answer from Mr. Secretary than that he will learn the King's pleasure. Cannot get Boyes's bill signed. His brother Palmer will do nothing in it. Will ask Mr. Secretary to get you the Staple Inn, as your house is sold to my lord Chancellor. You had better pay for the reparation of it 10*l.* yearly than change so many landlords. Some think that Wallop, when he comes home, will be sent into Spain. Morette has taken his leave, and it is certain the King will not over. London, 4 March 1534.

It is said my lord Leonard shall be sent into Ireland. John Kydman will deliver me a hogshead of wine for you on your letter.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

335. ——— to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for your kind and comfortable letter, as my chaplain was so busy that he might not have had leisure to declare my credence, and explain to you many things which give me anxiety. As to this matter of Boys, notwithstanding the draft agreement made by my chaplain and him at London, I trust my chaplain will open to you his instructions, and that I shall know whether you allow my patent or his, or whether I should put all in the King's pleasure, with your favor to refer me to the same. It will be a great reproof to me after I have entered to be put from it, and cause me to be less esteemed in my office. I beg you to give credence to my chaplain, the bearer.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of a letter sent Mr. Cromwell by the steward.

4 [March]. **336.** Henry VIII. to Brion.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

We have received your letters by the treasurer Palamedes, together with his credence from the King our brother. We rejoice in his cordiality,

* Geo. Cotton, governor of the duke of Richmond. *See* Vol. VII. 772.

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as there is nothing we desire more than that our friendship should be indissoluble. We therefore beg you, according to your promise made to us when here, to consider the reasons which move us, which you will see by our answer, and induce Francis to take them in good part. Hampton Court, 4 May* 1534.

Fr., modern copy, pp. 3. *From an ancient copy in the Fonds Moreau.*

4 [March]. **337.** CROMWELL to BRION.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

I have received your letters, and heard the answer and charge of the treasurer Palamedes. The answer which he carries back will show the King my master's constancy in friendship. Hopes Brion will do his best to remove all suspicion, and prevent their enemies from having any cause to suspect the interruption of their friendship. London, 4 May* 1534.

Fr., modern copy, pp. 2. *From an ancient copy in the Fonds Moreau.*

338. HENRY VIII. to [DE BRION].

Calig. E. II. 2. B. M.

"Right dear and best beloved [cousin] . . . . . by the treasurer of Bretayne as by his report we *do* . . . . . that like as our confidence and expectation was ye have right . . . . . *related*† such things as at your being . . . . . were commoned, set forth and put in terms between us to the . . . . . we *much do marvel that our good brother*,‡ and all . . . . . the King your master *hath not as yet answered articulatim*§ according as [the true], perfect and indissoluble amity between us (not only to the . . . . . continuance and entertainment, but also to the augmentation and encrea[se] of the same, and the extirpation of all things that might [in] anywise interrupt it) doth require, as for our part we ha[ve] always sincerely, truly and brotherly meaned and done, and [so] to do purpose during our life. And as to the effect of the sa[id] answere and specialties of the same, we have long regarded [and] looked for it, thinking it was very long differred . . and far longer than our expectation was whereof we ha . . . . .

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338. HENRY VIII. to [DE BRION]—*cont.*

nothing answered according to our expectation, you we[ll] endeavor yourself both to cause the King your master, [our] most entirely beloved friend, to make unto us a brief an[d] . . . answer, as also so endeavor yourself in the soliciti[ng] thereof as we may have cause to repute you one of o[ur] most principal and entire friends; of [the] which consideration, and to the intent that we more briefly may both know our friend's mind and also . . . . declare yours, we have for this time detained our . . . . friend, your messenger, to the intent that upon answer . . . . had from you in the premises, we may by him fully resolve ourselves in the foresaid causes.

*Wherefore** we have thought *it most* convenient to spare his pa[ins] *in* going and coming, and that he shall tarry here still until o[ur] said best beloved brother's answer known, *upon which* we shall declare unto you by him our mind, intention and resolution, *final and*† . . . . Wherein, right dear and best beloved cousin, although ye [are] our said good brother's servant, yet like as a man thought and tak[en] both by him and us very indifferent, as our confidence is that ye shall continue for evermore, we pray you to have an equal respect, a[nd] to tender always that in anything between our said good brother and us, to be purposed and treated *as that*‡ both our honors be equally conserved, and *to* study also that e . . . . . cation on each behalf by union and . . . . . of fraternal alliance and amity between us be augmente[d], increased and indivisibly communicate, so that no difference [may be] perceived in them, but both conjointly to proceed without [any] severalty or difference to the common honor of us and w[eal of] our realms and countries."

Draft, pp. 4, mutilated. The passages in italics are corrections by the King.

339. HENRY VIII. to DE BRION.

R. O. St. P. VII. 596.

We have received your friendly letters by the treasurer Palamedes, and heard his credence on the affairs of which we had communication when you were with us. We shall frankly tell you our mind, believing that it will tend to the removal of all occasions of difference, and reply to the articles of his charge *seriatim*.

1. Palamedes says that Francis agrees to the marriage of our daughter the Princess to Mons. d'Angoulême, adding a desire on your part that, besides the 50,000 cr. of pension, we should remit the 50,000 cr. of the *pension viagere* and the 10,000 cr. a year for salt, as things most odious to the realm of France. To express to you, "as to another ourself and our good brother's ear," our view of these articles, we beg you to consider whether the offer of our daughter and heir "of most certain title, without remainder of querel to the contrary, the revenue of our crown lately increased in yearly and perpetual value to the sum of 200,000 marks sterling, to be coupled and matched with our good brother's youngest

* *Corrected from* "Req[uiring] no less to be answered than those that by his said charge h[ave been] answered already. The which points because we th[ink] verily ye have in perfect and fresh remembrance, and [have] made report and had answer as well of them as of the oth[ers], we therefore, thinking no need to rehearse them by these our letters, not only pray you that seen those points that be s[o] . . . . . answered already be of great importance, and principally t[ouch] our honor, and that upon the same as depending of the other [we] cannot fully resolve ourselves until such time as we know themperor's . . . . . give unto us ample and perfect knowledge of the same [as] shortly as ye conveniently may, but also to advertise y . . . . . that for to send unto you our final mind and resolution by th[e lord] Treasurer," ——

† *Corrected from* "thereupon."

‡ *Corrected from* "ye perpende th . . "

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son," ought to be so lightly esteemed, especially considering the services we have done to our good brother and the whole state of France? Even if we could be content with such dishonorable conditions, we know his friendship to be so steadfast that he would decline to receive from us anything that might seem to show that our alliance did not proceed from genuine cordiality. We therefore suspend our answer awaiting our good brother's "more certain and friendly resolution."

2. Francis wishes Henry to send him such articles as he would agree to for a treaty against the Emperor, offering to send such as he would himself agree to treat with the Emperor upon, to know our mind thereon. In these articles Francis refers to the treaties between him and the Emperor which forbid him to make war directly upon the latter, but declares his good-will to make war on the duke of Savoy in Piedmont, thereby to provoke the Emperor and bring him into hostility both with him and Henry, to whom he offers 50,000 cr. for his wars in Ireland and Denmark, on condition that he contributes a like sum to expeditions in Savoy and Piedmont or Savona. He also expresses a hope that Henry, in consideration that he has refused overtures upon the subject from the Emperor, will help him to recover Milan, Genoa and the earldom of Aste, the true inheritance of his children. Wonders at Francis being so scrupulous towards one who has always been friend or foe merely as his own interest required. Hopes Brion will remember Henry's conduct towards France, and how he has rejected the most honorable overtures from the Emperor, not for want of power to renew the claims of his ancestors, but only out of friendship to his good brother; all which he trusts he will declare to Francis, to the advancement of their common interests.

Draft, pp. 18. *Endd.:* Answer to be made to the Admiral's articles.

340. HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.

R. O. Articles proposed for a treaty between the two kings, viz.:—

1. That if the king of England should be attacked by any potentate, Francis should take his part.

2. That if he think fit to invade Flanders, Francis shall make an equal contribution.

3. That Francis shall not only, according to his promises, declare himself displeased at the censures passed by the bishop of Rome or his predecessors against the King, but shall do his utmost to get the said Bishop and his cardinals to revoke them, and, if they refuse, will look upon all treaties with them as abrogated.

4. That Francis shall make no treaty with the Emperor without giving the King notice, and in any such treaty it shall be a condition that the Emperor shall regard as null the papal procedures and sentences against the King, and shall endeavor to get them revoked.

5. As sundry practises might be made to the King's prejudice under the shadow of a general council, Francis shall not agree to it without the King's assent.

6. In confirmation of these covenants both kings shall renounce all exceptions, and all laws and canons that might derogate from them, within three months, &c.

Pp. 3.

R. O. 2. Proposed declaration to be made by Francis I.

St. P. VII. 602. The French king, having been informed by the most learned of his kingdom of the discussion concerning the pretended marriage of the king of England and the princess dowager Katharine, and the validity of the dispensation for the said marriage, and having considered the King's present marriage and the sentence given by pope Clement, promises to maintain the said

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340. HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

second marriage of the king of England with his present queen Anne as legitimate and immutable, and the issue therefrom legitimate and capable of inheriting England, and the daughter of the first marriage to be illegitimate; that he will maintain the sentence given by Clement, and any others given in the future, to be contrary to human and divine law, and he will endeavor to procure their revocation. If, by reason of this marriage, the king of England, his heirs or successors, are molested, Francis will give them aid against any one attacking them.

Fr., pp. 3. *With corrections and additions by Henry VIII., who has also added in the margin opposite the last clause,* "Thys ayde must be declaryd in what sorte it shalbe."

Endd.: "A device in French, to be confirmed by the French king, for the adnullation and revocation of the bp. of Rome's sentences against the King's highness." "A device how the French king should approve the divorce and the marriage upon the same."

R. O. Burnet, VI. 122.

3. A more formal declaration to the same effect in Latin, endorsed:— "An instrument devised from the French king for his justification and defence of the invalidity of the King's highness's first marriage, and the validity of the second."*

341. HENRY VIII. to DE BRION.

R. O. St. P. VII. 587.

Both by the King our brother's letters and yours we feel assured of his desire to preserve the amity between us to our successors; and though we cannot agree to the propositions made by the treasurer Palamedes, our reasons for declining them are such as you yourself will see to be right. As to the marriage proposed, as we were the first inventor of that knot, we purpose to send shortly to Calais deputies for our part, viz., the duke of Norfolk, Fitzwilliam and Cromwell, to arrange the conditions. The most convenient time for the meeting at Calais is about Whitsuntide next, not sooner, that Francis may have an opportunity of using his great influence with the bishop of Rome that he may revoke the sentence of his predecessor Clement about the pretended marriage with the lady Katharine, *and declare it naught; which should be easy, as we find the opinion of the learned men about the Pope agrees with ours, and that he himself is somewhat disposed that way.* But if the said Bishop follow the steps of his predecessor, *we trust our good brother, considering the decision of his own universities and of Christendom, will adhere to us;* and, meantime, that he will not practise either by marriage or otherwise with the Emperor or the king of Portugal. When we know our good brother's determination on these points, we shall send our said deputies at Whitsuntide.

*** *The passages in italics are in the King's hand.*

2. The four following fragments seem to belong to the preceding despatch:—

R. O.

(1.) "And whereas we perceive by the relation of our said Councillors" that to avoid unkindness our good brother desires that we will not press him at the meeting to execute such laws in his realm as we have done in ours, unless the bishop of Rome give him occasion, either by interdicting him and his realm, or otherwise; you may assure him that we shall attempt nothing at the meeting against his wishes in that respect.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by the King, pp. 2.

* This document has been already noticed in Vol. VII., No. 1348.

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R. O. (2.) — "but also how the same bishops of Rome have used themselves to all other princes," whereby it may appear by a multitude of histories what dissensions and effusion of Christian blood have ensued thereof, besides the breach of the bishop of Rome's promise made at this time to our good brother, which ought to alienate both him and all other princes.

Also you may show our good brother that he may easily perceive wherein the great part of the said bishop of Rome's usurped authority consisteth, by the declaration of the laws made in our realm against it. For you may say what kingdom can be united in which two heads have the governance, or a foreign potentate has jurisdiction? * And you may say what dishonor and dissension has been in times past between the bishops of Rome and his progenitors kings of France because the said bishop claimed to give away all the benefices in France; and that whoever reads the chronicles, ancient laws and pragmatics of France may easily see what, in course of time, the said Bishop has usurped in that realm, "and what" ———.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4.

R. O. (3.) You may also represent to our good brother that the said bishop [of Rome], not content with usurping upon the regality of princes and sucking out their riches "as he were lord of their bodies and goods," claims also to be lord of their souls, and to dictate what they shall believe and what not, and that every man is bound to his interpretation of Scripture, though it be never so carnal. He also pretends power to dispense with the law of God, as in the case of the unlawful marriage with the lady Katharine. These injuries done to Christian princes concerning their souls far exceed all the damage done to their worldly dignities; and we suppose it to be the duty of a Christian prince to renounce the amity of such an enemy to God and man.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

R. O. (4.) Also you shall not omit to tell our good brother that the said bishop would have been deprived of his usurped authority long before this but for the maintenance of the French kings his predecessors, so that his usurpations are owing to them, else "the pestilent see of the said idol the bishop of Rome had been subverted and he that sitteth therein." And if our good brother will abandon him as the capital enemy of all kings and commonwealths he will do well.

You are to say that we do not send these messages only for displeasure at the sentence pronounced against us by the said Bishop, for, if he had given sentence with us, we would have labored as diligently for his reformation as we will now, and, if he resist, we would labor for his subversion, in which all Christian kings should help.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3.

342. [FITZWILLIAM] to ———.

Calig. E. I. 127. B. M. * * * * * thow (*i.e.* the) . . . . . [for as] myche as he considers [*that th*]*ow tressorer Palomedes that thow admerall* § . . . . . er *comenecasyhon was* § welled hym . . . . . thow admerall as hym self and thow . . . . . answered hym to belef thow [treasurer] Palomedes as he wold belefe is houne person thow Ky[ng] . . . . . parsayveng by thow sayd tressorer [the] gret dessyr is good broder hathe for a [marriage t]o be had betvext my lade prynses and m[onsieur of] Anguellan, and ther for my

* Here occurs a mark A, referring apparently to some insertion.
§ These passages in italics are struck through in the MS.

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342. [Fitzwilliam] to ——— —*cont.*

lord of N[orfolk and the adm]erall to met at Calles with syche hoder a[s] thow prynses shall apoynt . . . . . yn fardar thow sayd admerall shall [have] hampull pover to concleud all [manner] of thenges thay shall tret of and that t . . . . . be found so myche ressonabulnes in tho . . . . . is mayster is goud broder that thow king *hour* [*ma*]*yster*§ hoght to be content with all with . . . . . goud and lofheng wordes in consederasyhon wherof thow kyng . . . . . es can be ryght well contented to [send to] Calles to met with thow admerall thow personages he most trusts, tha[t is] to say, my lord of Norfolk, is premer sayer[etary], Crom[well], ... , Sir W. F., tressorer of is hous, and thay to breng w[ith t]haym as ampull comessyhon as can be de[vised] . . . . . asseure is goud broder that of is part ther sh[all be] no lake trusteng varayly is goud broder w[ill] conseder off what weght and . . . . . sayd mareage is if it ples G[od to give him] no ayr malle and to gyf dov . . . . . the Kynges mynd and also here estat af . . . . . In cas it shall ples God to send [. . . . . heirs] mall. In that cas he shall gyf sy[ch] . . . . . doghter as to syche a mareage apartay[nethe, not] dobteng bot is goud broder well gy[ve] . . . . . acordengly thow conclessyhon as w . . . . . mater as of all hoder to take ase . . . . . [t]how meteng of thayr comessares at Calles, wyche shalbe at . . . . . he Whetsontyd next come, not dov[bting] is gud broder well send syche persons with . . . . . as shalbe equevolent to those that he . . . . . day Norfolke, and for as myche as thow . . . . . hynes playses is goud broder and is re . . . . . dedecat and geffen to thow besshop of Rome is hy . . . . . bot thenk if is goud broder have as myche [desire] to thow perfetteng of thys mareage as [he] saythe he hathe, he well cavs thow sayd be[sshop to] nechelat thow matramone betvext hym [and the] lade Catren, wyche is merle agaynst [God's] lave, and to hous (*use*) syche dellegens [therein] as he may know thow besshop of Romes mynd . . . . . before hour meteng at Calles or at thow [least w]hylst we be ther.

* * * sayd besshop raysevs to . . . . . matramone betvext hym and thow . . . . . then he trustes is goud broder we[ll put down the] sayd besshop of Rome as he hath done, and of is . . . . . mynd here in and in all the premesses he dessyrs to have [an answ]ar of is sayd goud broder . . . . . thow same to be to is goud contentasyhon, and ther apon . . . . . send over the sayd deuk and hoder is . . . . . res with all sped convenehent.

* * * *hath in conferens . . . . . [t]ressorer and Mr. Day Moret shouhed . . . . . that he trustes thay be satesfyd.*§

[T]he furst artekell.

Item, the Kinges hynes thenkes thow arte[kelles brought] by thow tressorer Palomedes be not of syche sort that they hoght of resson to be inbrased and [after some c]onferenses had by is grace and is counsell [with Mr.] Day Moret and thow sayd Palomedes thay have declared unto thaym syche ressons that . . . . . outh not but that thay be satesfyd.

Below is added, also by Fitzwilliam: . . . iij. *li.* vj. *s.* viij. d. ob. My lord of Norfolkes pryar . . . . . w^{t} is apenehon in thys mater."

In Fitzwilliam's hand. Mutilated. Endd.: . . . . . ambasators at Calais.

343. The Match with the Duke of Angoulême.

Vit. C. xvi. 294. B. M.

Instructions concerning the marriage of princess Elizabeth with the duke of Angoulême.

When the French admiral was in England the King made an overture to him for the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, princess of England and

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heir to the Crown, with the duke of Angoulesme, third son of the French king, which he doubts not Francis has most thankfully accepted. Has appointed his ambassador to meet the Admiral and others at Calais for further conference in the matter.

Modern copy, pp. 4. *Mutilated and imperfect.*

344. "Remembrances."

R. O. 1. Touching the traduction of the duke of Angolesme into England. 2. Concerning the general council. 3. That neither of the kings of England or France should treat with the Emperor. 4. How to empeche the Emperor from his enterprises by aiding the duke of Gueldres and the Germans, and causing them to make some "brulerye unto him there." 5. To know "your highness'" pleasure, and gratuity to be showed to the French king in remission of the pension viager and salt. 6. To know the King's pleasure, what aid he will give the French king if he should make war upon the duke of Savoy for the recovery of the lands he wrongfully detains from him, in which case he said he was sure the Emperor would help the Duke according to the treaty between them.

P. 1.

345. [Cromwell's Remembrances.]

R. O. Item, touching bows to be sent to Ireland. Touching the seasoning of the King's bows in the Tower and putting of the rest that be corrupt for sale. Of the answer of Robert Fouler's letters touching the bringing over of the King's money. Touching the "bochers" throughout the realm, and proclamations to be made in that behalf. Of the forging of letters of orders for such thieves as would be delivered by them. Of the privy practises of certain persons for the stealing of certain towns on the frontiers of Artoyes and Flanders, as St. Omer's, Dorlance and others. Of my lord Deputy's letters of certain words of a skinner touching the King, and also touching the town of Calais. Of the prior of Marten's value of his lands beside Hampton Court. Of a sermon made at Ware by a Grey Friar. To deliver the oath and profession of the bishops to the prior of Augustine Friars and the provincial of the Black Friars, to the intent they may practise the observation of the same throughout all the Orders of friars. Touching my lord Bray.

In Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.

5 March. **346.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I wrote yesterday that Morette had taken his leave, but he still remains. Today lord Bray was fetched by the serjeant-at-arms to Mr. Secretary. He is indicted for felony for multiplying. Corneshe, a priest, indicted for the same, has lost his living. Wishes an answer to his letter sent by Hastynges. It is said that Sir Richard Graynefild is thorough for Mr. Ryngeley's room. London, 5 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 March. **347.** Robert Fouler to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letter dated Hampton Court, 25 Feb., directing me to leave here 2,000*l.* for the King's works, and to bring the rest of his money to his Highness. I have also received your letter dated London, 21 Feb., with commission touching Edw. Thwaytes and young Broke of Calais; and although I now come over I shall take order that there shall be as much done therein as if I had remained. Young Broke is both honest, sad and wise, and likely to do well. Calais, 5 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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5 March. **348.** Ranulph Pole to the Abbot of Vale Royal.

R. O. I am informed that the King has granted the reversion of the corrody held by my brother Sir William to one of his servants. This reversion has been granted through the influence of Mr. Chamberlain to another of his friends. Therefore, to avoid his displeasure, I beg you will defer making any grant of it till a fortnight after Easter, when I will send you a copy of my brother's patent, without which you cannot make a new one. Chester, 5 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 March. **349.** Sir Edw. Wotton to Cromwell.

R. O. On my return home I went to Malling to the abbess, and declared your great displeasure towards her for her late demeanor to the King and you touching the high stewardship of her house, and that you would make shortly more plainly appear to her. I told her I could reckon no way of help unless she would make a new patent of the office under her convent seal to master Wyat, and send it to you with mine, that Wyat might see it was cancelled. I offered to restore mine to her, on which she said that if I would so do, she would cancel it before my face, but she would make no promise to Wyat. I told her that I only resigned on condition that she would give it to Wyat and recover your favor, and that she must think me of very mean wit if I would relinquish my hold after this sort,—only that I saw more danger to her than commodity to myself by keeping it. Not being able to discover her determination, except that she would write to you, I left my patent with her and departed, not a little in her displeasure. She said she might have bestowed it upon others, who would "much better have shifted therewith" than I have done. Thus I have lost an office with the thanks of neither party. Beseeching you to continue good master to me. Bocton Malherbe, 6 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 March. **350.** William Lord Sandes to Cromwell.

R. O. Divers victuallers, who have been abroad to make provision of cattle against Easter, complain of the graziers, that they can buy no cattle at reasonable rates according to the statutes, to their great hindrance. Else they must have licence to occupy at large as in times past. They had purposed to complain to the King; but fearing the disorder which might thus arise, I have advised them to make a bill, and that two or three in the name of the rest should present it to the King. The Vine, 6 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

6 March. **351.** Friar Geo. Browne to Cromwell.

R. O. Asks him to defer my lord of Myryvall with master Tirvylle's matters till Browne comes to his answer before Cromwell. This will be immediately after he has preached before the King tomorrow. If he could, would have come now and returned again to the Court.

When Cromwell's letters were delivered to my lord of Myryvall, he said that Cromwell was not his visitor, and he would ask counsel of the Fathers of his religion. Has certain shameful articles against him. Richmond, 6 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. as* Chief Secretary. *Endd.:* Provincial. Fratrum Ordinis Heremit., 6 March.

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6 March. **352.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Recommendation to lady Lisle. Asks him to favor her friend Ric. Baker, who is appointed to the King's service in Calais. Bysham, 6 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 March. **353.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I wrote by Hastings both about my Lord's affairs and yours. Since then I have been with Sebastian Pinto, the Portyngall, and seen the sugar he has—three chests that were wet with salt water, and have been new baken and dried again. He will have no less than 5*d.* per lb. for it, but it is not worth 3*d.* He has maces which have also been wet, and are worthless. None of the spices in the bill are good but the cloves, for which he demands 5*s.* per lb. I have a letter from your ladyship to Mr. Taylor, which I shall give him tomorrow at Court. I have done my best to get you a waiting gentlewoman. There is one, an Aragonese, who dwelt with my lady Mary, daughter to the princess Dowager, who speaks good English. Great suit is made to have her. She is the best cradlewoman in the land, well brought up and a good cook. I can yet get no grant of her. Mr. Basset is merry. London, 6 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 March. **354.** THOS. BATCOK to CROMWELL.

Otho, E. IX. 51.* B. M. " * * * ys maners. As of old ty[me] . . . . is service on my side it shall . . . . . And where now by your letter you desire me to . . . . . e command me, as though I were your servant th . . . . . reason. Of this I make no further offers unto the ty . . . . . see my deeds and service." Wrote to Cromwell a letter of what passed till the xiij. of December, and enclosed it in one to Wm. Prat, an old and trusty friend of his. Gave an account in it of the rigging forth of this army of 30 small ships and 15 other ships of this province and Biscay, with a great ship of 800 ton that goes as captain of the fleet. There will be 1,400 mariners. The ships will be ready in four days. Asks him to show the King that he has been a true servant to him and to his ambassadors, and to all those who have come into these parts. Desires to be recommended to Wm. Poppley. The Rendre, 6 March 1535, as we write here in Spain.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

7 March. **355.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Wrote last on the 4th. On the 5th the treasurer of Brittany left, "moyennement despeché," as I understand. On the 6th Cromwell came to me, not having been able to do so before on account of indisposition. He spent an hour and a half with me, and among other things said that the King, by his advice, had determined to remove the Princess to a fine house of his, 15 or 18 miles from here, and 25 or 30 miles from the place where the Queen is lodged. I showed him that the said house would be just as inconvenient for the purposes I had pointed out before he left Court, and requested him to have the Princess removed nearer her mother, and to get some of her old servants restored. He made as if he spoke unwillingly of the said matter, but to get rid of it said that on his return to Court he would do what he could; and it was not a thing to make much of at present, as he wished to speak of another principal subject; and afterwards, at parting, he said he spoke about it very unwillingly, because the thing was disagreeable to the King. As to what he called the principal affair, he

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355. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

said he had reported to the King our conversations on the eve of St. Matthias, and that the King had taken in good part my zeal for the settlement of affairs, from which he expected some good result, especially as he heard from his ambassador resident with you the good-will shown by your Majesty in the release of the English prisoners and ships arrested, and also in the conversations Granvelle had held with him. He had further evidence of it also from your ambassador resident in France, with whom their own had daily conversations; and since there was so much good-will on both sides, I ought not to lose this occasion of doing a work so meritorious, for which the King would reward me according to my desert; and the King had given him power to treat with me. A great point had thus been gained already, for a castle that thinks of treating is half won, and there was nothing in the world to trouble matters between your Majesty and the King, except these two ladies, for whom other affairs of great importance ought not to be delayed, especially as the Queen was old and could not live long, and the Princess sickly and mortal also; moreover, as their ambassadors wrote, no one spoke of them in Spain or France, except that they ought to remain in the condition that they are now. After some of these conversations Cromwell began to say that I could not imagine the importunity the French had used to induce the King to join them against your Majesty, pointing out the danger that might arise to him from your aggrandizement and the ease with which he could injure you by the assistance the French could give from many quarters; among others they were not ashamed to name the cardinal of Liege, but they were greatly confused, and wished they had not mentioned him, when Cromwell said he knew that the said Cardinal, being lately unwell, had put his places in the hands of a nephew of his, son-in-law of M. de Beure, who was the best Burgundian in the world; and this he knew from me, though he did not mention his authority. Moreover, the French offered conditions which were not equal,—as he said, to draw the King into war, but that he had given no ear to them, considering that, as we had before spoken together, his master had no occasion in the world, and even if he had, being a prince so virtuous and catholic, he would avoid it at a time when your Majesty was engaged in such a needful and praiseworthy enterprise. The King his master wished a real union in Christendom, which could only be accomplished by good brotherhood between you and the kings of France and England, on which a general council could be easily summoned to settle matters of religion. In like manner claims between different princes could be adjusted, at least during the lives of present possessors, and then an army could be prepared against the Turk to reconquer the Holy Land.

I praised the King's virtuous intentions, declaring it would not be owing to your Majesty if the whole scheme did not take effect; for my part, I should think myself happy if I could advance it in any way, but it lay with the King and his Council to show me the means. I added that, as the King was so virtuous as not to wish to enter on war, it was scarcely necessary to enter on that article, [else] I would have shown him clearly the excessive cost and injury the King would have incurred, both in wealth and reputation, if he had listened to this proposal, especially as he knew, for so he had expressly acknowledged to me, that the French only used such blandishments to make good their pretensions in Italy, and that he had seen what profit he had obtained from the Holy League, as they called it, or any of the other confederates either; although it was not right to impute any blame to the King his master on that matter, but only to the Cardinal, as the King had several times assured me. To which Cromwell replied that it was very true, and all that had been well considered. Cromwell admitted to me that what I said was true, that his master was obliged to me for part of the offers which the French had made, for since

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I had been with the King the said offers had been greatly augmented; of which I was very glad, both because my going had led to the result which I expected, and because it contributed to the service of the King his master. For this he thanked me, and said he would let me know one thing in confidence, viz., that among several articles lately come from France, the second was to complain that the King his master had talked so long and so privily with me; and Cromwell declared the French were the most suspicious nation in the world. He afterwards asked what I thought of the letter that the French king wrote to the Electors, of which he sent me a copy. I only replied, "que tel se pensoit signer que se donnoit du doit en loeyl;" but he spoke more frankly, saying that the king of France ought not to have sent such a letter to gain a kingdom, and that he would not for the world have agreed to it, and so he had said to the King his master.

Cromwell showed me a summary of news, in which was contained that your army would be of 30,000 men of war, and a great number of ships, on which he congratulated himself with me. Mention was also made of the arrival of a bishop at the Court of the king of the Romans, sent by the Waywode to treat of peace, which he did not seem to dislike. And on my asking if the secretary of the Waywode was here for a marriage or for money or for both, he smiled, and said everybody wanted money. Of the man of the duke of Holstein, he told me that he would show his charge when I pleased, and they had no cause to think that his master had assisted those of Lubeck, and that within five or six days the man of the said Duke should be despatched. Presently he said they were informed that a marriage was treated between the duke of Angoulême and the daughter of Portugal; but some thought the prince of Hungary would carry the day (*l'emporteroit*). I told him the treasurer of Brittany had made such proposals, and I had heard no more. He was astonished at hearing me name the treasurer of Brittany, and suddenly asked where and when I had seen the said Treasurer. He was very glad to hear I had not seen him or sent to visit him, or allowed any of my servants, whom the ambassador had frequently asked to dine, to go thither. Thereupon I told him that as he spoke of a marriage, the report was that the Treasurer had come to solicit the hand of the Princess, who requested him to tell me if it was true. He replied very coldly, as one half surprised, that there was nothing in it, but after thinking a little said there was no doubt the French desired greatly to have her. I take it for certain that the said Treasurer has been commissioned to ask for her, as I have informed you in previous letters. Although Cromwell has always suggested that I should obtain a power to treat of the affairs proposed, he has never expressly spoken of it. I know not whether this was from inadvertence, or because they still expect news from France, and as little was there any question of making overtures to me. Neither was I anxious to ask him for any, knowing that he could make no honest overtures in these times, and that when he made one, if I repelled it, they might, in despair of arriving at a treaty, ally themselves again with the French, their intrigues being still hot; and [if I ?] did not reply* to their overtures they might take it as a tacit consent, to the great injury of affairs.

On taking leave of me Cromwell went to dine in the fields, intending to see his hawks fly afterwards. After dinner I went there to see him, and remained a long time with him. I prayed him again as urgently as possible to obtain for the Princess what I had spoken of, and to negotiate the matter as of himself without saying that I had requested it, for that would do mischief rather than good. For I considered the King of such a nature that he did not like to be conquered by another, either by words or

* "et que ne repondroit" in decipher; but the writer apparently meant "et que *si* ne repondrois."

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355. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

otherwise:—he desired only to conquer himself and do things of his own free will. I said also that I considered it certain that their ambassadors in Spain and France misunderstood the matter when they wrote that they had been told that your Majesty would be satisfied that the Queen and Princess should remain in the state in which they were; and thereupon I represented strongly the mischief that would arise if any ill should happen to the said ladies or to one of them; for that would destroy everything for which he labored, and many who were now asleep would wake up, and I thought the king of Scots would not be among the last; who, by his just claims upon this kingdom, would probably find wives and alliances that had been refused to him hitherto; and that what I said was chiefly in the King's interest, for many might suggest to your Majesty it was out of spite to you that they had shortened the career of the said ladies (*avancé le pas ausd. dames*), or at least they would impute to you that you had been in some measure the cause of their death; which was owing to your not having done anything to execute the sentence confirmed in the executorials; and further that, but for the hope these ladies had entertained of your Majesty upholding their right, they would have yielded to the King's will, who would then have treated them well; and that he knew better than I did that anger and vexation spoiled friendships and caused disorders sooner than other things. I thought it well to say all this, considering what he had twice said to me touching the mortality of the said ladies, and considering their evident danger, to obviate which, until the principal remedy come, there is nothing to be done except by such arguments; as I have written to M. de Likkerke, by your Majesty's command. Cromwell replied that it was all true, but as to the king of Scotland he could do them no great harm, and that I might firmly believe they would take due heed to the preservation of the said ladies, and God knew what he would do for the Princess, whom he loved not less than I did; and he again begged I would take to heart the matters which we had discussed in the morning, and he hoped, by Whitsuntide, all would be in good order. After several other conversations Cromwell began to say that I and other agents of your Majesty acted like falcons, which flew very high to come down very low upon their prey, and that he knew very well that all our hunting was merely to get the Princess declared heir to the kingdom; but this was impossible, owing to the statutes made thereupon. I don't know if he did this "pour le faire sentir meilleur."

Thereupon he began to speak to me of the marriage of the prince of Spain with this bastard whom they call Princess; but, seeing my looks, he said no more than two words, and without my saying anything he made answer that he supposed your Majesty would not listen to it out of consideration for the Princess your cousin. He added no more, except that the French did not care to attempt war without them, whatever show they made. I told him I had heard they were going to send to the confines of France four great personages, and the French as many, to consult upon their affairs; on which he replied that the French desired that and the interview also. On my remarking that that was true, provided no mention was made of the affairs of the Church or of the Faith, he would speak no further. Finally he made me great excuses for having several times refused audience to my servants, for which he was more sorry than I, but the times required it, and, instead of my remaining long absent from Court, I might go thither at my pleasure, and the King would be very well pleased.

I know not what treaty one could make with this king, seeing that it is impossible to rectify the matters of the Queen and Princess, and still less those of the Church and of the Faith, which get worse every day. On Sunday last one preached before the King, and said openly that the King would do

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well to assemble the Doctors of his realm, and determine whether in the consecrated host was the real (?) body of God (*le preneulx corps de Dieu*), and whether there was a purgatory; and for his part he would not say till the said assembly. Your Majesty will consider by your great prudence where that will strike. What are other preachers of blasphemies likely to do? For no good man dare preach, nor any who is not commissioned by the King. I am not without suspicion that they tell me these secrets both to improve their own position with the French, and to remove suspicion in case anything occurred to these good ladies; besides, it comes very much to their interest that the people should be made to believe there is good intelligence between your Majesty and this king, for that would make them more obedient and willing to pay the great tax. No doubt the King desires above all things to be on friendly terms with your Majesty, but as I think they have little hope of it, "voyant led. que faict a doubter de leur salut comme jay dit dessus."

The other day there dined with me the son of lord Dascy (Darcy), and the brother of the earl of Ublchez (?), with two other gentlemen of the Court, when we appointed to go and see the said lord Darcy yesterday. I could have wished the appointment had held, so that I might have talked with him without suspicion, but the meeting has been prevented. And as I could not go I sent one of my men to ascertain what means could be taken for the security of the Queen and Princess in case of disturbance. He notified to me that he must have time to give a precise answer, though he had no doubt that means could be found to withdraw them; besides that he considered that even if they remained in the King's hands they would be in less danger than now; for the King would be in such perplexity that he would have to think well before ill-treating them. The good Lord hastens always this redemption (*haste tousjours ceste redemption*), and would like to be warned of the time, in order to withdraw into his country, where he has a castle near the sea. I am sure that if the ladies fall into the keeping of him of whom I wrote lately, they would be out of danger; for he desires their good no less than they themselves, and is anxious for an opportunity to show his good-will.

Nothing has been said about Ireland for a long time, which creates a suspicion that matters are not going there as the English wish. Darcy's son, who was intending to go to his government of the Isle of Jersey, told him the other day that Cromwell had said to him the King might possibly send him to Ireland, in which case he will give him some important post (*quelque bonne charge*). London, 7 March 1534(5).

Fr., from a modern copy. pp. 8.

[7 March.] **356.** Sir Thomas Cheyne to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your kindness at all times, both in writing to Lylgrave and otherwise. I cannot yet perceive whether I have Lylgrave's lease of the Blackfriars or no; but I suppose this other letter will certify you further. A friend has written to me that the castle of Torneham, the towns of St. Thomers, Eyre and Arras, "had lyk to a byn betrayde" of late to the French, and great execution had been done on the doers thereof. Proclamations have been made in Flanders that all men should be with their captains "by the last day of this present." The Emperor was to take his shipping on the 5th of this month, with 20,000 Spaniards and 10,000 Italians, "into Italy-wards," and Anthony de Leve was to meet him with 10,000 Almains. At my house, Midlent Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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[7 March.] **357.** Sir Antony Wyndesore to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters by Edw. Russell, and have viewed your demesnes of Subberton, of which I have sent you a perfect bill. I see that Parson's part that he holds for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is better worth to take to farm than he pays, and I doubt more will be given for it. I have sent for Nicolas Parson, and he will not be found. I know not what his meaning is. I have spoken with the warden and his tenants of Menstok touching Grenfyld. They have hedged and diked it so that Twynnam can take little profit. Has counselled some arrangement with him. Suggests that Lisle should write to the warden. I thank you for your hogshead of wine. Est Men, Midlent Sunday.

Your Lordship did not send by your last Rawlyn's accounts of Porchester.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

8 March. **358.** Anne Boleyn to Cromwell.

Huth Library Catalogue, v. 1679. Credence for Geo. Tayllor, her receiver, concerning John Baptist, the King's dyer. Hampton Court, 8 March. *Orig. signed:* "Anne the Quene."

Add.: Secretary.

9 March. **359.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O. Received this present Tuesday a letter from the bp. of Exeter, stating that he cannot execute your pleasure touching the abbot of Hertlond until the matter be remitted to my lord of Canterbury, as he has been served of late with an inhibition, and his commissary is cited to the Arches for executing the King's commandment. This stands with the saying of Sir Thomas Arundell to Peter Courtenay, that "if he might not have light (*qu.* right?) at your hands, it should not be lightly given over," and the King should know it. Begs he will write to the bp. of Exeter. Thinks that Sir Thomas Arundel and his father little regard Cromwell's authority, knowing as they do his pleasure. Has spoken, as he desired, with the captain of the Mount, who says that if he consent to any such thing as is surmised, it is not meet he should remain captain, but he will see them suppressed and taken. 9 March.

Kendale makes many cracks in your name at Launson. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

9 March. **360.** Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Lansd. MS. 989, f. 131 b. B. M. Acknowledgment of the King's supremacy by Corpus Christi College. 9 March 1534.

Lat., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

9 March. **361.** Sir Edward Seymour.

See Grants in March, No. 13.

9 March. **362.** The Earl of Northumberland.

Close Roll, 26 Hen. VIII., No. 15. Indenture made 9 March 26 Henry VIII., between Henry earl of Northumberland and Thos. Wendy, doctor in physic, on the one part, and Sir Thos. Audeley, lord chancellor, Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary and master of the rolls, Chr. Hales, attorney-general, and Richard Rych, solicitor-general, on the other part: by which the said Earl and Wendy sell to the King's use the manors of Duncton and Sutton, Sussex.

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Close Roll, 26 Hen. VIII., No. 16. 2. Similar indenture between Henry earl of Northumberland, on the one part, and Audeley, Crumwell, Hales and Ryche, on the other part: by which the said Earl sells to the King's use the manors of Oxnall *alius* Oxhenhalt, Oclegranson (?), and all his possessions in Gloucestershire, worth 23*l.* a year, for 460*l.*

363. The Earl of Northumberland.

R. O. Proposed arrangement between the King and the Earl, viz., that the latter should have a pension of 1,000*l.* out of the Exchequer, beginning at Midsummer next, and 1,000*l.* in hand for payment of his debts, to be put in the hands of discreet persons appointed by the King. Also 1,000*l.* to be secured by patent to the Earl's executors for his funeral and legacies. A sum of 500 marks or 500*l.* to be given him in hand towards the setting up of his household, and two mansion houses to dwell in, with a park to feed his beefs, muttons, and geldings, and to hunt in. A warrant dormant to be delivered him for two stags in summer and two hinds in winter for life in the forest of (blank), and certain other warrants for bucks and does. The King to appoint some discreet person to have the order of the Earl's household, and to give the Earl a general pardon, and grant some annuity to his wife for her dower, &c.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

9 March. **364.** Richard Sampson to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I received this day your letters in answer to mine about Pole,* showing that he has not conducted himself well towards your Lordship. I pray you pardon me for writing in behalf of such a one. London, 9 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

10 March. **365.** Sir T. Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O. Rob. Ormeston has written to me to beg you to take him into your service. I have helped him with a small farm, and will do more if his service is acceptable to you. I doubt not with your help to obtain somewhat more of my own, and shall largely see to your kindness. Meryworth, in Kent, 10 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 March. **366.** Sir T. Nevile to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter by master Palmer, and know your goodness in approving the marriage of my daughter. If she had the whole inheritance of Bergavenny I should have desired her marriage with your son Gregory, as will appear by my answer to various offers made to her. I am comforted in my disappointment by your choice of another husband, who has many virtues. I shall wait on you at the Rolls within 14 days. Mereworth, 10 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 March. **367.** Thomas Megges to Cromwell.

R. O. On Sunday last I was attacked by the ague. The same afternoon we were with you I was at the Rolls attending Mr. Popley with the executors for sealing our obligations, when Mr. Mynnes fell into communication with me, and in our old fashion we fell to brawling, and he threatened me, saying he was worth the whistling, and if I attempted him he would make me lose 100*l.* On Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th

* Robert Pole. *See* No. 269.

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367. Thomas Megges to Cromwell—*cont.*

March, they made instant labor by a sister of mine that some of our friends might determine the cause at variance between us. Since your order they have changed into another fashion, now as high as ever they were, thinking they had escaped all examination, to my no little rebuke. I beg you to appoint Mr. Wrothe and others to conduct the examination. Fearing their malice, and having no woman in the house where I lie to look unto me, and not liking the common keepers of the town, of whom I hear so many ill reports, I determined to ride home this instant Wednesday, and was at the Rolls to take leave of you, but you were out. I have left a letter of attorney to one of my sons to seal for me. London, 10 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 March. **368.** Sir Robt. Wingfield and others to Cromwell.

R. O. Send the examination of and depositions concerning Thos. Frier, soldier under Sir Edw. Ryngysley, the upper marshal, keeper of the prison on the walls and sergeant by night, who was sent to gaol by the Deputy and Council on Dec. 4. Send a copy of the old ordinance touching such crimes, and copies of his oaths. Deferred writing, as the Deputy expected to have had one, John Rychemond, who is suspected of being a party to the said crime, out of England. Have not heard heretofore of any such matter touching the said ordinance, and know not how it should be interpreted. Wish to know the King's pleasure. Calais, 10 March.

Signed: Wyngfeld, R.S.—Wm. Pryseley—John Massyngberd—Xpofer Conwey—Wylliam Snowden—Gryffith Appenryth—Thomas Tate—Robart Baynam.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 March. **369.** Wool.

Harl. MS. 1878, f. 19. B. M. London: wools and woolfells shipped to Calais by the merchants of the Staple from Mich. 25 to Mich. 26 Hen. VIII.:—

19 March 25 Hen. VIII. Wool, 472 sacks 21 cl. Custom and subsidy, 944*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Fells, 51,253. Custom and subsidy, 427*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

27 July 26 Hen. VIII. Wool, 131 sacks 4 cl. Custom and subsidy, 262*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.* Fells, 4,083. Custom and subsidy, 667*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

ii. London: wool and fells shipped from Mich. 26 Hen. VIII. to Easter following:—

10 March 26 Hen. VIII. Wool, 1,267½ sacks 18 cl. Custom and subsidy, 2,535*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.* Fells, 58,544. Custom and subsidy, 487*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Total, 5,324*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Pp. 2.

10 March. **370.** Hugh Yeo to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letter dated Calais, 26 Jan., expressing surprise that he would suffer Mrs. Coffyn to promise lord Dawbeney to deliver him the coffer of evidences, which she ought to have delivered to the late Mr. Bassett, and saying that if it has been delivered she would lay it to his charge, adding that she supposes he expects that she and lord Lisle will come no more into that country, but she trusts to be there sooner than he thinks. Greatly marvels at her charging him with untruth, and with drawing the compulsaries. The truth is, she caused her nephew Mr. John Greynfyld to send one writ, and another of her trusty councillors another, the one being a *subpœna* and the other a *duces tecum*, for Mrs. Coffyn to appear personally in the Chancery and bring the evidences with her. If Mrs. Coffyn had done according to the writs which lady Lisle sent, the writings would before this have been delivered into the Chancery, and

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there would have been great debate whether Mr. Bassett or lord Daubeney should have them; and she does not intend to cause this doubt or business, but has ever been more willing to deliver them to Mr. Bassett if she can have a sufficient discharge by writ of Chancery. Sends the draft writ he gave to Bery or Luppyncote in proof. She is lady Lisle's friend, and no fool, and does not intend to bring herself in greater danger than she is. Lord Daubeney has told her he will be bound in 1,000 marks to save her harmless if she will give him the evidences and coffer, but she will not, but looks for lady Lisle's warrant. If lady Lisle cannot obtain a writ according to the draft, it will be necessary to send a warrant, and lord Daubeney will do the same. Has spun a marvellous thread in the premises, having obtained her displeasure, Mrs. Coffyn's and lord Daubeney's, though he has not deserved it from her. Thanks her for the signet she lately sent him. Exeter, 10 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

10 March. **371.** George Tayllour to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for the kindness shown by lord and lady Lisle to his uncle, Geo. Gaynesford, and for the promise in her letter to do the best she can for him. Concerning her livery to the Queen, hopes shortly to speed it at his next coming to the Court. Is now in London at his audit. London, 10 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

11 March. **372.** Ric. Wharton to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for allowing me to sue to you for myself and my friends. Complaint has been made to you of a friend of mine, the prioress of Flyxton, against whom, it is said, you intend to send a visitor to depose her. If such is the case, I beg you will be so far friend to her as to respite the matter until I speak with you. These complaints arise from her enemies. I send you "4 pheasants hens and one cock. The cock and one hen is very tame. My wife brought them up in her chamber." I have kept these for you this twelvemonth in the mew, and will send as many as you command me. 11 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 March. **373.** Edmond Harvel to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your good-will to put me into the King's service, of which I am informed by Mr. Farmer and other friends. I was disposed to show my gratitude by writing, whatever my base wit shall appear to the chief governor of that noble realm most flourishing in eloquence, for which cause it is no marvel if most ample honors and dignities have followed. Cannot find words worthy of the nobleness of your mind, &c. Need not write news, as Cromwell has news at all times from the ambassadors, but the Turk seems to be ruined in this Persian war. It is rather the opinion the Emperor will come to Italy with his army. Venice, 11 March 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 March. **374.** Brion to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. Thanks him for the hackney sent by this bearer, and for his honorable offers, which he hopes to requite. Pont Ste. Messana, 11 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

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11 March. **375.** Melanchthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Corp. Ref. II. 860.

Wrote after his return from Cassel. There is no news but a report of the Emperor's arrival in Italy, and great military preparations. Many think the preparations are made against the Turks, others suspect he is arming against the king of England and those opposed to the Council. The Landgrave of Hesse (*Cattorum Princeps*) is going to Ferdinand.

Camerarius perhaps is told that England is open to the purer doctrine of religion. A stranger has been sent to him from England, talking only of the King's second marriage, the King caring nothing, as they say, about the Church matters; but no cruelty is exercised against those who are zealous for better doctrine. Hears the French are furious. This corresponds with prophecy.

Is reprinting the *Apologia* and *Loci*. 11 March.

Lat.

12 March. **376.** Jas. Boys to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 231.

On the 8th March received his letter dated London, 16 Jan., conveying the King's order for him to deliver to the countess of Kildare or Thos. Houthe, her attorney, all her apparel remaining in his custody, and to certify the King what other goods he has belonging to the earl of Kildare.

Immediately after Thos. Fitzgerald's rebellion, surrendered the constableship of Maynooth, and the said Thomas conveyed all the Countess's apparel and the property of the late Earl to the castle of Ley. Dublin, 12 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

12 March. **377.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Has received his letters by Nethersalle, with the licence of victualling. Sends the obligation by Buck, as the seal is broken, and must be renewed, as you will see by Smethe's letter. You must thank Mr. Secretary for his pains, and request Mr. Kyrton to allow Sir Edw. Saymer to take possession. Mr. Densill shall have the hogshead of wine. The matter moved by Cotton to my lord of Richmond will not take effect, nor can I speak yet with Mr. Bryan. I have moved Mr. Secretary for the Staple Inn, but can get no answer. London, 12 March.

I have spoken again to Harry Clerck, the pewterer, about the dishes.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

12 March. **378.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

I received your letter by Buck, but he brought the obligation so pressed in his bosom that the print of the seal went clean out; so it is now sent to be sealed again. Your Ladyship will see by my Lord's lettter what is to be done. If it be not sent at once the award can take no effect. As to the Portingal's spices, he has nothing good but cloves. The Queen likes your kersey specially well. Mr. Receiver says you shall have a livery. He sends you a letter within Mr. Gaynsford's letters, which Netherhall hath. Mr. Locke delivered me a bill touching Mr. Hackett's testament. I moved Mr. Secretary for your cup, who answered well. I send two yards velvet from Mr. Locke. If I can get a good gentlewoman I will bring her with me. Mr. Basset is in good health, and is a good lawyer. I will do my best to get Bremylcome a gown. The taffeta gown you sent will not make

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up for Mr. Basset, except as a coat. If the obligation were come I would soon be at Calais. I was never so weary of London since I first knew it. London, 12 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

12 March. **379.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur des Vervins] to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Last Sunday, in the field, I lost a hawk (*sacre*) belonging to the seneschal,* which I have not been able to recover. I think it went towards your quarter, and you will greatly oblige us if you can get it back for us. Describes the bird. Boulogne, 12 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

12 March. **380.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrosio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 22 b. B. M. The Grand Master says that he does not think the interview with England will be held. From the manner in which he said it, supposes, as he has heard elsewhere, that the king of England is not too well satisfied with the French king, especially because he has promised to give his eldest daughter to the Scotch king. Although this was done with the knowledge of the king of England, he perhaps does not wish it now to take effect, though he still shows friendship towards Scotland, and the king of England has sent him the Order of the Garter† without the knowledge of the French king. The "practice" of promising the new daughter of the king of England to the duke of Angoulême, goes backwards and forwards.

A rumor has originated from a great man in the Court that perhaps there will be war this year against the duke of Savoy, if the Emperor is busy. "Da Serpon, a li 12, ut supra."

Ital., pp. 11. *Modern copy, headed:* Al Sig. Monsig. Ambrosio, &c.

13 March. **381.** Sir Wm. Weston to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters desiring the farm of the parsonage of Rodmersham in Kent. It was let in my predecessor's time to Sir Ric. Stable for a term of years, of which 10 are yet to come, and mistress Bell, widow of Fras. Bell,‡ pretends to have in farm in her husband's right the whole commandry of Peckham, of which Rodmersham is parcel. St. John's nigh London, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

13 March. **382.** Skeffington to Sir Edm. Walsingham.

Lamb. MS. 607, f. 14. St. P. II. 232. No journey has been made since he came to Ireland, but he was the setter forth in person. Was at the intended siege of Drogheda and the journey to Trym, where Thos. FitzGerolde was put to flight. On the Sunday before St. Katherine's day, while coming home from Tryme, there was such rain that the footmen were up to their middles, and every man made haste to Dublin, leaving the foot. The lord Chancellor, the bishop of Mith and Gormanstown, with Dakers and other gentlemen, tarried with Skeffyngton to defend the foot, for their bowstrings were wet and most of the feathers of their arrows fallen off. Gives an account of his driving off some of Thos. FitzGerolde's men, who were laid at the wood end of Killmaynam. Was taken ill that night, and 100 more besides, of whom he thinks 40 are dead. The King's attorney§ is in as evil case as the Deputy. Sends letters from all the Irish lords of the North, except

* Du Bies, seneschal of Boulogne. † Gianettiera in MS.

‡ Francis Bell was dead in 1534. *See* Vol. VII. 1675. § Thos. St. Lawrence.

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382. SKEFFINGTON to SIR EDM. WALSINGHAM—*cont.*

O'Neill, promising their service. Asks for the letters to be returned. Hopes in 10* days to make the traitor so that he shall not know where to abide. During his illness, Sir Rice Mansell, Leonard Skeffyngton and 160 of his retinue were the first who entered in garrison at Trym. The rest of his company have attended on the Treasurer, who has shown himself of good courage and conduct. Has divided the army into garrisons. The lord Chancellor, the bp. of Mith, baron Delven, Ric. FitzGerold, Sir Rice Mansell, Leonard Skeffyngton and Ogleebe lie at Trym, Kenles, the Navon and West Mith. At the northern border, as at Newcastell Lyons, Tassagard and Tallaught, there lie Sir Wm. Brewerton, Salisbury, Dakers, Sir Jas. FitzGerold and Musgrave. Sir James shows himself a true man, as do the Tolles and O'Brynnes. On 13 Feb. John Griffen and Robt. Browne attacked and put to flight Thomas FitzGerolde, and on Saturday, 6 March, Paulett, the Treasurer, with Brewerton, Salisbury, Dakers and Musgrave, slew 100 of his gallowglas at the Nase. Begin today to lay siege to Maynooth. Pawlett's coming has reformed the army. Asks him to solicit his causes with Sir Wm. Kingston's assistance. Sets forward today to Maynooth. Dublin, 13 March.

Asks him to keep this very secret, as it includes all his letter to Mr. Secretary. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.*

383. THE SAME to CROMWELL.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 32 a.

To the same effect as the preceding.

Copy, pp. 4.

13 March. **384.** MELANCHTHON to HENRY VIII.

Melanc. Ep. I. 26. Corpus Reformatorum, II. 861.

Although there were urgent reasons why he should write to the King, yet shame would have deterred him had it not been for Dr. Antonius, who has been so loud in the King's praises. Much is due from students and men of his order to the King. Never has England produced so many men of genius. Letters in Germany are despised by the prejudices of men, and are brought into odium in consequence of religious controversy. Hopes the King will use his influence for good, as certain abuses have crept into the Church, and monarchs have not used their efforts for establishing a simple and certain form of doctrine. Antonius has asked his opinion on certain articles on which he sends his judgment in writing. Wittemberg, 13 March 1535.

Lat.

385. [BARNES] to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

R. O.

In Scleswyc, 20 miles from Wyttemberg, there has been a hailstorm which broke the decking of the houses and killed many folks. The stones lay three days before they melted. The Duke's castle there is so destroyed that it must be rebuilt. The whole town is broken and torn as though it had been "schotyn with gunstonés." Twenty persons were killed. Great wagons were cast upon the houses, and woolsacks carried two Dutch miles. "These things be true, and all this is done to learn us for to fear God and to love His word, sed traditi sumus in reprobum sensum, ut non cognoscamus diem visitationis nostræ."

Send this or the copy to Mr. Secretary.

In Barnes's hand, p. 1. *Add. At the foot is written:* "Anto. Angl."

* 20 in Carew MS. 601, f. 33.

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14 March. **386.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 300.

On the 13th March I received a letter from my brother the archdeacon of Canterbury,* concerning Dr. Benger,* of Wingham, which I think fit to send to you; sc.:—

On last St. Matthew's eve, Dr. Benger, at my table, affirmed the authority of the bishop of Rome, and after many arguments said, "These new laws may be suffered for a season; but in time they will cause broken heads and set men together by the ears." Then I said, "Take heed what you say, for I am sworn to the King, and will not conceal anything from him." On which he said, "I mean not here, but somewhere else out of this realm."

The Archdeacon does not write who were present, so I have sent to him for the whole process in writing with the seals of witnesses.

To day my lords of Wiltshire, Burgavenny and Cobham were with me at Knoll, to consult about the King's commissions for the subsidy directed to us and others. We have fixed Tuesday after Palm Sunday for all the commissioners to meet at Maidstone; and as the same persons, except eight that be altered, are in another commission for the valuation of tenths and first-fruits, I have sent for those eight also to be at Maidstone at the same time. Knoll, 14 March. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 301.

2. Depositions against Dr. Benger. Headed "1535."

(1.) By Thos. Shellmore, curate of Wyngham. That he said we might as well deny the authority of Paul and of all Scripture as of the Pope.

(2.) Edw. Lacy, the provost of Wyngham's servant, witnesses the same.

(3.) By Will. Nores. That he said the Pope had authority to make laws; and when it was answered that this was against the law of God, he said this new learning had set men together by the ears already, and in time coming it would cause broken heads. Being reproved for this by Mr. Provost, he qualified it, saying "I mean not here but somewhere else." He said by what authority we denied the Pope by the same he would deny the Scripture and say that Christ is not yet born.

(4.) Mr. Attfelld witnesses that Dr. Benger said this new learning would set men together by the ears.

(5.) By Thomas Lawney. Dr. Benger came suddenly into the Archdeacon's parlor, and began to pick a matter; "taking his purpose upon a fire that was there," he said, "This fire, masters, is good for to roast and to seethe and to warm but not to burn no men, Sir Thomas, I trow." I said, "Whom would you have burned?" He said, "All these new learned men." A merchant who stood by asked, "Whom think you new learned men,—they that speak against the Pope or any other?" The doctor said they were no good men that would speak against him. I then said, "Take heed, master doctor, what ye say, for ye are bound by your oath to speak against him." He said he was sworn to the Church. I said, Yes, but to the Church of England, not of Rome. He said again he would never speak against the Church of Rome, nor would any good man, and left in a fume. *Signed.*

Also friar Brencheley, after many railing words in his sermon, said, "Masters, take heed, we have nowadays many new laws. I trow we shall have a new God shortly." At the next preaching came a doctor of the monks of Canterbury, who prayed for the King, but did not name him head of the Church, and introduced a story of a covetous king who reserved goods to himself that he took from certain trangressors, wherefore he lost his kingdom and never recovered it; "and thus left it undeclared. By the which many gather opinion that he meant it by the King to move the commons to insurrection."

* The signatures of Edmund Cranmer, provost of Wingham, and of Richard Benger, occur in the document noticed in Vol. VII. 1025 (2) on p. 110 of the MS. under the head "Jurisdictio de Wyngham."

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387. THOMAS LAWNEY to MASTER MARBERE.*

R. O. I commend me to you and my mistress your wife. It fortuned me to preach at Wingham before the Archdeacon, where I inveighed against the Pope, according to my duty. Dr. Benger, LL.D., canon of Wingham, was so offended that he came to the Archdeacon's house, and began to invent a matter to me by the occasion of a fire that was there, saying "This fire is good to burn one, and good to seethe meat and to roast, but no men, Sir Thomas, I trow. How say you?" "Marry," said I, "and if they deserve it," said I, "why should they not?" "Marry," said he, "I would all these new learned men were burnt in as good a fire as I could make," said he. Then this bearer answered and said, "Who call you new learned men? They that speak against the Pope?" Then answered Dr. Benger, saying, "There is no good man will speak against the Pope, for I will never while I live," said he. "Then," said I, "take heed, master Doctor, what you say; for ye are sworn to the contrary." Then he said he knew as well as I whereto he was sworn. Then this bearer said he had heard of late one that preached that he was the Anti-Christ, and the Doctor said there was no honest man that would say any harm of him nor yet of the Church of Rome; to which he would ever hold withal. And I said he was more to blame, for he was sworn to the Church of England. If you promote this matter you will do the King service, for he is a marvellous enemy to God and His word. Commend me to Mr. Whawley and his wife.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Unto Master Marbere, in St. Laurence Lane in London. *Endd.*

14 March. **388.** GEORGE LORD COBHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. My lord of Canterbury sent for me to Knoll on Saturday last for a commission concerning the King's subsidy, my lords Wiltshire and Burgayne with him. The justices of the shire on that commission will be at Maidstone 23rd inst. There is another commission to the Abp., Wiltshire and me to tax Rochester and Canterbury. As neither of them will be there, asks for instructions, as he is but a young man. Wishes to serve the King. Knoll, 14 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 March. **389.** WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received a letter from my lord of Norfolk and others of the Council that the King is informed that warlike practises are used on the frontiers of Flanders, and that the castle of Guisnes is not so kept either with deputy or soldiers as it ought to be, and that the woods are much wasted. Though there is no deputy, there is one whom I trust as such, and I will send one before Easter, or go there myself if the King desires it. It is furnished with soldiers according to my duty. I know of no waste of the woods except such as have been taken for burning of brick necessary for repairs at Calais and Guisnes. I send you news received from Guisnes yesterday. The bearer should have attended upon my lord of Winchester for the King's commission. He has been at Guisnes every year, and can give you full information. The Vine, 14 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* *See* Cranmer's Letters. Marbere is mentioned in a later letter as controller to the duke of Suffolk.

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14 March. **390.** JOHN YARDLEY, Prior of Stodeley, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter in favor of Francis Grant, servant to the Master of the Horse, for the farm of Skillis. Our poor house is maintained by husbandry, and this farm is the chief of our demesnes, and was never let from the house. If it be taken from us we cannot live.

As the King is our supreme head and you our visitor, we trust you will have pity upon us and not see our living diminished. Stodeley, 14 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[14 March.] **391.** ANTONY WAITE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Received on March 8 her letter dated Feb. 20. Showed it to his master (Sherburne, bishop of Chichester), who was glad to hear from her, and desires to be recommended. He wishes the writing under his seal to be sent to Antony Wyndesore or some other to be sealed. He is content to take Wyndesore as one surety. She will show no little kindness to Coke and Gyberishe in releasing them. Confesses to slackness in writing, but denies that he has distrusted her, from whom he has always received kindness. Is glad that she has spoken plainly and given him an opportunity of answering. Respited Butteler's matter for a season that he might make search in the Exchequer, according to her last letter.

Cannot come to Calais. His master took his last journey heavily, "for that if I had miscarried by the way, how he should have comen to such matters as I have of his." Expresses his readiness to serve master Basset.

Commissioners are assigned in Sussex to sit upon the value of spiritual possessions, being his master, Sir John Gage, Sir John Dawtry, Sir W. Goryng, Sir Roger Copley, Mr. Sherley, Mr. Palmer and others. Chichester, Passion Sunday.

The dean of Chichester desires to be recommended to lord and lady Lisle.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

15 March. **392.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Excuse the writing of my last letters. Proclamations have been made here that men should not go eastward, because the Lubeckers are confederate with the duke of Holst. The bruit, once so hot, of the war between these parts and the French king is now ceased. I noted that the people spoke of it as if they did not fear France. The country is everywhere well fortified, the people rich and wealthy, munitions of war abundant, and their Emperor the prudentest prince in the world. Trust me they are not afraid though the Geldres were one with them. The strangers speak much of an Act made in England against exchanges. They say it will set the whole world against us. I will write to you my poor mind in certain things, but the experience of your late unkindness discourages me. The bishop of Palermo is persuaded by some here that I am no papist, which offends him much. He weeneth Hell hath no other devils. Antwerp, 15 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[15 March.] **393.** [CRANMER to ———.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 50. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 302. "Sustre." Has appointed Mrs. Creke, widow of one of his servants, to come to her in three or four days. She is in great need, but has been wealthily brought up after an honest manner, and so the rather unmeet either to serve or labor for her living. Desires her to entreat and entertain her with all favor, and he will see her paid for her board. She must be

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393. [CRANMER to ———]—*cont.*

content to forbear her chaplain, Mr. Rix, whom my lord of Wiltshire wishes to come to him at Maidstone on tomorrow week, which is Tuesday, and thence depart with him home for all togethers.

Desires her to discharge him against the same day, that he shall not need to return again to her.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

394. [CRANMER to Mr. RIX.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 50 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 302.

My lord of Wiltshire is fully determined for him to abide with him in his household, and on Passion Sunday † desired Cranmer to send him word to meet the earl at Maidstone on Tuesday week, and thence depart with him.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

15 March. **395.** GHINUCCI to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Knows that Cromwell is disposed to help him. Is compelled by necessity to remind him of his affairs. Rome, 15th March 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 March. **396.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROSIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 28. B. M.

* * * * *

The Admiral's secretary, who was expected from England, came four days ago, and does not bring back all that they wished, but the particulars are not known, as the negotiations are secret. The king of England shows himself a cruel enemy to the Church as far as he can; so it may be that the French mean to offer me some hope of peace,‡ because they are not so sure as they were of the king of England, who is "entertained" (*intrattenuto*) here by the Admiral. Hears that the Admiral gave the French king clearly to understand that he must not trust the Grand Master; with justice, the Bishop thinks, for he said expressly that he would give his body and cloak for his master, but not his honor and his soul.

* * * * *

Hears by letters of the 4th from England that this Gherardo, who has seized Ireland, has fortified himself, and has overthrown many weak fortresses (*lochetti*) so that they may not be occupied by his enemies. However, the king of England intends to defeat him this season.

Ital., modern copy, pp. 8. *Headed:* 1535. Da Eurosi al S. Mons. Ambrosio, a li 15 di Marzo, &c.

16 March. **397.** THOS. FITZSYMON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The Deputy is at the siege of Maynothe, whither they went on the 13th. The resistance made by the ward cannot continue. The traitor is abroad, doing what harm he can, but his power daily diminishes. The country is sore oppressed by the holding of Jas. Fitzgerald and Richard with Irish horsemen. Their service was never yet true to the King. Disapproves of taking Irishmen for the defence of the English. Advises the King to send 100 or a half of northern spears with Mr. Bowmer, who was here before, and to allow them free horse meat and man's meat, and a groat Irish a day upon the King's subsidy. Dublin, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and M.R. *Endd.*

† 14th March in 1535.

‡ "onde potrebbe essere che questi qui per darmi modo un poco di passe (qu., *pace?*)."

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16 March. **398.** WILL. POPLEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My master has written to you of late to give your old servant, Alex. Long, the room of 8*d.* a day for his sake; and I beg for my sake that you will forgive his having left your service without licence. My master has received your letters by Husee and me, and has promised to get you a warrant for your provision, as I suppose Husee will write by the next, for he is not privy of this man's departure. The Rolls, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy at Calais.

16 March. **399.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROSIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 31 b. B. M. * * * It is thought that the French king will send Mons. d'Angoulême to England, and promise him as a husband to that "puttina," so that England will be sure of France, and they will run the same fortunes. It is also understood that the king of England will consent (*si vada accomodando*) that the Scotch king should marry the French princess. Here they evidently mean to raise as much money as possible from the temporalities of the Church, because the Emperor intends to attack them; but they have no thought of displeasing the Pope, because it is lawful in such cases, even without his consent. The King's doctors have persuaded him of this, but the Bp. has always found him well disposed towards the Pope, as the Grand Master is towards the affairs of the Church. The latter says that, though the interview with England is spoken of as about to take place, there is no certainty about it. * * *

The Admiral tells him that when he was in England the King spoke well of his Holiness, thinking that he would be a good pope. He believes the case of England is not so desperate as is thought; but it is true that the King will never submit to the sentence against him. They say here that unless some remedy is applied, the Emperor will soon be master of everything, and that the Pope ought to see to it; but when they are answered that the Pope must be, and ought to remain, neutral, they make no reply.

Has spoken to the cardinal of Lorraine about the cavalier Casale, but he has not yet made up his mind. The English ambassador is at Paris, but neither he nor the Imperial ambassador has been to the Court since it left St. Germains.

They are sending back to England the Admiral's secretary. Hears that the King has gone to see a new ship launched at Havre de Grace (*Porto di Grassa*) in Normandy. Lutherans are being burnt every day in Paris, and many alive. Da Eurosi, alli 19,† ut supra.

Ital., modern copy, pp. 8. *Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrosio, alli 16, ut supra da Euosi (*sic*).

17 March. **400.** SIR RIC. GREYNFELD.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 25.

17 March. **401.** THOMAS, Abbot of ABINGDON, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his kindness to himself and his brethren. Cromwell desires him to appoint a day before Easter for the auditors to examine the matter between him and Audelett. Has been busy with his council, making up books and accounts of it, which are not yet finished, but will be by Easter. The duke of Norfolk and Mr. Norres have commanded him to give knowledge to the King of his readiness therein. Next week he is bound by his religion to attend daily to the service of God; so he hopes Cromwell will defer the matter till after Easter. At my monastery, 17 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Cromwell, Councillor and Secretary to the King's grace. *Endd.*

† Apparently an error by the heading; and the next letter in the MS. is also dated the 16th.

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17 March. **402.** The Prior of the Charterhouse of Henton to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for your letters sent me by the father of Shene, by which I perceive that all such words as you spoke to me at Sir Walter Hungerford's "rose upon mine untowardness in certain things which ye willed me to do concerning the King's majesty," and that in other matters I might trust your favor. Charterhouse, Henton, 17 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 March. **403.** Sir John Huddylston, Kt., to Cromwell.

R. O.

I desire you to be good master to these poor men, the King's tenants at Gretton, who ought to have a priest singing in a chapel there, which hath had a vicarage sufficient to find one or more priests. The abbot hath all the profits, and will not find one. If you will let me have the "wosoun" (advowson) of the same I will find them one; and, as I hear say, they shall have no such vicarage "properat" to the house given by the bishop of Rome. 17 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

17 March. **404.** Henry Earl of Cumberland to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Thanks him for kindness to the bearer, Wm. Clifford, the Earl's cousin, the King's servant under Lisle at Calais. Requests that Lisle will give him the first promotion that falls vacant. London, 17 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

18 March. **405.** Nicholas Shaxton, Bishop of Salisbury.

See Grants in March, No. 26.

18 March. **406.** Thos. Skypwyth to Cranmer.

R. O.

Sir Thos. Kyng, curate of St. Andrew's in St. Alban's, came here from the examination of your Lordship on certain articles you objected against him, and reported that you were a man of small learning, and could not answer him in such points of Scripture as he brought forth in his defence. He stops the word of God, which is preached by our curate, Mr. Wakefield, your chaplain, who tells us how we have been deceived by the bishop of Rome. Of the priests under him, one called Sir John Mathu, a man of little knowledge and less judgment, handled in confession one Thos. Mallarde very un[go]dly, this week, when he asked his advice. The priest answered, "It is a thing that may be looked upon, but as for me," said he, "I [will n]ever look upon it; for when the King is dead, all these fashions will be laid down, and if I had known that thou had been such a one, I would have sent thee to Mr. Kyng to have thee shriven." At the end of the confession the priest said: "Whatsoever I have said unto thee, report it not, but speak like a ghostly child by me, and I shall report likewise by thee." Notwithstanding, the priest reported that he smelt of heresy.

Another of his priests, named Sir Wm. Phelip, also of small learning, Kyng's ghostly father, said to Wm. Fannyng he trusted to see these new fashions put down. Also the said Kyng advised his parishioners to have nothing to do with the books of Luther, Melanchthon, Tracy, Tyndale, Frith and others. He said also that he was so brought up in the old ceremonies that he told his parishioners he could not forsake them; "and where," said he, "I owe you a little money, I must desire you to spare me till Easter, as I expect every day to be sent up to the Council." He and his priests trouble those that love the word of God, and call them heretics. He has also deflowered a maid called Crane's daughter, and caused Thos. Saunders, his parish clerk, to convey her away. As I was wr[iting this]

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letter Robt. Hyx showed me that he was confessed by the said Kyng, who asked him whether he did not believe as his fathers did before him, or believed in the new learning, and Hyx answered he believed in Christ, as he ought to do. All such lewd conditions well pondered, I can but certify your Grace of them in discharge of my allegiance. St. Alban's, 18 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated. Add. Endd.*

407. Thos. Skypwyth and Gregory Waren to Cromwell.

R. O. We have written to the archbishop of Canterbury touching the demeanor of Sir Thos. Kyng and his priests of St. Andrew's in St. Alban's, and his ungodly preaching and living, to the hindrance of the pure word of God and the setting up again of the bishop of Rome. We are informed that the liberty of St. Alban's is exempt from the Archbishop, and that you under the King have authority to redress all such causes, and that the Archbishop has sent you our letter.

We beg that the said Kyng and his priests may be punished for an example to others, or else great dissension will ensue. We have a gentleman with us to our curate of St. Peter's in St. Alban's, called Mr. Wakefield, the Archbishop's chaplain, who doth set forth plainly the word of God, and how we have been deceived by the bishop of Rome, so that everyone might perceive and smell the same, were it not for the crafty juggling of Kyng and his priests. They state that when the King is dead, these new fashions shall be changed, as one of them told John* Mallard in confession, a young man of 17, and also Robt. Hyxe and Robt. Styll. We beg you will remove Kyng. He is no vicar, but a farmer of St. Andrew's Chapel to the abbot, and "*mercenarius*," called in their bulls "custos capelle sancte Andree." Therefore he scrapeth and shaveth to the bone, and has hindered our curate. We hope you will appoint true preachers among us, certifying you that, with the exception of the Archdeacon, a monk of St. Alban's and our curate, there is never one to our knowledge within this liberty that manifests the full truth in their preaching, but rather smelleth of their old *mumpsimus*. So the people are in doubt whom to believe.

In Skypwyth's hand, pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[18 March.] **408.** John Audelet to Cromwell.

R. O. Will pay 2,500*l.*, although it is a marvellous great sum, as appointed by the King, in order to have an end, his convent seals and leases to be expressed in the award, that he may enjoy them without further molestation. Will pay 1,000*l.* before Midsummer with the 860*l.* owed him by lord Audeley and 25*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* owed him by the King, and other sums at intervals. Begs Cromwell's assistance to have a quiet end. Desires certain privy seals. Barton near Abendon, Thursday before Palm Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

R. O. 2. "Articles for the party of John Audelet."

A request to his mastership (Cromwell) to move certain articles to the King on the part of John Audelet, to be expressed in the award, viz., that he may enjoy certain leases, of which a list is given, granted to him under the convent seal by the abbot of Abingdon and his predecessors; also that he may have a general pardon from the King.

P. 1. *Endd. as above.*

R. O. 3. Wm. Button and Ric. Andrewes to Richard [Cromwell]. Desire him to move "my master your uncle" that Mr. Audelett's award may be ready by Tuesday or Wednesday after Easter week. That Audelett may

* "John" here, "Thomas" in the preceding letter.

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408. JOHN AUDELET to CROMWELL—*cont.*

enjoy his leases, patents and copyholds according to this draught; that he may have reasonable days of payment according to his late letters to "your uncle"; that he may have the King's general pardon, and a favorable letter from the King.

Hol., p. 1.

R. O. 4. Award by the King of the variance between Thos. abbot of Abingdon and John Audelet, esq., concerning lands leased by the convent to him. Audelet is to hold the office of surveyor of the lands of the monastery according to a patent thereof made to him dated 16 March 24 Hen. VII., and to retain certain lands mentioned in indentures of 15 March 24 Hen. VII. and 5 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., and other provisions.

Draft. Paper roll.

18 March. **409.** SIR RICHARD GRAYNFELD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Hears that a nephew of Lisle's* has the King's seal to be marshal of Calais. London, 18 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

18 March. **410.** THOMAS SPEKE to LORD [LISLE].

R. O. I thank you for the great cheer I had when I was last with you at Calais. Mr. Graynfelde was at Court on Sunday last, where the King gave him the reversion of Rynseley's office at Calais, which he signed on Tuesday.† Within these eight days John Graynfeld will be with you at Calais, to go through with Rynseley for his office in behalf of Sir Ric. Graynfeld, and appoint a meeting between Sir Richard and him at Canterbury. When Rynseley is discharged be good enough to cause John Dylyngcourte to bring my horse home when his leg is whole. As to your house "that you live in," Hastings has sold his right to my lord Chancellor, but I believe another gentleman had more right to it than he. I think my Lord is near at a point with him for it, and John Graynfelde believes you may have it when things are at a clear end between them. Master Scryven on Sunday last told me he had been in hand with my Lord for your said house, and means to be at home in 8 or 10 days. Alex. Longe, an old servant of yours, has a letter from master Secretary desiring you to help him to some living. He has behaved well in my lord Marquis's service, and regrets having left yours. London, 18 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add:* Lord Deputy of Calais.

19 March. **411.** THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

Vesp., F. XIII. 147. B. M. Receipt by Agnes duchess of Norfolk of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, from lord Henry Fyzewater, in payment of an obligation. 19 March 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

19 March. **412.** WILLIAM BARLO, Prior of Haverford West, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas you gave me your favorable letters to the bp. of St. David's, to be his suffragan, which I do not desire for profit, but to advance more freely the word of God, I am not a little opposed by certain officers of his; nor could I obtain any favorable answer to your letters. Haverford West, 19 March.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

* Meaning himself.

† See S.B., 17 March 26 Hen. VIII., granting Sir Ric. Greynfeld the office of marshal of Calais, in reversion, on the death or surrender of Sir Edw. Ryngeley.

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[19 March.] **413.** Reynold Lytylprow to Cromwell.

R. O. I commend me unto you, and so does Mr. Hoxon, who hath moved me to send to you, desiring you to be favorable to me, specially for the receipt of the first-fruits in the diocese of Norwich. The prior of Norwich is most indifferent. Mr. Lowmney comes up to know your pleasure at the desire of the commissioners. If I may not have the whole, I beg I may have half. Norwich, Friday before Palm Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

20 March. **414.** Thomas Godsalve to Cromwell.

R. O. Master Lumner can tell you how the commissioners for the first-fruits, &c. have proceeded in their business. I shall diligently accomplish your commandment. By the next you will receive the just value of the priory of nuns at Carow beside Norwich. No day is yet prefixed for the election of a new prioress. Norwich, 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 March. **415.** Alex. Frognall to Cromwell.

R. O. I spoke to my cousin Ropar to learn your favorable answer in the matter between Wiett and me. He told me it was your pleasure I should go into the country and resort to you again: I will be glad to know the time. I have remitted all to the King's pleasure, who desires you to make a final end. I am now with my lady princess Dowager, where I tarry till I hear more from you. Kimbolton, 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

20 March. **416.** Geo. Lord Rochford to Lord Lisle.

R. O. In behalf of Thos. Tochet, who is called hither upon a complaint made to one Lacy. The matter has been before lord Lisle, and is like to be returned thither again. London, 20 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

20 March. **417.** Lord Lisle's Shoes.

R. O. Account of shoes supplied to lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, for a year and a half, beginning 11 Sept. and ending 20 March.

Prices: Quarter shoes and black shoes, corked, 12*d.*; boots, 4*s.*; buskins, 14*d.*, &c. Total, 36*s.* 8*d.*

P. 1.

20 March. **418.** Ric. Caundish and Chr. Mores to Cromwell.

R. O. Have received 50*l.* from the bearer, Curte Webkyne, of the Styllyard, for repayment of which they have given him a bill. Its repayment will encourage him and others to aid the King at need. Lebyke, 20 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

21 March. **419.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. In behalf of Thos. Appowell, to whom the King has given a soldier's place at Calais, at 8*d.* a day, under his signet, dated 2 May 23 Hen. VIII., but which has not yet taken effect. As the King is surprised at the delay, begs he may have the next room. At the Rolls, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

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21 March. **420.** Ric. Southwell to Cromwell.

R. O. On Thursday, 4th March, on the second day of the assizes held at Thetford, a letter was sent from Edmond Loumner to Sir Thos. Le Strange and Mr. Jenney, serjeant, informing the commissioners appointed to view the spiritualities that they should meet at Norwich after the assize. Notice was accordingly given, and nine of us assembled in a chamber, desiring to expedite the King's pleasure; but as the assize did not end till Saturday, the meeting was appointed at Norwich on the Monday following. But as some could not meet, it was desired they should meet on Friday, 12th. This was done at 7 o'clock in the morning, when we perused our instructions, and the precepts to the Bp.'s chancellor and his other spiritual officers were engrossed and devised.

Nothing more was done at the time. I have lately received the commission of the subsidies, with letter from my lord of Norfolk; but being fully employed with the other business, I fear we shall do but little. Norwich, 21 March.

Before your letter came to me concerning lady Clere she was ready for London.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

[21 March.] **421.** Reynold Litilprow to Cromwell.

R. O. I beseech your favor for the bearer, your old bedeman. Knowing the weakness of his substance, Mr. Hoxen my friend moved me to write to you that I should be receiver of the first-fruits. Norwich, Palm Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

21 March. **422.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Received by Goodalle everything according to your letter. Will take Mr. Saymer's obligation when the award is delivered, which will not be till Mr. Secretary goes next to Court—probably next Wednesday. Will be at Calais if possible these holidays, but doubts if everything can be done by that time. My lord Chancellor once promised that I should have your licence for victualling, which he afterwards refused to give without the King's warrant, so that I have been fain to make new suit to Mr. Secretary. Hopes to bring with him the King's pleasure about the Staple Inn in Lisle's favor. Mr. Brian came yesterday to Court, and I gave him your letter, but cannot get an answer of him as yet. Will know his mind ere I depart. I fear all is not right. The King keeps his Easter at Richmond. Gosticke is made Treasurer of tenths and first-fruits, with 300*l.* a year. Spoke today to Anthony Gwidot for your malvesy and muscatel. He says Anton de Maryna must give them, and recommends you to write to Nicholayne Degra. Sir Ric. Graynfild's bill is signed for the marshal's room of Calais, as Lisle has probably heard. Delivered to Mr. Secretary your puncheon of wine, telling him it was wine of Beawne, and the "backe mulet" (baked mullet?). He thanked your Lordship, and says he is your own. He has delivered to Richard Cromwell the baken bustard and "mulet" that came by Jas. Robarts. Has delivered to Mr. Suyllyerd, Mr. Densill and Mr. Fytzwilliam the wine you sent them. Mr. Tuke's wine was delivered by Smythe, and lord Abergavenny's to the servant who keeps his house. London, 21 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

21 March. **423.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter by Goodalle. I can write no more about the award between Mr. Saymer and my Lord till it be delivered, which I know will be before Easter; and if delivered early enough, I will be at Calais

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these holidays. All the wine is delivered, but the piece of wine for Mr. Basset and Mr. Skerne I caused to be sent to Mr. Danastre, Mr. Bassett's special friend. The taffeta gown shall be left as you command. I send the three gowns Tong made by Philip Crayer's ship. The gentlewoman with my lady Mary will marry, and serve no more. I have found one for you, 35 years old and of good conditions, by name Mrs. Durdane; but I will not send her till I hear from you. Lady Kingston knows her. Mr. Basset is merry and learneth fast. London, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

21 March. **424.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. You will receive of the bearer three chamlet gowns delivered to me by Tong. Mrs. Phillippe lacks chamlet for the pokes of her sleeves. London, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

22 March. **425.** [JAMES V. to PAUL III.]

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 45 b. B. M. Revokes the licence granted to the abbots of Driburgh and Balmerinoch of resigning their monasteries to whom they please, as he has heard that they intend to do so in favor of their natural sons, which would be a scandal.

Desires the Pope not to consent to the resignations. Stirling, 22 March anno Domini millesimo v^c^ xxiiij^to^.*

Lat., copy, p. 1.

22 March. **426.** JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 37. B. M. Asks him to obtain the confirmation of a pension granted to Andrew Hwme by James, present head of the monastery of Dryburgh, in reward for his protection of the house during the vacancy. Stirling, 22 March 1534.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

22 March. **427.** THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanking him for having been good master to the Earl's servant, Rauff Leche. Sheffield, 22 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 March. **428.** SIR EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN and Sir EDMUND BEDYNGFELD to CROMWELL.

R. O. This Monday, 22 March, we have just learnt that the Princess Dowager intends to keep a Maundy, in spite of the King's order of last year to the contrary. She says she will keep it secretly in her chamber, and wishes to know if she may go to the parish church, where we think she will try and keep it if prevented from doing so privately. Advertise the King of this, and send answer to arrive here by 9 or 10 o'clock, at the latest, on Thursday, 25 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Slightly mutilated. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 March. **429.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. On the 16th, having gone to see Mr. Cromwell for the purpose which I shall hereafter explain, he delivered to me a packet of the sieur de Lykerke, which he begged me to open, because their ambassador referred them for

* Sic; an error for xxxiiij.

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429. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

fuller information to some letters contained in it. I was glad to do so, and show confidence, being convinced there was nothing in plain writing that could be injurious. It contained letters from the sieur de Lyekerke of the 12th inst., and a copy of those which your Majesty wrote to him on the 26th ult. There was likewise enclosed a copy of the letters lately written by the king of France to the Electors on the subject of the Council, which copy Cromwell desired to have, without caring much to inquire the contents of the other letters, which he saw were almost all in cipher. He read to me several letters which he himself had received, and told me, as a piece of news, which seemed very agreeable to himself, that the duke of Gueldres had played a trick of war (*avoit joué un tour de vieille guerre*) upon the French, having taken their money and mocked them; and that there was division among the counsellors of the king of France, who was very angry with his Chancellor. He also told me, as a matter of importance, that the king of France had ordered all the Germans who had been imprisoned for heresy throughout his kingdom to be delivered. He further informed me that the English ambassador in France wrote of certain new overtures made to him by Likerke, which he said were quite unreasonable, as he would show me after I had examined my letters, for which reason he would come to me next day.

Next day, however, he sent to excuse himself on account of business, but it was only to attend the pleasure of the King his master, towards whom he repaired (*depecha*; qu., *se depecha?*) immediately, as he informed me afterwards. Next day, the 18th, he came to me, and after reporting at some length upon the proposals made by Grandvelle to the English ambassador upon [your] departure from Madrid, he told me that the King his master was astonished, and not without cause, that your Majesty, having such an opinion of the French as Grandvelle had declared, should have given their ambassador a daily private audience for some time. I replied that this ought not to excite the King's suspicion, as your Majesty was so kind and urbane that you refused no audience to anybody, least of all to ambassadors; and possibly the French ambassador was only seeking occasion, by these frequent audiences, to excite the jealousy of the English, imagining that other people were as suspicious as Frenchmen, whom he himself regarded as the most suspicious nation in the world; and that if the English ambassador were a wise and politic man he would act in the same manner. With this reply he was satisfied, swearing that he had thought of saying as much to the King himself, and added that the French ambassador might have some charge from the French queen, for whom, even if open war broke out with the French, your Majesty could not refuse audience.

As to Likerke's overtures, which were to the effect contained in your Majesty's letters of the 26th ult., Cromwell told me that the King his master had written to you in his own hand of his willingness to establish friendship, and that he was ready to make such treaties as your Majesty pleased, as far as his honor would suffer; presuming that you would not press him further by asking him to discredit his second marriage, which has been thus judicially determined; for he would sooner lose his kingdom and his life than submit that matter to any other person's judgment. The King his master also desired of me two things, first, that if I have no power to make any other overture touching this case of marriage, I would refrain from demanding audience; and secondly, that I would immediately inform your Majesty of the above matters. Hereupon Cromwell began to justify the cause and procedure of this second marriage, setting forth the number of opinions the King had obtained, the promises made by pope Clement, both at Rome and Marseilles, and the justification of the King's case generally. Having listened to him patiently, I declined to

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dispute the matter, saying I should be very glad if all he said could be justified, so as to take away ground of dispute, and I was sure your Majesty, if the Queen's cause was not so good as you supposed, would be very glad if the fact were so declared by some impartial tribunal like a General Council. And seeing that the King his master was so assured of his right, he ought not to refuse to submit to the decision of such a Council,—especially as he had appealed to it on that matter; and that your Majesty could not offer more reasonable terms, of which nobody could possibly complain, except the good Queen, for the delay that would occur in the execution of her sentence, and also the Pope, seeing that it would open the door to rendering his sentences invalid. Further, that the King need have no fear of the Pope or of the divines, seeing that the princes of Christendom would intervene, who were all his friends; and that I could assure him your Majesty would make no suit in this matter which you would not wish made against yourself. Further, that the King should consider how much it would tend to his honor and the tranquillity of his kingdom that the affair should be determined by a General Council, and how it would release your Majesty from the obligation you were under, as a good Catholic, to obey the executorials decreed in favour of the Queen, of which you could hardly otherwise long delay the execution, except on pretext of Henry's submitting the case as above. As to sending a despatch in diligence, I would do what pleased the King his master; but I thought it not advisable till I had received letters from your Majesty upon these matters, which could not be very long in coming, and also till I should understand more particularly the King's intention. Cromwell admitted my arguments to be reasonable, and said that in two days he would discuss matters very fully with the King, speaking with the boldness which he usually does when they are alone together, and would immediately report to me the result.

Cromwell then, as an afterthought, said your Majesty ought not to oppose such an inestimable good for all Christendom as a good understanding between you and the King on the matter of the Queen and Princess, for they were mortal, and the death of the said Princess would do little harm in comparison with the good that would result from such an understanding; and he begged I would think over this when I was alone;—that one might put the said matter aside without mentioning it, or suspend it during the life of his master; and that meanwhile they might arrange the business of the Council to remedy the troubles of Christendom, and further that friendship meanwhile, even before the celebration of the Council, might be so intimate that the affairs of these ladies should be arranged (*soy racoustreroient*) without any mystery between your Majesty and him. Or, a diet might be summoned to discuss the matter between you, Cromwell repeating what danger it would be if the Princess died, now that the people murmured about it, and what ground your Majesty had to take this into consideration. To this I replied that, for the sake of friendship and not to consume the time, I would not enlarge upon the great dangers which might arise from the suspicious death of the said Princess. Nevertheless, I said, I did not see how your Majesty could avoid suspicion of having consented to her death, and, as it were, sold her for a treaty of peace to your advantage—an imputation quite intolerable to you; and as to the suspension, it was not honorable, and, even if your Majesty agreed to it, his master ought not to wish it, for fear of leaving, after his death, incredible disorder in this kingdom; that if the matter were referred to the determination of the Council, there was no reason why friendship should not become quite as cordial, or even more so, than if the suspension were made. To this he did not know what to reply, except that he would see what his master would say, and some time afterwards began to express his dislike for so many popes and cardinals; declaring he saw quite clearly that their tyranny would soon be got rid of. He afterwards said

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429. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

I could not believe the urgency with which the French sought to commit them to folly, but that he would never consent to the King his master making war "de par dela," nor that he should seek a foot of land there more than he had, and he well knew the difficulty and danger of making war against Flanders; that he had refused a great pension from France, and intended to pass an Act at the first Parliament that no Englishman of the King's Council should take a pension from any foreign Prince on pain of his life. And thereupon he left.

On Saturday the 20th Cromwell spoke with the King his master, and excused himself from coming next day, as it was Palm Sunday. Yesterday, Monday, in the morning, he sent to tell me that, although he was not well, he had got up out of bed to speak to me, but was so ill he could not come, and begged I would come immediately to him. I suspected his illness was feigned, and, as the matters did not seem to require haste, I sent to request an appointment for the afternoon, that we might discuss matters more at leisure. He told my man that that very hour he would take to bed again, and that if I would come to see him he begged it might be this morning; or, if it did not suit me to go, that I might at least send thither a servant. Nevertheless, he informed me that he had found the King much in the same opinion as before, and that the King and he also begged me to write of it; moreover, that the treasurer of Britanny was coming back charged with the chapters and articles which the French wished them to accept, but that he would do like an honest man, and not allow anything to be concluded contrary to what we had spoken together, whatever threats or "façons de faire" were used. This he said because it was proposed that councillors should meet on both sides near the sea coast, and it might be suspected that some enterprise was intended. I have not been able to discover the drift of the said articles; but I suspect, among other things, if they cannot obtain more, they desire at least such a promise as the Lubeckers have made them, viz., that in a General Council the French king will support with all his power the second marriage, and all that they have done here against the Holy See.

Intending to go this morning to Cromwell, my servant, whom I sent to him to know the hour, reported to me that he was worse than yesterday, and that there was no way of speaking with him. I shall make no request for it until I have received your Majesty's letters to the above-mentioned persons, addressed to the sieur de Likerke. Nevertheless, I think Cromwell will be well-disposed. Still it will be better for me not to show too great anxiety, for that might make them obstinate, and so do harm. The way taken by your Majesty to redress matters could not have been more prudently devised, if only those here had the same sincere desire for the convocation of a Council, which is not to be hoped, although they say they will also treat well these good princesses, whom I see to be every day in more danger; and the Princess is very anxious that your Majesty would somehow intimate to those here your displeasure at her detention in the hands of her enemies, and that if anything happened amiss it could only be imputed to her illtreatment. The Princess begs me daily to write of it to your Majesty; and although the Queen has always been of opinion that from the time you enter on cordial relations with those here, (as she has again written lately to her physician, hearing that Cromwell had come to see me,) the case might still be put back according to the above overture, I think I could get her to approve the whole proceeding.*

* "Et combien, sire, que la royne ayt tousiours este doppinion que dez que lon vouldra venir en amiablete et party avec ceulxcy, comme encoires elle escripuist dernierement a son medecin, entendant que Cremuel mestoit venu trouver, touteffois que pourroit reduyre le cas selon la susd. ouverture, il me semble que luy feroye le tout trouver bon."

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When Cromwell delivered to me the aforesaid packet, I had gone to see him to find out what he had discovered in Court touching the removal and better treatment of the Princess. But there is no remedy, neither that she shall be with the Queen nor near her, nor that she shall dwell near this, nor even where she can have physicians and apothecaries at hand at need; but she is to go to the house of which mention was made in my last. She was very ill on the 14th of this month of her usual illness, and the physicians for that day and the two following were in great doubt. On the second day I sent to request Cromwell that he would send someone to see her, and intercede with the King to do the same, assuring him it would be the best medicine she could receive. He did not fail to inform the King, who made answer to me through him that he would see after his daughter as a father should, and that next day, the 19th, he would leave Hampton Court for Greenwich. This he did, and arrived at Greenwich about 2 p.m., where he remained till after the middle of next day. He enquired of the *gouvernante* and other women about the Princess of her health. He made no enquiry of the Queen's physician, nor would he speak with his own. But the said physician made bold to speak to him of the Princess's illness, reporting it as dangerous if not seen to in time. The King, for his pains, told him he was not loyal to him, and that all he said was in behalf of the Princess's desire to go to her mother; but he would take good care not to send her thither, for, the Queen being so haughty in spirit, she might, by favor of the Princess, raise a number of men, and make war, as boldly as did queen Elizabeth (Isabella) her mother. There was no thought of the King seeing the said Princess or sending her a word of consolation. On the contrary, word was sent by her *gouvernante* that he (*quel*, qu. *qu'il?*) had no worse enemy in the world than her, and that she was the cause of mischief to the greater number of Christian princes, and the King declared publicly that her conduct was calculated to encourage conspiracy against him. He also charged the *gouvernante* that when my servants came, as they had done daily ever since her first illness, they should be well received, but great care should be taken not to let them visit the house, as they might conspire to carry the Princess off.

The ambassador lately sent by the King to Scotland returned three days ago. He has spread reports that the king of Scotland was daily awaiting an ambassador from your Majesty with an answer about the marriage of the daughter of Portugal or that of Denmark. The said English ambassador has been very well received in Scotland, and I think he has discovered nothing except at the collation of the Order of the Garter, which the king of Scots has accepted on condition that Henry shall receive his. The solemnity of the reception of the said Order was very poor in comparison with what was done at the reception of that of your Majesty, which he took in the principal church of the place, the nobility and a great number of people assisting; but the ceremony in connection with the English order was done in the private chapel of the king of Scotland, everybody being excluded except some leading men; and I am told by a Scotch doctor of theology that the King declined to take any oath, putting it off till he should have got ready *his* Order, so that he and Henry might take reciprocal oaths at the same time. The said doctor has also assured me that he heard from the chancellor of Scotland that the English ambassador further offered 40,000 ducats to restore the earl of Angus to Scotland, but no regard was paid to it. Moreover the English ambassador requested the king of Scots to forbid his subjects to fish in a certain river between the two kingdoms, but was refused. James also refused to forbid his men to pass into Ireland, saying that the prohibition would rather provoke them to go thither than otherwise, and that it would be better the English should inform him when any of his men went to that country, and he would recall them. The ambassador also requested

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429. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the king of Scots to be present at the interview between these two kings, offering him safe passage through this kingdom and money to defray his charges, but he replied, if he were to go, he would put none of his friends to any trouble or cost on his account, but it was impossible for him to absent himself from his country a single day. The doctor also informs me that the said English ambassador wanted to remain there about three months, but the king of Scots hastened his departure by good and honorable means, for fear he should contaminate some of the Court with this new sect. The said doctor has informed me that the secretary of the duke of Albany was in Scotland at the same time, soliciting likewise the king of Scots on the part of the French king to come to the said interview, and also to accept in marriage the daughter of Vendôme. To this last point he only replied that he would take it into consideration.

It is not known here how the affairs of Ireland proceed. It is said the King means to send thither 3,000 or 4,000 men under the charge of the old Marquis's brother. The Waywode's man returned some time ago to France without any agreeable despatch from hence. London, 23 March.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 9.

23 March. **430.** CHAPUYS to LIKERKE.

Vienna Archives.

On the 16th inst. Cromwell delivered me your packet of the 12th, and I was very glad to know that there was nothing in the troublesome proposals (*propoz*) of which I wrote to you. As to these overtures Cromwell sent immediately to inform the King his master, who had written to him that he was ready to keep all treaties and do all he could for the Emperor, his honor saved, which he said would be very much injured if he revoked what he had done about his marriage, or cast any doubt thereupon by submitting to the General Council; and on using several arguments in favor of the said submission, Cromwell confessed to me that they were all nearly true and reasonable, and that he would report them to the King his master, with whom he thought his words would be more powerful than his letters had been, and would immediately give me answer. But I have not yet been able to have it, both by reason of Cromwell's delay in speaking to his master, and because yesterday, intending to come to me, he was very ill, and sent to excuse himself, that he was unable to give me audience. I am not very anxious about its being put off a few days, because meanwhile I may receive letters from Spain upon these affairs, at least those mentioned in the letters written to you on the 26th ultimo. The only ground Cromwell could ever allege to me for asserting that the Emperor ought not to stick at these matters of the princesses was, that they were mortal, and that there would be no great loss if the Princess were to die. I think he would have been willing to prophesy like Caiaphas, but I pray God such wishes may fall upon the heads of those who entertain them. You can see how matters go when they talk of such things without horror or shame, so it is more necessary than ever to have regard to what I wrote last. On talking with Cromwell of the rumor of an interview, he said it would not be this year, "ne jamais avec lassemblee des conseilleurs des deux roys aux lymites ny esclarcira les matieres."

The ambassador sent by this king to Scotland some time ago returned after three days, and as I understand has effected nothing, except in the collation of the Order of the Garter, which has been taken in a private place, the king of Scots refusing to make any oath until he has "dressé son ordre," and at the same time this king and he make reciprocal oaths; nor would he consent to any other thing desired of him, of which I shall write more at leisure. London, 23 March 1534.

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There is no news of Irish affairs. It is reported the King means to send thither 3,000 or 4,000 men. The secretary of the duke of Albany has been in Scotland to solicit the King to come from thence to the interview, and to assure him that with a little patience he will get the wife that was promised him; and, if not, that if he will take that of Vendôme, they will give him wonders.

Fr., "*copie de la copie*," *pp.* 2.

23 March. **431.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Vienna Archives.

[Granvelle] will understand by Chapuys' last letter to the Emperor, and by the present, what the desire and hope of these men is. They think day and night of getting rid of these good ladies. Since there has been a talk of friendship they have been more determined to devise something against them, and speak of it without shame. It is more than ever necessary to consult for their protection. The Queen, as he writes to the Emperor, has no doubt that their amiability to her and the Princess is dangerous. Having heard that Cromwell had been to Chapuys, she wrote to her licentiate Medain the enclosed, and, if she had dared to write more, would have shown her reasons. In the letter "la seulle" means Cromwell, "Del Sobrino" is Chapuys, and "celluy que n'a dens" is the French king. Sends another letter from the Queen, which ought to have done wonders, considering how Cromwell had praised her; "sed induratum est cor Pharaonis."

Does not know how Granvelle interprets the coming of the King to where the Princess was without speaking to or sending to her, but it is spoken of here in various ways. The Princess is well, better than some would have her. She may be called the paragon of beauty, goodness and virtue.

The concubine has suborned a person to say that he has had a revelation from God that she cannot conceive while the said two ladies are alive. Doubts not she has spoken of it to the King, and she has lately sent the man to Cromwell. She constantly speaks of them as rebels and traitresses deserving death, and Cromwell would willingly say what Caiaphas did. London, 23 March.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

432. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to [the Licentiate MEDAIN ?].

R. O.

"Licenciado," after your departure they told me that "el de la C.," ("Cromwell" *written above*) had been with "el del sobrino" ("ambassador" *written over*) in his house, which in public is the greatest favor that can be. I beg you to warn him, for the love of God, not to show himself either distrustful or very friendly, because he will be deceived; for the intention is either, because I have made him my messenger, to find through him some pretext for their insane purposes (*de varyos*) and to trouble me with messages and answers, or else "para azer deuxera (?) al que no tyene dyentes (rey de francia *written above*) de qualquyera manera que sea." It will be of great benefit to practise reserve. Cannot write more, as she is unwell.

Sp., from a modern copy, p. 1.

The original, which is holograph, is endorsed "1535. De la serenissima reyna de Inglaterra de ———, recevida a 16 de Março."

433. CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

"Copie de la copie de quelques articles envoiés en Angleterre de la part de l'Empereur pour prendre alliance plus ferme et stable."

To confirm and increase the fraternal amity between the Emperor and the king of England by a new understanding, removing all controversies

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433. CHARLES V.—*cont.*

which may interfere with the peace of their kingdoms, and consequently of Christendom, the Emperor will do all that he can in honor and conscience for the King, expecting the like from him. Considering that the King has been endeavoring to get the execution of the sentence suspended, which the late pope Clement gave on the subject of his divorce, till the future General Council, some means may be taken that the said execution may be surceased, without prejudice to the rights of parties, till the said Council, on condition that he shall endeavor in good faith as Emperor to procure the indiction and celebration thereof according to the form and manner of previous councils, and promise obedience to what the Council shall ordain upon the said divorce, provided that meanwhile the Queen and Princess be well treated, and not constrained to make any agreements, nor the Princess to be married without the assent of her mother and the Emperor, and further, that those who support the rights of the said ladies shall not suffer any displeasure or molestation. To take away all occasions of violating treaties between the said Emperor and the King, each of them shall procure, as far as he can, that no war be moved by one against the other or against the king of the Romans in any part of Christendom, and the king of England shall abandon all intrigues in Germany, Denmark, Lubeck and other "villes australes" direct or indirect. And if perchance France should move war, by herself or by another, against the Emperor and the king of the Romans, at least, if the king of England will not assist them according to the treaty of Cambray, he shall forbear to give assistance against them, "pour nentrer de ecy (?) en dispute ou le remectre a congnoissance du cause comme a este dernierement fait a la journee de Calaix."

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *Endd.:* "Copie des poincts envoyez par moy envoyez (*sic*) en angleterre, 1535."

Vienna Archives.

2. EXTRACT of a LETTER from the EMPEROR.

The Emperor will be content, his honor and conscience saved, to listen to a more firm amity in all matters concerning the good and tranquillity of their estates and of all Christendom. [If] the thing cannot be done, the Emperor would not give occasion of more trouble against the Queen and her daughter, and those in England who have maintained their rights and opinion; for the Emperor would never agree to anything to the prejudice of his aunt and cousin.

To wit, if the King wish to suspend till the future Council on condition that he would exert himself *bonâ fide* to procure its celebration, and promise to observe what shall be thereby ordained, on condition that the Princesses were always well treated, and that they be not constrained to make treaties and agreements without the consent of the Emperor, and that the Princess be not married without the consent of her mother and of the Emperor;

That he will not procure assistance, direct or indirect, against the Emperor or king of the Romans; will prevent others moving war against them to the best of his power, according to the treaties between them, and shall forbear to intrigue in Germany, Denmark, Lubeck and the other "villes australes";

And that those who have maintained the rights of the Queen and Princess shall not be illtreated;

To persuade the King for the service of God to return to the obedience of the Church of Rome, on condition of procuring from the Pope that he should have some profit from the Church of his kingdom, which he has not had till now, as may be devised for the best.

"Et sil estoie persiste a suspension a ——— ou autre temps ——— et layde de le consulter."

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And if perchance France were to move war by herself or others, at least, if he will not assist the Emperor according to the treaty of Cambray, that he will forbear to assist against him, "affin de cela esclarcir pour nentrer en disput ou remectre a cognoissance de cause comme il a este fait derniere-ment a Calaix."

To avoid delay and come the sooner to a good issue, communicate with the ambassador in England, [who is] wise and discreet.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

23 March. **434.** JOHN SMYTH, "your Auditor," to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I thank you for your kind remembrance in your letters at various times to my brother Leonard. I understand by Mr. Secretary that in your matter with Sir Edw. Seymour an end is taken by the lord Chancellor and him to which you are agreeable. I think you will have as much money yearly, or more than ever you had, of those lands. My brother Leonard is now taken into Mr. Secretary's service partly for the diligence he has shown in your Lordship's causes, as I suppose he has written to you himself. I trust he will now be more useful to you than ever. London, 23 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

[23 or 24 March.] **435.** [FITZWILLIAM] to CROMWELL.

Otho, C. x. 178 b. B.M. Ellis, 1st Ser., II. 27. Pocock, II. 538. The King has had consultation with him and Norfolk on the letter enclosed. The lady princess Dowager intends to keep a Maundy, as the King's grandame did, and many houses of religion do now. If she is willing to keep her Maundy in her chamber in the name of the princess Dowager, the King is content; but if she keep it in the name of Queen, she is to be told that she and all her officers and such as receive it will be guilty of high treason. They are to see that she keeps no Maundy otherwise. Richmond, this . . . day at night. *Signature burnt away; but the subscription,* "Your hovne," *in Fitzwilliam's hand, is still visible.*

Mutilated.

24 March. **436.** ROBERT GRENE to ——— GRENE.

R. O. All the masters and brethren of your college are in good health, and will be glad to hear of your coming home, which I trust will be before this time of Easter. Robert Bell would fain know when he shall come up with your horses, and whether before you come home you will sell your sorell geldings. Send the bill enclosed to Thos. Bartam, abiding at Ynggarstone, for my three-quarters' bead roll due at Christmas last, and that he would remember his curate thereof before Easter next. Mr. parson Goostwyyke is covetous, as God knows. At your college, 24 March.

P. 1. *Add.:* To his right wellbeloved brother, chaplain to Mr. Secretary. *Sealed.*

24 March. **437.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3rd Ser., II. 381. Divers of the sisters of the house of religion without the gates here will go to their native country, because they will not be obedient to the King's Act. Has caused the executors of Sir Hugh Conwey to take an inventory of their stuff, and has forbidden them to depart until the King's pleasure be known. As they are mostly strangers, the majority of the Council think they were better away. Calais, 24 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

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24 March. **438.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Yesterday Sir Edw. Saymer sealed the obligation with much difficulty, when I delivered him your letter for Mr. Kyrton. As Mr. Secretary has been sick these three days, shall not know the King's pleasure concerning the Staple Inn, nor respecting the victualling, till he can go to Court. Mr. Bryan says I shall have an answer to your letter when I come to Court. That patent will not easily be had again. The King came yesterday to Richmond, where he keeps his Easter, and my lady Princess removed the same day to Hunsdon. Mr. Knyvet has paid Goodalle. Sir Thos. Palmer has obtained Sandingfield *in commendam*. Mr. Skryven is sorry you did not ask for it. Is very weary of London. London, 24 March 1534.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

24 March. **439.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 257. Received on the 21st the Emperor's letter dated Medina Celi, the 8th.
* * * * *

B. M. The ambassador in England writes on the 27th ult. that the King and Council had lately treated him better, in order to make the French jealous and cause them to consent to certain points which they had hitherto refused. What these points are he does not know. It has been reported here that the marquis of Zenete† will be sent to England by the Emperor. Was asked by the Pope if this were true, and replied that he knew nothing of it. The ambassador writes also that the interview between the kings of England and France will not be held; that the English have published that pope Clement acknowledged before his death that he had done wrong in giving the sentence, and that pope Paul did the same; and that the English agent in Rome has written that the Pope sent for him and bade him write to the King that, if he would restore the Church to its previous state, his Holiness would find some means that all should be well about his marriage. Does not think the Pope can have gone so far in this practise as they say in England. Will speak to him about it, and, if he finds that the report is true, will tell his Holiness what a scandal it is to him and to Christendom. Rome, 24 March 1535.
Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

Ibid. f. 260. 2. Contemporary abstract of the same.
Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

25 March. **440.** THE PRINCESS [ELIZABETH].

R. O. Expenses of the Princess's household from . . Dec. last, 25 Hen. VIII., to Christmas eve then next [following]. Total, 111*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*
The same from Christmas eve to Lady day then next [following], ... 679*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

ii. "Articles declaring causes wherefore the charges of the said household are so ample and hath amounted to the foresaid sums."

1. The provision of napery and utensils against Christmas, as shown by the ledger of the household, 40*l.* 2. The diet of the household at Christmas is more ample than at other times by 50*l.* 3. The charges of the household for light and fuel are greater in winter by above 20*s.* a day, 100*l.* 4. At the beginning of the said household every office wherein were but two persons was allowed a mess of meat, while the ordinances allowed only one mess to four persons, and several of the Princess's servants kept more servants than were allowed by the standing roll signed by the King, which increased the expense above 40*l.* 5. "Item, where the lady Mary, the King's daughter,

† In the abstract, "conde de Nasao."

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after she was restored to her health of her late infirmity, being in her own house, was much desirous to have meat immediately after she was ready in the morning, or else she should be in danger eftsoons to return to her said infirmity; therefore order was taken by my lady of Salisbury and the lord Huse, by the advice of physicians, that every day, not being fasted, she should be at dinner between 9 and 10 of the clock in the morning, and to eschew the superfluous breakfasts; forasmuch as sithens she came to the Princess' house, for considerations alleged by the lady Brian, lady mistress to the Princess, the service of her Grace conveniently could not be served before 11 of the clock at the least every day, therefore the said lady Mary, whose appetite was to have meat in the morning according to her accustomed diet, desired to have her breakfast somewhat the larger, to the intent that she would eat little more meat unto supper for the continuance and preservation of her health." This, with suppers served occasionally in her chamber, have increased the expenses by 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The charges of the household for next half year, ending 30 Sept., will not exceed 1,110*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 750*l.* is advanced beforehand to the steward.—*Note in margin:* The absence of the Princess at Court with divers of her servants for five weeks within this quarter, and also there being no chamberlain, have "alleviate" part of the charges of the household.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

[25 March.] **441.** Butchers.

Proclamations Soc. Antiq., I. 77.

A proclamation concerning butchers. As cattle are likely to be scarce and dear against Easter, butchers are permitted to sell beef and veal at a halfpenny and half farthing, and mutton at ¾*d.* a lb., until 24 June. The Act against killing calves is still in force.

Printed by Berthelet.

The date "25 die Martii anno regni regis Henrici Octavi xxvj°" is added by a later hand.

25 March. **442.** Stephen Bishop of Winchester to Cromwell.

R. O.

I received your letters for delivery of such bonds as is in my keeping of the goods of the late parson of Comhey (?), to whom Dr. Incent is executor. I desire you to be content that, "being now the chief cause of not delivery at this instant time, because I have not the money so ready as I might with mine ease depart therewith, ye will, in the mean time of delay, order the matter so as Mr. Incent, who is executor, and to whose use I have kept it hitherto, may utterly discharge me thereof, as I doubt not but he will; and, as he saith, show himself glad that the dead's will (?) otherwise fulfilled, such portion as was appointed to the Observants shall be disposed at the King's pleasure. In the mean time I shall provide for furniture of repayment of that money such as I took into my hands, partly to keep it sure and partly to ease myself for the time." Wolsey, Our Lady's day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

25 March. **443.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Has received his letter by Mr. Speckot. Perceives how ill Mr. Tate has reported of him, "which I must with patience bear." Is sorry that he has run so far in his danger. If he had distrained as he intended, thinks he would have found it strainable; "for I would not gladly give the candlesticks that I left there for the rent that I owe him. And where it hath been reported that I should leave the key under the door, and come no more there, he or they, whatsoever they be, in their so saying shall conceive small honesty and much less worship." Your Lordship knows I remain here on your business, and if

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443. John Husee to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

you wish me to set it aside I shall come in haste to Calais. The living he has is his Lordship's gift, but would rather give up that than his service. Will not forsake Lisle till Lisle forsakes him. The time may come when he may thank Mr. Tate of his goodness; if not, remits his avenging to God. London, 25 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 March. **444.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has received his letter of Mr. Speckot, and has written to his Lordship this day by Worthe. Hopes, whatever is said of him, Lisle will accept his services as they are meant, although, even if they were 10,000 times better, they would be nothing to compare with the goodness he has found in him and my lady. Notwithstanding good Mr. Tatte's report, Lisle knows that he tarries here on his business, and would have been at Calais long ago but for his Lordship's commands. Has devoted himself to Lisle's affairs as if his life depended on it. I trust you will still be my good lord; and albeit your Lordship gave me 8*d.* a day, "rather had I leffe that than your service." The "ward" (award) is not yet delivered, as Mr. Secretary is sick. Hopes to get it delivered tomorrow or on Easter eve. Your licence of victualling and the Staple cannot be had till Mr. Secretary is again at Court. That finished, I shall not be long from your Lordship. London, 25 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 March. **445.** Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has spoken to the King of oxen of Lisle's arrested and sold by the customer. Order is given for the customer's appearance before the Council. Commendations to my lady. Thanks for the wild swine hitherto sent. Would like a wild sow sent to him alive in a coffer. I suppose Mons. de Bees could help you to one "who useth much hunting of the wild swine." Westminster, 25 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

26 March. **446.** Sir Richard Graynfeld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters. Has appointed Mr. Palmer and Mr. Skryvyn to conclude with Ryngele. Requires nothing but a little respite, and payment of part of the money. London, 26 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

26 March. **447.** Sir Anthony Wyndesore to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Gives an account of the killing of a buck in the forest of Bere, where Lord Lisle has rule, on Sunday week, by Peter, son of Ric. Nortton, and one of Wyndesore's servants, who were on their way from his house at Estmen to Hamilden. The deer was brought to his house without his knowing it, and Peter Norton gave him half, and took the rest to his father, who, Wyndsore is sure, was ignorant of the deed. Knows a grievous matter will be made of it to my Lord. Asks her to move him to be good lord to them. If Mr. Nortton knows of it his son will need no other punishment. If lord Lisle will leave to him the punishment of his own servant, will order him so that he shall never offend his Lordship again. The morrow after Our Lady Day.

Asks for an answer. Hopes the keepers and officers may be found as true to Lord Lisle in all other things concerning the forest as in this. She shall know more hereafter if she keeps this secret.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

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26 March. **448.** The DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. St. P. II. 236. Account of the siege of Maynooth castle, which was begun on March 14. The base court was taken on the 23rd, being Tuesday before Easter, and the great castle soon after yielded. Among the prisoners were the dean of Kildare, Chr. Parys, Donough O'Dogan, Sir Symon Walsshe, priest, and Nic. Wafer—in all 37. Twenty-five were beheaded, and one hanged, on Thursday. Sends their depositions, including one by a priest, who said that the Emperor had promised to send 10,000 men by May 1, and that the king of Scots had also promised aid. Many of the inhabitants still adhere to the traitor, thinking that he will be pardoned. Commend Mr. Paulett's conduct. He shall return at Sir John Sentlowe's coming. Maynuth, 26 March.

Signed: Wyllm. Skeffyngton—J. B. of Trymleteston, chaunceler—J. Rawson, prior of Kyllmaynam—William Brabazon—Patrik Fynglas, justice—Thomas Luttrell, justice—Gerald Aylmer, Barron—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles—Patryke Whyte, justice.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

449. IRELAND.

R. O. An abstract of a book sent out of Ireland of the affairs and feats done by the King's army there.

1. The Deputy and army sailed from Graycot on Wednesday, 14 Oct., and were driven to Lambay Isle, where it was determined that Sir Wm. Brereton and John Salisbury should go to Dublin, and the Deputy to Waterford. 2. On their arrival at Dublin on Saturday, the Mayor showed them of the truce taken with the traitor. 3. That Musgrave and Hamberton and 20 of their men were killed, and others taken, between Lambay and Dublin. 4. That Brode and his company were taken at Tradaff (Drogheda?). 5. That the Deputy, Brereton, and Salisbury went to Tradaff on St. Simon's and Jude's Day, fearing that the place was besieged. 6. That Mr. Salisbury was sick of the sickness, and that four of his household servants and 40 of the retinue died. 7. That Jas. and Ric. FitzGerald yielded themselves to do the King service. 8. That the Deputy and Brereton went to Dunshaghlyn on 15 Nov. 9. That seven or eight score of the traitor's company were slain at Tryme, and that Ric. Fitzgerald was put to keep the town. 10. Dec. 1, Kyldare castle was gotten, but retaken by the traitor in six days. 11. He went thence to Trym, and took it in two hours. 12. Those who went to rescue the town and castle were too late, and from thence they went to Waterford and fetched the King's money to Dublin. 13. How the traitor desired truce from 19 Dec. to "the morrow of the 12th day," within which time Edw. FitzGerald was taken. 14. Jan. 5, 700 men were sent by the Deputy to keep Tryme. 15. That Brereton, Salisbury, Dakers, Musgraf, with 100 horse, and the baron of Aylmer, were sent to keep the Newecastell Lyons, Colmeston, Ratcole, and Tassagard. 16. They went from Newcastell eight miles into Kildare, and spoiled the traitor's towns. 17. The traitor, O'Mwre, and Kayr O'Conour offered to skirmish with Brereton and Salisbury, but durst not abide battle. 18. On the way to Maynooth 13 rebels were killed, and one of the army and 20 hurt. Five or six towns were burnt. 19. The traitor slew 10 or 12 of the army at Trym, and took two or three pieces of ordnance. 20. On Feb. 27 the army at Dublin burnt 30 towns, and the garrison at Trym 9 or 10. 21. The Treasurer attacked some Calloglasses who were coming to Thamasse to maintain the ward of Mynwth, slew some, and took others who fled into steeples. On the way home the traitor skirmished with them, and the prisoners and others were killed to the number of 100. 22. The Deputy for 12 weeks lay at Dublin. 23. Sir John Seyntloo lies still in Waterford. 24. The castle of

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449. IRELAND—*cont.*

Mynwth was taken on the Tuesday in Passion week. More than 100 were slain and beheaded, including 50 of the best gunners in Ireland, and the traitor's household servants. Five of the King's army were slain, and 300 men left to keep the castle. Thence Brereton and Salisbury were sent to the Newcastell. 25. The traitor sent the dean of Meath to the Emperor and to Rome a sevennight before Christmas.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

26 March. **450.** THOS. HALL and OLYVER LEDER to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to his letters, dated 16 March, have examined Jas. Pyke, Sir Thos. Dammat, priest, and others, whose depositions they send. Have committed Pyke to Huntingdon gaol, and taken an inventory of his goods, which they have left with his wife, upon an obligation to produce them.

Notwithstanding Dammatt's sayings, and the sayings reported of Robt. Fawn, Pyke is reported to be a true man, and many of his neighbours and friends have made suit to have him to bail; which they will not allow without knowing Cromwell's pleasure. 26 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[26 Mar.] **451.** THEOLOGY.

R. O. A sermon preached on Good Friday on the text *Christus passus est pro nobis*, in which the writer supports the King's supremacy, justifies himself from being considered a Papist or an upholder of the temporal jurisdiction, acknowledges Scripture as the rule of faith, but claims for traditions authority so far as they are not contrary to the Scriptures, on the ground of Christ's promise *Qui vos audit, audit me.* The author in one place refers to another sermon of his in print.

Begins: "Right honorable and devout Christian audience, I must and do most heartily desire you to take patience with me."

Draft, pp. 38.

452. THEOLOGY.

R. O. A homily or discourse on the words *Qui traditus est propter peccata nostra*, on sin and justification.

Begins: Quia dies in qua Christus Salvator innocentissimus agnus pro nobis mortuus.

Lat., pp. 3.

R. O. 2. Theological notes in Latin on miscellaneous passages of Scripture in the same hand as the preceding.

Begins: "A. Quæ monere debeant ad luctum
Quæ obsequia et quomodo prosint defunctis
Quæ obsequia et quomodo prosint nobis
A. [De officiis funeralibus]" (*crossed out*).

Pp. 3.

R. O. 3. Defence of the spiritual authority.

Inc.:—"Quod si quis pergat esse præfractus et noluerit peccatum agnoscere.

Ends:—"hæc potestas ut sit salubris nec aut (*sic*) sit nimium severa aut nimium remissa."

To this is added certain authorities from Scripture.

Pp. 13. *In the same hand as the preceding.*

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ii. Notes on certain passages of Scripture in the same hand. *P.* 1.

R. O. 4. Common places of Theology, chiefly from the Fathers. *Lat., pp.* 3. *In the same hand as the preceding.*

453. THE LONDON CLERGY.*

R. O. A tract on the reformation of the curates in the churches of London, showing that the clergy have no natural right to possess property, beyond the tenths of the earth's produce, and should receive no gold or dead things; and that though in London they must be maintained otherwise, their emoluments are excessive, for they receive 14*d.* of every noble rated by the rents of houses, besides other fees and offerings. They have, moreover, been active in charging the laity with heresy. Proposes that the mayor and corporation should agree to an order to give every curate 20 marks a year, to be raised at the rate of 2*s.* in the £ on the rent.

In the hand of Clement Armestrong, pp. 4. *Begins:* "Amongst the reformations of causes." *Ends:* "For it is now inordinate to see some benefice[s] in London worth a 100*l.*, a 100 mark, 50*l.* and other, which hath all the profits, and never dwelleth upon them, nor never helpeth no parishioners therein, but rather ready to hinder or hurt them, as knoweth God."

Proclamations Soc. Antiq., I. 76. 2. "A proclamation concerning tithes and oblations as well within the city of London as elsewhere within the realm."

Enforcing the award of Thos. archbp. of Canterbury, Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor, Stephen bp. of Winchester, Thos. Crumwell, Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls, Sir John FitzJames, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Robt. Norwich, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, between the citizens of London and the parsons and curates of the same, concerning the rate of tithes, offerings, and other duties. The rate of tithes is to be 1*s.* 4½*d.* for every 10*s.* house rent. Persons not paying 10*s.* rent to pay 2*d.* yearly for their four offering days.

In other parts of the realm the customary tithes and offerings are to be paid.

Printed by Berthelet.

27 March. **454.** SIR FRANCIS BRIAN.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 31.

[27 Mar.] **455.** [LORD LISLE] to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send a packet of letters received from Sir John Wallop this Easter eve. The frontiers make sure watch. At Dunkirk they are going to make a bulwark, and probably they will be compelled to make a castle afterwards, though they are loath to do it. The captain of Gravelines keeps very sure watch. I beg you will see that the garrison here are paid at their day, or shortly after. I dare take it on oath there are 100 not able to buy their dinner against this time, and pay their house rent.

Draft in Lisle's hand. P. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of my Lord's letter sent to Mr. Secretary.

* The first of these two documents is certainly at least a year or two earlier than the period in which it is here inserted. The date of the second appears to have been about, or a little before, Easter 1535. *See* Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

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[27 Mar.] **456.** Richard Riche to [Cromwell].

R. O. You will receive enclosed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and so I remain in your debt 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which it may please you, Sir, to devise a recognisance. It must be delivered to the mayor on Monday or Tuesday. The King has commanded me to keep courts at Hunsdon, Roydon, and Stansted, which I have appointed for Wednesday, &c., in Easter week. He has commanded me to speak to Carleton for the receipt of the rents, and I advertised the King to commune with you on the subject; who is content to do so, and if you wish to prefer anyone you are to give him knowledge. Please get the King to sign my bill for the stewardship, else I have no authority. Six courts must be kept yearly on six days. Consider me your debtor for an ambling gelding. Brondysche, Easter even.

Hol., p. 1.

27 March. **457.** Christopher Jenney to [Cromwell].

R. O. With reference to the murder committed at Malton in Yorkshire, of which Cromwell has written, the murderers fled and did not come before Jenney at the assizes, but those known to the jury were indicted. Has not heard of a more heinous murder, as appears by the confession of Ric. Forde enclosed. "And, Sir, I did reply hereon according to another letter from you to me directed." Cromwell also wrote in another letter for the acquittal of Wm. Langham, who appears to have been wrongly indicted of felony. He is acquitted. Sir Henry Everingham will be at London next term to make an end of the matter. As to the murder of Ralph Carr, of Newcastle, Jenney, after his arrival at York, sent to Lord Conyers for the body of Wm. Wicliff, who was accordingly conveyed to York and indicted with 8 or 10 other persons; some as accessories. At Mrs. Carr's request proceeded to Wicliff's arraignment. Was informed by the sheriff that there was none returned of the jury who was not named by the friends of Ralph Carr and his wife, except one who was thought indifferent. Nevertheless he was acquitted. Sends the names of the jury, each of whom he bound in a recognisance of 100*l.* to appear before Cromwell and others in the Star Chamber on 20 May next. There were 76 prisoners in York Castle, of whom 18 were found guilty, 14 acquitted by verdict, 40 delivered by proclamation, and four reprieved. One of those found guilty was delivered, as a clerk, to the ordinary. Two were counterfeiters of the King's coin, and other three guilty of murders; for one of whom, a very tall man, gentlemen made great intercession that he should be reprieved in hope of getting him a pardon, which Jenney would not consent to. As to Twaytes, the priest, taken by my lord of Cumberland, and brought before Cromwell for words spoken against the King, nothing will be found against him, because it was said that all was spoken of malice. Sends depositions with regard to that matter, as the priest is to appear before Cromwell next term. Dr. Halldesworthe, vicar of Halifoxe, is also accused of very shameful words sounding to treason, for which, if true, he deserves imprisonment for life. Has bound him and his accuser to appear before your mastership and the Lord Chancellor next term. The vicar is said to be a man of great substance, and to have deceived the King very much at the time of his valuation. Mountgrace, 27 March.

Wicliffe remains in York Castle without bail, as Mrs. Carr has sued an appeal of murder against him, which is continued till next assizes. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

27 March. **458.** The Royal Supremacy.

R. O. Acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy (similar to those in vol. VII. 921, &c.) by Jane Meyns, the matron, and the sisters of the

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hospital without the North gate (called the Lanterngate) of Calais, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Francis, and St. Elizabeth of Hungary for sisters of the third order of St. Francis, dated 27 March 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed by the matron*, "Janne Meins, moeder van de suster van Calies," *and eight others.*

Seal a little broken.

28 March. Otho, C. IX, 105. B. M. **459.** SIR CLEMENT WEST to HENRY VIII.

"The lord master now present hath prolo[nged] . . . . . my cause touching the office of the Torcoplyar . . . . . to be ony other mad till he may know your highne[ss pleasure;] how be it after the baylyage of the Egle was . . . . . given to Rauson, last treasurer after the summe . . . . your subjects would have had licence for to . . . . . a new to whom he said it becomes you not [to] . . . . . it considering it hath been your high pleasure t[o] . . . . . for me though others hath made it of his wry . . . . . I may not do so be hys good help and other my r . . . . . must be holpen and thus referred it till the [knowledge] of your high pleasure or till the chapter g[eneral] here. By this prolonging your Highness may persey[ve that the] on trew process the master dead is sent to your H[ighness] against me was to maintain his ill doing . . . . . for Sutton said to him and he found not re . . . . . maintain that he had done well done all . . . . . and for further proofs of their malice of late [they have] sent hither for to a destroyed me a process be yn . . . . . of John Irlond, notary, abytyng at Powlys in L[ondon]; which I have read part of it, how be it some [of the] part longing to the master dead is would [not that] I should have seen it. Sir, it is a high point [to send] such process against your subject touching the . . . . of your realm except your licence."

Has been advised by a great man to write to the King, asking him to consider that he did not put off his [habit] without cause; and why the master would neither hear him nor a proctor for him. The great cross is not taken away [unless] the cause deserves death. Some have left the habit without cause, and yet they have been restored. To consider also why the master kept him so long in prison without consent of the Council after he had licensed him to go forth, because Boydell told him that West had sent the mace to the King, which he had not done; why the untrue process does not contain the names of the witnesses in his favor how the question first began; why at the master's death he pardoned the French men who made the rebellion and slew six men, and said he would not pardon the English man Oswold [Marsyngberd] because he under[wrote] his name to what the Turcoplyar Frare Clem[ent] sent to his King against him. All these considered, the King may perceive how much untruth has been used to West for maintaining the King's honour.

Asks him to write to the lord master and his council in his behalf. At M[alta], 28 March 1535.

A ship came lately from Syo with news that the Suffy has ovyr thro[wn] the Turk and taken Aleppo, "the . . . . entre into Surre, and it is not known whether the Turk be slain or no. In . . . . his son with haste returned to Const[antine] the noble (Constantinople) to be sure of his place . . . . . hath commanded all that loves Maho[met] shall haste to succour the great lord. Barbarowse is straitly bested in T[unis] for fault of victual and much sickness. It is said the Emperor sends armad to so-[cour] the King, and for that shall have the [strong]hold calyd Affryca, 100,000 ducats try . . . . . the Vyzse Roy of Sysyll* is dead at P[alermo]."

Hol., pp. 3, *mutilated. Add.*

* Hector Pignatelli, duke of Monteleone, viceroy of Sicily, died at Palermo on the 7th March 1535. (Blasi, Storia Cronologica, II. pt. i. 79.)

1535.

460. ROBERT BUTSTON, priest, to RICHARD MYRTHE, servant to Dr. Peter Lygham.

R. O.

I have a letter of Master Secretary to appear before him for the doing of my master's and your commandment at Uscumbe in forbidding Mr. Waldron's priest to preach. I send you a copy of the letter, and will be glad if you can send me a discharge, or I will be there the fourth week after Easter according to Mr. Secretary's commands. It is nothing but to put me to labour, and your master to cost. At Barrystabell, Easter Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 March. **461.** FEE OF THE CROWN.

R. O.

Memorandum of the payment to John Smyth, yeoman of the Crown, of his fee of 6*d.* a day, from 20 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. to 28 March next, 49*s.*

P. 1.

30 March. **462.** RICHARD CROMWELL.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 32.

30 March. **463.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received the King's commission by Mr. Blytheman for examining the just value of spiritual promotions. Will apply himself thereto, though he can but little skill of such things, and wishes he had been left out of it. Some of the commissioners, as Magnus, Lawson, Sir Rauff Ellerker the younger, and Sir Fras. Bygott, are in the South. The commission does not state who is to summon the others; but the archbishop and the mayor of York being named first, considering how short the time is, have summoned the others to meet at York on Thursday in Easter week, 1 April. Wishes that some auditor had been with them fully instructed of Cromwell's mind. Will not have auditors enough to make the books after auditor's fashion, as the commission orders, and his own auditor is appointed in commission in the South. Thorpe, 30 March 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

30 March. **464.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sent a packet of letters from Sir John Wallop to the mayor of Dover on Easter eve to be forwarded. Has sent on two more from Wallop to Cromwell and the duke of Norfolk, which he received today. Wallop continually writes to ask whether his letters have reached Cromwell. Wishes to know, that he may inform him. Calais, 30 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

30 [March.] **465.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 37. B.M.

The Court came near this yesterday. Hears that England is not really quite satisfied with the French (*costoro*), so that these men (*qu.* the English ambassadors?) follow them about as much as they can, and solicit the interview (*onde questi li vanno dietro piu che possono e procurano l'abboccamento*). Find the good opinion of the Pope increases daily, as appears by the language of ambassadors.

Ital., pp. 2. *Modern copy. Headed:* Da Roano al S. M. Ambrogio, alli 30, etc.

1535.

31 March. **466.** JOHN BARLO to SIR EDW. BAYNTON, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.

R. O. Desires his favor for the bearer, a servant of my brother's, the prior of Haverfordwest, who has been ill handled in these parts by the Bishop and his officers, the more so because "he is toward my brother, whom of all men they most hate for his preaching," which they ought rather to laud. They have convented the bearer before the mayor of Tenby, who, at the request of the Bishop, put him in prison without any evidence,—contrary to the statute. For this the bearer went to London, but the Bishop's officers sent to the dean of the Arches, who so dealt with my brother the prior, then being there, "that he caused the poor man to put the matter to him to make an end thereof at his coming home to Haverford." Notwithstanding, since his coming home by favor of the officers of Pembroke, they have indicted the bearer and his hostess, but nothing could be found against them. Desires Mr. Secretary would call the principals before him, and "put him in remembrance for my brother prior, for whom he wrote to the bishop of St. David's to have him his suffragan," but got no answer. "I am thus desirous, nor he himself," to have it for any worldly profit or preferment, but for the furtherance of God's Word in those parts, which is obstructed by the Bishop, who stirs the gentlemen and commons of the county, partly by meed, against the same, and nowhere worse than in the Queen's lordship. I am the more bold to call upon you that ye are a furtherer of the true Word. Commend me to my good lady your wife. Westbury, 31 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.*

31 March. **467.** RICHARD BELLYNGHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his kindness. Recommends to him a friend who has a farm called Chiltton, of the prior of Michelham. Nytymber, 31 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

31 March. **468.** LEONARD SMYTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. On Easter Eve* last I delivered to Mr. Seymour at Richmond his part of the award. Your part, with Seymour's obligation, Hussey will bring to you. Further assurance can be made next term. Meanwhile Mr. Densell shall see the copy of the award, which I have written once or twice, as, for want of good circumspection in the past, you have not only lost greatly but [have been] of late much disquieted. Mr. Seymour received his Maker the day we delivered him the award, and I moved no matter to him as I would have done otherwise; for by one article you are to deliver all court rolls, &c. before Ascension Day next, and I must arrange when he will receive them. You must send a power of attorney to receive your rents of Mr. Seymour within certain hours in Paul's Church. My master has been very sick of an ague or fever ever since Palm Sunday,† but I trust the worst is past. London, 31 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

31 March. **469.** [JAMES V. to PAUL III.]

Royal MS. 18 B VI. 37 b. B. M. Writes at the request of the Observant Friars to beg the Pope not to restore to the order James Malvil, who has returned from Germany infected with Lutheranism, which he attempts to spread among the ignorant people. Stirling, 31 March 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

* 27 March in 1535. † 21 March in 1535.

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31 March. **470.** College of Justice in Scotland.

R. O. "Processus erectionis Collegii Justiciæ in Scotia." An Act of Jerome de Ghinucci, bishop of Worcester, papal auditor, by virtue of a bull of Paul III. dated vi. id. Mart. 1534. 1 Paul III. (10 March 1534–5), authorizing a contribution of 10,000 ducats from the clergy. The college to consist of a president, who shall always be a prelate of the Church, and 14 other persons, of whom half shall be churchmen. Rome, 31 March, 1 Paul III.

Lat., pp. 9.

31 March. **471.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Vatican Transcripts. The Imperial ambassador here has intimated to me clearly that some unpleasant feeling (*fastidio*) has arisen between him and England; and I think, from what I hear, that the Emperor may charge him to show to England that it is in his power to deprive him of the military aid of France (*di la militia di costoro*), in which they have so much confidence, whenever he will give up Milan (*ogni volta che lassi correre il stato di Milano*). Scarcely anything more is said of the interview; in fact, England is rather humiliated, but here everything is done to accommodate matters. The English ambassador hardly ever goes to Court, and apparently wishes to give trouble to the French (*dar martello ad questi*), who, I think, will accommodate matters (*rastetteranno*), because, when they find it needful, they will give in after their wont, at any cost. Rouen, 31 March 1535.

Italian, from a modern copy.

472. John Hilsey, D.D., to Cromwell.

R. O. There is a cell of Chalons in North Wales, called Portkellerd, for a long time uninhabited, which has lapsed to the King. I beg it may be conferred on a poor friar and scholar of the university of Oxford, Morys Griffith, B.D., "who at the last chapter answered *de primatu Romani Pontificis*," but for lack of exhibition is like to abandon his study.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

473. Northhill, Beds.

R. O. Survey of the college of Northevell, Beds.*

Total yearly rent, 61*l.* 5*s.*

Derived from the mansion house called the City, 80 acres of arable land, 12 small pastures (named), meadow land, Drewes Wood, Stacis Wood, a small wood near the Bean Close, and some hedgerows with abundant firewood; the right to keep on the commons of the town 300 sheep, six kine and a bull, four cart horses and 30 pigs; tithes of hay, beans, grain, wool, lambs, pigs, geese, &c., and offerings in the town: total, 44*l.* 5*s.*

Also rents of 17*l.* a year, making the total, 61*l.* 5*s.*

The master and fellows pay certain out-rents, but we had not time to investigate them. The master has promised to make a more extensive book if you will send him your favourable letters.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Northvell.

474. Manorial Accounts.

R. O. Memoranda of money received of Anthony Walche out of money [up to Easter 27 Hen. 8.] from Michael † (?) Shether, R . . . yllard,

* Added in a modern hand: "Anno Dom. 1535, 26 H 8. Thomas Grene, master."

† Crossed out.

1535.

Hen. Draper, George earl of Shrewsbury, and other royal tenants of the manor of . . nedon, and John Sheyne, tenant of the manor of Cokry. e .; of Geo. Rychardson, clk., up to Michaelmas, 27 H. 8.

Receipts of Mr. Darnall.

Endd.: Marcus Antonius Marianus.

P. 1. *Lat., much mutilated.*

475. Remembrances.

Titus, B. I. 415. What the King will do with the Anabaptists. To speak with the King concerning sending for the vicar of Halifax. Touching Sir Wm. Gascoigne, that he has paid 500 marks. What the King will have done with those persons in prison by the accusation of Hale, the priest. To remember all the jewels of all the monasteries in England, and specially the cross of emeralds at Paul's. To send to the bps. of York, Durham, Carlisle, and Chester, touching the bishop of Rome.

Touching Brothers of London, for the concealment of cottons. Touching the office of Beaumarys, late Sir Rowland's, for Mr. Norrys. To remember Mr. Treasurer's bill for the office of Pomfret, Lord Leonard's bill, Mr. Langford's bill, and the commission for the Commissioners to go to Calais, to be signed. A letter to be devised in French to the Admiral. Concerning the prebend of Blewbery. Touching Lord Braye's absenting himself. What the King will have done at the Charterhouse of London and Richmond. For the election of such persons as shall necessarily determine such laws as be most meet to be exercised in this realm touching the clergy. What shall be determined touching my lord of Rochford's going. For the commission, and how the duke of Angoulême, the French king's third son, shall be named. The answer to be given to the secretary of Lubeck. What answer the King will have given to the messenger of the duke of Lunenburg and Dr. Adam. What the King mindeth for sending into Germany.

Pp. 2. *Partly in Cromwell's hand. Endd.*

476. Sir Roger Cholmeley to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends enclosed a list of the aldermen of London. Remits to Cromwell's pleasure whether the King's letters shall be sent to them particularly, or a general letter to the mayor and aldermen. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

477. Nycho[las W]edders to Cromwell.

R. O. Is a haberdasher living in the parish of Sai[nt] . . . . . ng Lane, [in] the ward of Chepe. On March 18 "was called before S[ir] Christopher [Ask]ewe, [k]night and alderman of the said ward, inquiring for the payment of the King's money, did show to your said orator" how each man had rated himself as follows:—Ambrose Barker, 100*l.*; Thos. Man, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Thos. Butvelyn, nothing; Davy Johnes, baker, 60*l.*; Leonard Barker, me[rch]a[n]t, 40*l.*; Thos. Sutton, mercer, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: Wm. Goodwyn, mercer, one of the Common Council, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and John Dyer, leather-seller, 20*l.*; all which amount but to 300*l.*

The cessours, out of malice, have rated him at 500*l.* It would have been more near the truth if the poorest of the persons named above had been rated at 500*l.*, and he at the least of the sums named. Has complained to the Lord Mayor, who told him to sue to Cromwell. On receiving a letter or token from him, the mayor will see good order taken therein.

P. 1, *mutilated. Add. at the head as* Secretary.

1535.

478. [ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUBSIDY ?]

Cleop. F. vi. 344. B.M.

Roger Pynchester, 2,000*l.* John Clerk, 1,000*l.* Stephen Kirton, 1,000*l.* Nic. Leveson, 2,000*l.* Andrew Judde, 1,000*l.* Nic. Wethers, 1,000*l.* Ant. Vivalde, stranger, 2,000*l.* Nic. Howen, 1,000*l.* Lady Mary Willoughby, 1,000*l.* Wm. Forman, 2,000*l.* Thos. Gale, 1,000*l.* Alayne Kyng, 1,000*l.* John Judde, 1,000*l.* Robt. Downe, 1,000*l.* John Long, 2,000*l.* John Cotes, 2,000*l.* Michael Dormer, 3,000*l.* Ric. Gresham, 2,000*l.* Wm. Botrye, 2,000*l.* Robt. Chertesey, 1,000*l.* Roger Barker, 1,000*l.* Raffe Pexsall, 1,000*l.* John Onley, 1,000*l.* Ric. Choppyn, 1,000*l.* Stephen Pecok, 2,000*l.* Sir Roger Chomley, 1,000*l.* John Wilford, 1,000*l.* Mr. Holles, 3,000*l.* Ant. Bonvise, 2,000*l.* Mr. Balthasar, 1,000*l.* Mr. Pope, cessed in my Lord Chancellor's house, 1,000*l.* Sir Raffe Dodmer, 2,000*l.* Rowland Hille, 2,000*l.* Robt. Trappis, 2,000*l.* Sir Brian Tuke, 2,000 mks. Wm. Wilford, 1,000*l.* John Sadler, 1,000*l.* Sir John Champneys, 3,000 mks. Geo. Monox, 3,000*l.* Polle Wethipolle, 2,000 mks. Edw. Burlase, 1,000*l.* Raffe Waren, 3,000*l.* Robt. Dene, 1,000*l.* Sir John Milborne, 2,000*l.* Pantelyn Spynell, Janua, 1,000*l.* John Malt, 1,000*l.* John Scutt, 1,000*l.* Ric. Holt, 1,000*l.* Ric. Bukland, 1,000*l.* John Aplyard, 1,000*l.* Wm. White, 1,000*l.* Mr. Cofferer to the King's Grace, 1,000*l.* Edw. Altam, 1,000*l.* Robt. Pakington, 1,000*l.* Humfry Pakyngton, 1,000*l.* Edm. Shawe, 1,000*l.* Giles Brigges, 1,000*l.* James Spencer, 2,000*l.* Raffe Symondes, 2,000*l.* Sir Wm. Sidney, 2,000*l.* John Baxter, 1,000*l.* Robt. Paget, alderman, 2,000*l.* Lady Baldry, 2,000 mks. Wm. Browne, 2,000*l.* Robt. Barefote, 1,000*l.* John Gerald, stranger, 2,000 mks. Wm. Colsell, 1,000*l.* John Ferry, 1,000*l.* Wm. Butler, 1,000*l.* John Garwey, 1,000*l.* Marten Bowes, 2,000*l.* Thos. Bowyer, 1,000*l.* Thos. Perpoynt, 1,000*l.* Robt. White, 1,000*l.* Wm. Roche, alderman, 3,000 mks. John Preest, 3,000 mks. Thos. Russheton, 1,000*l.* Sir John Mondy, 2,000*l.* Austen Hynde, 1,000*l.* John Hone, 1,000*l.* Herry White, Esq., 1,000*l.* Ric. Jervys, 3,000 mks. Geo. Robynson, 2,000 mks. Wm. Lok, 1,000*l.* Wm. Gresham, 1,000*l.* Wm. Laxton, 1,000*l.* John Sympsone, 1,000*l.* Wm. Daunce, 2,000*l.* Wm. Wilkynson, 1,000*l.* Thos. Addyngton, 1,000*l.* Bernard Jenyn, 1,000*l.* Wm. Honyng, serjeant of the catery, 1,000*l.* Roger Honyng, 1,000*l.* Wm. Gonson, 1,000*l.* Ambrose Wollay, 1,000*l.* Nic. Gibson, 2,000*l.* Ric. Fermour, 1,000*l.* Thos. Wight, 1,000*l.* Robt. Dawbeney, 1,000*l.* John ————* Baker, 1,000*l.* Chr. Askewe, 2,000*l.* Mr. Chamley, ————. Edm. Kempe, 1,000*l.* Wm. Farneley, 1,000*l.* Humfrey Pakyngton, ————. Sir Thos. Kitson, 4,000 mks. John Hardy, 1,000*l.* John Gresham, 3,000 mks. Nic. Statham, 2,000*l.* Vyncent Randall, 1,000*l.* John Tayler, 1,000*l.* Ric. Traffis, in legacy due to Margery Bromton, 1,000*l.* Herry Dacres, 1,000*l.* Robt. Dacres, ————. John Pakyngton, 1,000*l.* Ric. Reynold, 1,000*l.* Robt. Farrant, 1,000*l.* Mr. Dennam, 2,000*l.* Mr. Monmouthe, 3,000 mks. John Pope, as he saith, a denizen, 1,000*l.* John Capon, as he saith, a denizen, 1,000*l.* Ric. Callard, 2,000*l.* Harry Averell, 1,000*l.* Raffe Lathum, 1,000*l.* Thos. Calton, 1,000*l.* Water Lumbard, 1,000*l.* Bastian Pynto, 1,000*l.* Sir John Aleyne, 3,000*l.* Thos. Wattes, 1,000*l.* Thos. Burnell, 1,000*l.* Ric. Wadyngton, 1,000*l.* Robt. Palmer, 2,000 mks. Thos. Howell, 4,000*l.* Robt. Lesse, 1,000*l.* Wm. Brothers, 1,000*l.* Wm. Bovyer, 2,000*l.* Humfrey Browne, serjeant-at-law,† 1,000*l.* Raffe Alleyne, 1,000*l.* Raffe Bowlet, 2,000 mks. John Hampton, 1,000*l.* Lady Pargetour, 2,000*l.* Alice Wether, 1,000*l.* Ric. Reede, 1,000*l.* Robt. Rowe, 1,000*l.* Edw. Dormer, 1,000*l.* Harry Huberthorne, 1,000*l.*

Pp. 4. *Endd:* The names of the Aldermen and certain commoners of London.

* There is space left here. † Made serjeant in 1531; King's serjeant 1536.

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479. Blackfriars, London.

R. O. Petition of the convent and the inhabitants to Cromwell, stating that an assessment had been ordered to be made on every parish in the city of London; but they, as belonging to no parish or liberty, have been disquieted by the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, of the ward of Farringdon Within, on one side, and St. Andrews parish of Castle Baynard ward on the other. Intending "in our master's absence" the true performance of the King's command, they desire Cromwell to depute two of their tenants for the assessment, as has been usual, and to assign Trice and Curson to discharge them of St. Martin's parish and all others which pretend any right in this matter.

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Cromwell, Secretary, &c. *Endd.*

[March.] **480.** Friar Arthur.

R. O. On Passion Sunday last, Arthur, a Grey Friar of Canterbury, preached in the Church of Herne before a great audience, and blamed these new books and new preachers for misleading the people, and discouraging fasts, prayers, and pilgrimages. He called them Judases, for they would neither give alms, go pilgrimages, nor do other good deeds, and said whoever offered one penny to St. Thomas's shrine, it was more meritorious than to give a noble to poor people; for one is spiritual, and the other corporal. They come 200 miles, he said, to that blessed shrine, and when they see the goodly jewels, how they think in their hearts "I would to God "and to that good Saint, I were able to give such a gift. And by such good "thoughts thousands of souls are saved. And he said, if so be that he "were a devil in hell, if the Church had canonized him, we ought to worship "him, for you ought to believe us prelates though we preach false; and there "he brought in for his authority the 22nd chapter of Matthew." Beside that, he prayed not for the King as head of the Church, nor for the Queen either, but for the spiritualty, the temporalty, and the souls in purgatory.

P. 1. *Endd.*

481. Grants in March 1535.

March.

Grants.

1. Denizations.

Hen. Salvaigo of London, merchant, a native of Genoa in Italy.

Jodocius Textoris, a native of Brabant and born subject of the Emperor.

Hen. Clynke, smith, born a subject of the duke of Cleves.

John de Loven, a native of the duke of Cleves' dominions.

Galien Fuppison, shoemaker, a native of Holland in the Emperor's dominions.

Westm., 1 March. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

2. Denizations.

John Williamson, tailor, a native of Zealand and born subject of the Emperor.

Nic. Gunport, tailor, born a subject of the Emperor.

James Gaver, stationer, a native of the Emperor's dominions.

Peter Kynge, leather-dyer, born a subject of the Emperor.

Gerard Peterson, of London, butcher, born a subject of the duke of Cleves.

Westm., 2 March. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

3. Mon. Palamedes Gontier, secretary to the French king. Passport to return to France with 6 horses and servants, &c. *Del.* Westm., 3 March 26 Hen. VIII. — S.B.

4. Denizations.

Hubert Smyth of London, butcher, born a subject of the Emperor.

Giles Busshe of London, butcher, born a subject of the Emperor.

Thos. Lucas of London, butcher, born a subject of the Emperor.

Will. Makell *alias* Makyn of London, cooper, born a subject of the Emperor.

Denis Soulder, a native of the diocese of Sallesbroke, and born subject of the Emperor

Westm., 3 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

5. Sir Chris. Dacre of Groglynge *alias* of Carlisle, Cumb., uncle of Wm. lord Dacre of Carlisle, and Robt. Grame, *alias* Gares, of Roclyf, Cumb., yeoman. General pardon. — S.B. undated. *Pat.* 4 March, 26 Hen. VIII. *p.* 2, *m.* 37.

1535.

481. GRANTS in MARCH 1535—*cont.*

March. GRANTS.

6. To the town of Colchester. Grant of the wood and pasture, &c., of Kyngeswod, *alias* Kynges-wod heathe, with timber, &c. there growing in Mileend, Lexden, West Bergholt, Great Horkesley, Boxstede, Langham and Ardeley near Colchester, Essex, with various privileges. The burgesses dwelling within the town and liberty to be exempt from serving as sheriff or escheator in any co. of England, &c. *Del.* Westm., 4 March 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 34.

7. Wm. Wylford, gunner. Reversion of the office of one of the King's gunners in the Tower, now held by John Westowe by a patent of Hen.VIII., which granted it to him in the room of John Duche, late deceased, with fees of 6*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 4 March 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

8. Ralph de Lyenne, chaplain, a native of Normandy, Denization; with licence to hold benefices in England. Westm., 17 Feb. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37.

9. Thos. Gymlott. To be spigurnel, *alias* sealer or signer in Chancery, with fees as enjoyed by Sampson Crumpton, Thos. Alford, or Wm. Hale; in reversion after Wm. Hale, who holds the office by patent 17 Oct. 22 Hen.VIII., granting it to him and the said Thos. Alford, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 5 March, 26 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 33.

Vacated on surrender 9 Aug. 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.

10. Denizations.

John Kynge, a native of Picardy, and born subject of the king of France.

Herman Men, a native of Treves, and born subject of the Emperor.

Roger Saltpeter, of Southwerk, Surrey, a native of Bisbery, and born subject of the duke of Cleves.

Galien Hone, of Southwerk, glazier, a native of Holland, and born subject of the Emperor.

James Taylour, a native of the city of Cologne.

John Reyde, of London, shoemaker, a native of Brabant, and born subject of the Emperor.

Westm., 5 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

11. Gerard Pilgrome, of Oxford, stationer, a native of Andewarp, and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 6 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

12. Denizations.

Hen. Brodeman, of London, butcher, a native of Gelderland, and born subject of the duke of Gelderland.

Hen. Johnson, tailor, a native of Holland, and born subject of the Emperor.

Mark Antonio Moriany, *alias* Mariany, of London, merchant, a native of Venice.

Westm., 8 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

13. Sir Thos. Audeley, the Chancellor, Sir Edw. Seymer, an esquire of the Royal Body, and dame Anne his wife, Sir Thos. Arundell, and Ric. Riche. Grant (to the use of the said Edward and Anne, and the heirs of the said Edward,) of the manor or lordship of Berkden *alias* Berkesden, Herts, and all messuages, lands, &c. in Aspeden, Westmyll, Wakley, Throkkym, Wedyall *alias* Withiall, Alswyke, Buntyngford and Benyngton, Herts: To hold the same as Nicholas Hancoke, the late prior, and the convent of Holy Trinity, commonly called Christchurch, in London, held them before they came into the King's hands on the dissolution of the monastery by virtue of an Act of Parliament 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 33.

14. Will. Harbert, born a subject of the king of France. Denization. Westm., 9 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 42.

15. Robert the abbot, and the convent of St. Alban's, Herts. Licence to alienate to Wm. Cavendysshe, his heirs and assigns for ever, the lordship or manor of Northawe, *alias* Northall, *alias* Nynne, Herts, with view of frankpledge, &c. in the vills, parishes, and hamlets of Northawe *alias* Northall and Cuffley, Herts, at the annual rent of 29*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, with clauses of forfeiture and distraint, and a clause to hold the said Wm. free of the tenth granted to the King by Parliament 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 34.

16. Ralph Bulmer. Lease of the farm called Slyghthome, in the vill of Bowes, in the lordship of Middelham, York, parcel of the lands assigned for the pay of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; at 66*s.* 8*d.* a year, and 2*s.* of increase, payable to the collector of Bowes. *Del.* Westm., 10 March 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

17. John Geskey, a native of Gelderland, and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 10 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 42.

18. Robt. Hogge of Bylton, Yorks, yeoman. Lease of the lordship or manor of Rise, in the lordship of Sherifhoton, Yorks, parcel of the lands assigned for the pay of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rental of 75*l.* 16*d.* and 5*s.* 4*d.* of increase; on the surrender by the said Robert of the patent 28 Jan., 13 Hen. VIII., granting a 21 years' lease of the same to Sir Ric. Rokeby of Beverley, deceased, and Ric Crake of Beverley, who, being left in sole possession, by a deed dated 22 Feb., 26 Hen. VIII., granted his right

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therein to the said Robt. Hogge. *Del.* Westm., 11 March 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

19. Denizations.

Hen. Kynnor, butcher, Cornelius Johnson, James Haryson, smith, James Williamson, cooper, and John Gerardson, cooper, natives of the Emperor's dominions.

James Denys, a native of the bishopric of Cologne.

Hen. Plees, a native of Cleef, in Germany.

Matthew Tiseman, a native of the bishopric of Liege.

Adrian Mase, brewer, a native of Holland. —Westm., 12 March.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 42.

20. Denizations.

John Wyat, a native of the diocese of Arras ("Arrasia") and born subject of the Emperor.

Marinus le Villayne, a native of Normandy, and born subject of the king of France.

Ric. Acrell, a native of the diocese of Treves, and born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 12 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

21. Wm. Reynold. Presentation to the rectory of Ibstock, Lincoln dioc., void by death, and in the King's gift by the attainder of the bp. of Rochester. *Del.* Westm., 13 March. *Endd.*: Hampton Corte, 12 March, 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

22. Denizations.

John Baptista Evidoet', merchant in Florence, *alias* of Southampton, *alias* of London, *alias* merchant stranger.

Dominic Erizo, merchant of Venice, *alias* of London, *alias* merchant stranger.

Jeremy Molyno, merchant of Venice, *alias* of London, *alias* merchant stranger.

Ant. Carsidoni, merchant of Venice, *alias* of London, *alias* merchant stranger.

Westm., 13 March. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

23. Denizations.

Will. Hicman, a native of the duke of Cleves' dominions.

Reginald Oliver, a native of Friesland ("Phrisca," *qu.* Phrisia?).

Chelmsford, 15 March. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

24. Monastery of S. Mary and S. John the Baptist, Godstowe, Linc. dioc. Assent to the election of Katherine Bulkeley as abbess. *Del.* Westm., 16 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S. B.

25. Sir Ric. Greynfeld. Grant of the office of marshal of the town and marches of Calais; with as many soldiers under him as John Wallop, Edw. Guldeford, Thos. Wyat, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, or any other marshal had; in reversion after Sir Edw. Ryngeley, to whom the office was granted by patent 24 Nov. 22 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

26. Nich. Shaxton, S.T.P. Significavit by Thos. archbp. of Canterbury, of his election as bishop of Salisbury, and confirmation by the Archbishop. Knoll, 18 March 1534, 2 cons.

27. Philip de Wilder. License to import 500 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del.* Westm., 21 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

28. Peter Frechevyle, late a ward in the King's custody. Livery, as s. and h. of John Frechevile, deceased, of all lands of the said John in England, Ireland, Wales, and the Marches; with the reversion of those which shall descend to him on the death of his mother Eliz., late wife of the said John, and now wife of Brian Hastinges; also of all lands held at the time of his father's death by Philip Draycote and Robt. Cune, together with others now deceased, to the use of Eliz. Delves, now deceased, widow of John Frechevile, grandfather of the said Peter, which should descend to the said Peter, after the death of the said Eliz. Delves.

Westm., 24 March 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 March.—P.S.

29. Bartholomew Compagni, merchant of Florence, *alias* merchant stranger, *alias* merchant of London. Denization. T.R.—25 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

30. John Rukewood. To be purveyor of timber, boards, and laths for the works and repairs of the town of Calais, the castle of Guysnes, and the marches there; with 10 marks a year. Westm., 25 March.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 17.

31. Sir Fran. Bryan. Grant of the foundation, site, and precinct of the late monastery of St. Mary the Virgin, Ravenston, *alias* Raunston, Bucks; a water-mill in the town of Ravenston, 20 messuages, 40 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 200 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, 10*l.* rent in Ravenston, Weston, Pedyngton, and Stoke Goldyngton, Bucks; all which came to the King's hands by the attainder of Thos. cardinal archbp. of York. *Del.* Westm., 27 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

32. Ric. Cromwell. To be master forester of the forest of Waybrige and Sapley, Hunts, in reversion after Sir John Husee, who holds the office by patent 29 Aug. 1 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

33. Thos. Leson, clk., the King's chaplain, rector of Castell Assheby, Northt. License to take to farm lands, &c. of an annual value of above 100*l.*, with license of non-residence. *Del.* Westm., 30 March 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat, p.* 2, *m.* 39.

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1 April. **482.** HENRY VIII. to MARY OF HUNGARY.

Le Glay, Analectes Hist. p. 198.

"En faveur de Thomas Thurmubal [Turnbull ?], marchand Anglais, à qui l'on retenait un navire." Richmond, 1 April, 1535.

1 April. **483.** SHAXTON BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

See GRANTS *in* APRIL 26 HEN. VIII., *No.* 1.

1 April. **484.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I sent for the master of Burton Lazer as you desired, advertising him of the King's pleasure commanding him to be here by Easter eve, and desire you to intercede for him with the King that he might obtain other lands for his lands of St. Giles's. He came, and I have been with him divers times. I have persuaded him to put his sole trust in you, and that he shall not go to the King in anywise before you bring him to his Grace. He is content to do so. When you wish that I should bring him unto you to make further declaration to him of the King's pleasure, let me know. I have been at the Rolls every second or third day since the beginning of your sickness, but did not dare ask to see you for fear of disquieting you. If you were in health I should trust to see you once within two or three days, "*mogre tout le monde.*" Paternoster Row, Thursday, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

1 April. **485.** RES MANXELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received the King's letters, and thanks Cromwell for his. Has not written, because, amongst others, his clerk was slain, and he himself has lain abroad in the country, and knew not the time when the Lord Deputy or any other did send to Cromwell. Is sure the Lord Deputy, Mr. Pawlett, and Mr. Treasurer of the King's wars, will have certified Cromwell of the siege and winning of Menoth. Trusts shortly to write of the winning of other fortresses now in the hands of the traitor Thomas Fyz Garald. Menoth, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 April. **486.** JOHN BISHOP OF CARLISLE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Commendations to Lord and Lady Lisle. Sends by Lisle's servant Spygott a tun of March [beer]. From my poor house and yours at London, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

[1 April.] **487.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I am glad to hear of your good health and my lady's. There is but small news here. The King's army in Ireland has won Mynehoth (Maynooth), one of the strong houses of the earl of Kildare, by assault, after 10 days' siege. More than 100 Irishmen were slain, and only two Englishmen. God knows whether we shall see Calais this year or not. All your lovers and friends are well. Carlisle Place, Thursday in Easter week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

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1 April. R. O. **488.** [JOHN HUSEE] to LORD LISLE.

Excuses himself, on account of urgent affairs, for not returning to Calais as early as he promised at his departure. If he left England he would lose the chief part of his living. As yet Mr. Secretary keeps his chamber, and suitors have no time to speak with him. Hopes he will shortly get abroad. Hopes for a good end of his business if he can once confer with him. London, 1 April 1534.†

P. 1.

1 April. R. O. **489.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Mr. Secretary is still sick of his fever, and till he mends nothing can be done about your desire in the Staple Inn. Doubts not his Lordship will have it and the bill to be signed for victualling his household. The award was delivered [to] Sir Edw. Saymour on Easter eve, "the same day he did receive his rights, which he accepted and took." The other part, when Mr. Densill has perused it and seen what shall be requisite for your Lordship's assurance, I shall bring with me in one with his obligation. Has been with Mr. Bryan, but can get no answer from him to Lisle's letter. Will do his best in his Lordship's affairs, and not forsake him as long as Lisle accepts his services; "and I trust, whatsoever is reported, Calais shall not be of me forsaken while your Lordship is there deputy, and further will I not promise." London, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

3 April. R. O. **490.** RICHARD RYCHE to CROMWELL.

I am glad of your amendment. I beg you will have me in remembrance for the mastership of the King's liveries, and I will give you 40*l.*, and pray for you, as I ever have done. Schelley, 3 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

491. ROBERT CHAPMAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is glad to hear of his amendment. As his servant, would be glad to do what he could in his behalf.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 April. R. O. **492.** ——— to [CROMWELL].

"The certificate of the privy seals with the letter to Master Thomas Gray, the which came to my hands the 17th day of March, sealed in a box with your honorable letter to me addressed."

Delivered to Mr. Farefax, sheriff of Yorkshire, a privy seal and a tachement, 19 March. To John Redshaw of Gyffvyndaill, Yorks., a privy seal, 18 March. Two privy seals to Will. Briggham and John Brigham of Mynskipe, 19 March. One to Rauf Esthorp, of Merton in Holdernes, 3 April. Delivered your letter at Edderstone Castle, Nthumb., 22 March, to the wife of Mr. Thomas Gray. Delivered a privy seal to Launcelot Lowther, of Lamersyd, Westmor., . . . * * *

"Also I have sent my lord of Cumberland privy seal, the which Lord hath been in London, and yet is," because none of his council would receive it. I have sent to your mastership Lionel Graye's privy seal, because he is in London likewise, and also that directed to Sir Ralph Fenwike's executors, as his will is not proved, though he has made his sons John and Anthony his

† Should be 1535.

1535.

492. ——— to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

executors, who came up to London the second week of Lent, and are not yet returned. I have also sent you the privy seal against Thos. Witham, of Cornburghe, as I find no such man, though there are others of the name, as Matt. Witham, of Brytanby, Yorks., and Will. Witham, of Derneton, [Durham]. * * *

Memorandum for the master of the wards to send down all privy seals for appearances in Mich. term directed to the bpric. of Durham, or cos. Nthumb., Cumb., and Westmor., by the eighth day before St. James's next, and all processes for Easter by the second week in Lent.

Fragment, pp. 3. *Endd.*

3 April. **493.** ROBERT WHETEHILL.

See GRANTS IN APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 4.

4 April. **494.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. Renunciation of papal jurisdiction (similar to those in Nos. 190, 311,) by

Richard bishop of St. David's, 4 April 1534,† 26 Hen. VIII. *Seal good.*

4 April. **495.** ADAM BECANSAW to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends his servant to learn his pleasure in that which Cromwell desires him to accomplish. If anyone should complain that the law is unjust, although many escape notwithstanding their abominable lives, begs Cromwell will not hear them until Becansaw has had opportunity of answering their complaints. Whereas there be knights and gentlemen in the diocese of Chester "which do keep concubines and yearly compound with the official for a small sum"; wishes to know what he is to do in that case. Doubts not he shall be able to reform such enormities, and the King sustain no loss. Thinks that the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon should be suspended till such time as the King, being *caput Ecclesiæ*, has done his pleasure, during which the members are to have no place. At Bryngton, in Huntingdonshire, the 4th day of this present month.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* iiijth day of April.

496. [ADAM BECANSAW] to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Writes as [Cromwell's] poor orator and chaplain, in obedience to his commission to set forth such offences as require correction in Cheshire, and hopes [Cromwell] will not credit evil reports of himself.

There was a cruel murder committed in Budworth by John Werburton, son of Sir John Werburton, kt., and brother to Sir Peter, about this time twelvemonth. Werburton, though married, had lived in adultery with the wife of Ric. Kynderdale, and, after pretending to be reconciled to the husband, stabbed him one night when his wife had induced him to go out bare-legged with a sleeveless jacket to take a pot of ale to him. Randolph Venables, household servant to Sir Peter Warburton, was at that time coroner, and procured a verdict that John Warburton had killed Kynderdale in self-defence. Some said he was quit by the King's pardon; but, however it was, he is at liberty, and still keeps Kynderdale's wife. Another murder was committed three years ago "betwixt Master Massy, of Podyngton, and one

† The date of the year is in the same hand as the text, but a blank was left for the month and day of the month, the document having evidently been prepared long before.

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Master Howe; their other names I know not." These parties are agreed, and Massy received a great sum of money in recompense. Also a servant of Sir John Doannys (Donne's?) was killed in the forest of Delamer about 23 July last, by whom I have not heard.

"Touching adultery." Sir Peter Werburton, though he has a good and beautiful wife, keeps the wife of Laurence Frenche of Budworth. Master Will. Venables, "barne of Kynderton," is said to live in adultery with the wife of Sir Jas. Stanley, and yet he keeps a bastard daughter of Sir George Holforth, by whom he has one or two children. Thus he and his wife are in such strife that their riches are much decayed.

"Touching fornication." Sir Will. Hardwar, vicar of Budworth, keeps in his house a single woman named Margaret Kynderdale, by whom he has had several children. Sir Thos. Flecher, vicar of Runchorn, has had 10 or 12 by Agnes Habram. Both of these were canons of Norton, and obtained their benefices by a bull from the bishop of Rome, called a general capacity. John Dutton, bastard son of the late Master Laurence Dutton, keeps a young woman, by whom he has several children. He had a great sickness a year ago, and I sent one of my canons to make him promise to marry her on his recovery; which he agreed to do, but has not done. He says he will live and die as his father did; who, indeed, had many bastards, so that the land of Dutton came to Sir Piers Dutton. His father was "swech a beste in hys lyffvyng in every poynte of nouztynes (*naughtiness*) as never was in an holl reeme," and the son delights in his great riches and vicious living, to protect himself in which, he names himself servant to my lord of Wiltshire.

Pp. 7.

R. O. 2. Information against certain persons in the archdeaconry of Chester for unclean living. Headed: "Theas as notable persons and slaunderouse lyvers I present unto your maistershipe, which are detecte in visitacion within th'archdeaconrye of Chester, and yet not reformede, for I ne durst procede to reformacion for fere of complayntes, to the tyme I knewe your further pleasur therin, for so moche as suche said persons have not bene accustomede to be reformed by inferior ordinaries as the Busshope and the Archdeacon; and nowe in the King's gracioux visitation ffrendes unto the wiffes, as many worshipful folks greved of such persons, trustethe to be releved by the King's graciouse visitacion as they say. Wherfor I pray your good maistershippe to shewe your further pleasure in this behalffe."

The names mentioned:—

Peter Lee, Esq., Sir Robert Hesketh, kt., Sir Thomas Halsall, Lee of the Bothes, Esq., Sir Peter Werberton, Gerard of the Brynne, Damport of Calveley, Robert Bostocke.

Ends: "Many other ther be also detecte in the said visitacion, which be delyvered unto Master Price your regestor, not reformede."

P. 1. *Endd.*

4 April. **497.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has received his letters by Goodalle. It were well that Goodalle came with a good company. I hope God will send you somewhat more quiet living. Dover, 4 April.

Goodalle landed here after a rough passage.

4 April. **498.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. The Pope has suddenly determined to send Latino Juvenale to the
St. P. VII. 590. French king.

The Imperial ambassador, the Imperialist cardinals, and others of the same

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498. Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

faction, have urged the Pope to refer the case of Camerino to the Emperor, hoping to make him subject to the Emperor as Clement was while the affair of the duke of Ferrara was in the Emperor's hands. The Imperialists are anxious, for the French say a plot has been detected for betraying Marseilles, so that they have a pretext to increase their fleet, which will consist of a great ship called the *Francisca*, 10 galleons, and six galeasses, besides galleys, and will shortly arrive at Marseilles. If this happens, the Emperor will not dare cross to Italy, nor will Andrew Doria be so mad as to leave Genoa; so that the expedition, whether to Africa or Greece, will be in vain, and a great expense notwithstanding, for Doria has 10,000 foot, beside the Germans. These things have caused Latino's sudden departure. It is supposed that he will explain why the Pope wishes to refer the affair of Camerino to the Emperor, and he may ask for securities from the French that the expedition into Africa may be carried out; but Casale does not think he will obtain them. The Princes have such mutual distrust that he does not see how the Pope can find security among them. Rome, 4 April 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

4 April. **499.** Sir Clement West to [Cromwell].

Otho, C. ix. 107. B. M.

The xx . . . . ult. the Commander La . . . . . arrived with an answer from the King, for [which] the present master sent him, "in which . . . . . wey my trust was to have had some recommen[dations] whereby I have been restored. My lord master [for] that intent prolonged to make none other Tor[coplyar] till news came from his Highness, or till . . . . . general chapter here." Speaks about his case as in the letter to the King, of 28 March (No. 459.) Thanks [Cromwell] for advancing his right. Asks him to move the King to write to the Council for his restoration to his office and Sir Oswald to his . . . . . "besides* presumes to have recommended that o . . . man John Story, who so much hath done f[or me], being a stranger to me, the last time he [was] here the master that was would a dysstr[oyed] him, laying to his charge he had delyvy[red] the mace to his Highness, which of trut[h he] did not, nother none of us can tell wha[t is] be comyn of it amongst them they ha . . . . . and was kept in prison 14 months for other cause that he laid to me. The spe . . . . Spaynys, Italyan, and wryght them, and sum Fre[nch] very honest and few words I presumed to wr[ite] to his High Grace for him, considering th[at what] he did was for the honour of his Highness [and] of his realm, and I being so ill entreated for the same could do no less for discharge of honesty besides conscience than to advise his Highness." Malta, 4 April 1535.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

4 April. **500.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 44 b. B. M.

The King is going to see his great ship, and perhaps to see if he can obtain the interview with England, which he ought to know at the return of the Admiral's Secretary. "Da Roano, alli 6."

Ital., pp. 2. *Copy. Headed:* Da Roano alli 4 d'Aprile 1535, al Sig. M. Ambrogio, &c.

* The proper punctuation of Sir Clement West's mutilated letters is a matter of great uncertainty, as there is a stop between every word in the original, and the writer's grammar is peculiar to himself.

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5 April. **501.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Received on the 1st instant your letters of the 26th Feb., which I think are sufficiently answered by mine of the 23rd ult. Nothing more has been said of negociating on the affairs therein mentioned, owing to Cromwell's illness, which has not only prevented him coming to me as he desired, but even from giving me audience. He is beginning to get better, and I will not let any opportunity slip to get to the bottom of the King's intentions,—of which I hardly know what to think, considering his obstinacy against the Church in the matter of this second marriage, which increases daily, though God will avenge it soon* if men will help. I will keep watch on the stirring up of practises commenced, so as at least to hinder or suspend any combination of these two Kings. On the 25th ult. the treasurer of Brittany returned from France. He had audience on the 29th, and was despatched by the King on the 31st. It is said he would have left by this time, but that he has not yet been able to say good bye to Cromwell. Nothing is known of the particulars of his charge, except as to the diet of which I lately wrote, which is deferred to such time as shall be arranged in the court of France when the Treasurer arrives there. The duke of Norfolk and the admiral of France are already named as ambassadors, but there is no report as yet who are to be their colleagues, and still less of the matters which are to be treated. I will endeavour to find out something in talking with Cromwell, who ought to be one of the deputies, and who sent to tell me lately "qu'ilz feroient bon office." The Treasurer's clerk lately reported that his master was charged, among other things, to speak with the Princess, and to propose the marriage of the Dauphin with her, and of the duke of Angoulême with the little Bastard; but I do not attach much credit to it. He must have brought something more acceptable than formerly, because Cromwell, in conversation with an Italian physician two days ago, said the Italians were in the habit of exaggerating affairs very much, as they did your Majesty's army, which would not be by any means so strong as they had reported; and then began talking of the king of France, saying he was a virtuous, gentle, powerful, rich prince. This might have been dissimulation, as the physician is familiar with the French ambassador. Whatever Cromwell may have said to me touching the meeting of the foresaid Ambassadors, it is the English who have solicited it, not the French. The Princess, in order not to be altogether shut up, has remained 10 or 12 days at Greenwich since the little one was removed thence. On the 1st instant she left for the house of which I wrote formerly. She wished to go on horseback, but as three of my servants were mounted to accompany her, those who had charge of her made her enter the litter, and her *gouvernante* along with her, and there she remained till my servants took leave of her, six miles from here. She might have altogether about 30 horses. The litter was covered with velvet, and was by far the most honourable that she had had since her misfortunes. This favour has been allowed to her this year, besides that the King, her father, has sent her since Christmas on two occasions about 60 or 80 ducats.

Since the little bastard removed from Greenwich, considering that one of the galleons of La Renterie was on the other [side?] of the river (*en lautre de ceste riviere*), and that there were some other Spanish ships here, by means of which the Princess might be saved, I sent to her to know if she would agree to it. She gave ready ear to the suggestion, saying she desired nothing else, and has since sent two or three times for my man to solicit the matter; but her sudden departure broke off the enterprise, to which also I did not dare commit myself, not having commandment from your Majesty, considering the practises put in train, since it pleased you to charge me to write what means there might be of withdrawing her. Nevertheless the said Princess continues in her purpose to go away, and has sent to desire me by

* "En peu de heure Dieu la venoe" (*qu.* vengera?)

1535.

501. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

my servant, who has just come from seeing her, that, for the love of God, I will contrive to remove her from the danger which is otherwise inevitable; adding, where she is now there is no means of saving her by night, and that as soon as it was fine weather she would go out walking to see what arrangement could be made to come upon her by surprise in the daytime, and so that it should appear as little as possible that it was by her consent, for the sake of her own honour, and the less to irritate the King her father. The house where she lies is 12 miles from this river, and if once she could be found alone it would be easier to save her than it was at Greenwich, for we could put her on board beyond Gravesend, past the danger of this river. The matter is hazardous, and your Majesty will take it into due consideration. London, 5 April 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 3.

5 April. Vienna Archives.

502. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

A fortnight ago the duke of Norfolk said at the table of the French ambassador, either that he expected or he wished to be soon in Italy with 1,000 English, 6,000 Swiss, and 4,000 French adventurers. Does not know for what purpose, and there is no need to make much of it. He may have said it in return for the pension of 3,000 ducats which he has from France. Will speak of it to Cromwell without mentioning names, except that it was a pensioner, to see what he will say, and repeat his hatred of the pensioners. The following day the French ambassador sent a messenger to France, having first enquired whether the King spoke to the Princess when he went to Greenwich. Lately wrote of a Scotch doctor who had been told by the Scotch king himself that two marriages were proposed for him, either with Denmark or Portugal, of which he would prefer the latter, as there would be less chance of Scotland being infected with heresy. James further told him that he was very desirous of being married, both to provide for his succession and to give up his present *liaisons*, and if his Council did not soon find him a wife, he would marry in his own kingdom. The doctor told Chapuys also that the King was for a time so vexed at the refusal of the wife promised him that no one dared speak to him about making another match in France; but now he was calmer, and had sent a reply by the secretary of the duke of Albany, as Chapuys wrote to the Emperor. Hears also that two days ago a Scotchman went to France to speak of the marriage.

Granvelle will see what he has written to the Emperor touching the removal of the Princess. It is very hazardous, but would be a great triumph and very meritorious. Thinks it would not be impossible, considering her own desire for it, and her great prudence and courage. If I were to tell you the messages she sent me at her leaving Greenwich, and again this morning, you could not refrain from tears, begging me to have pity on her, and advise her as I thought best, and she would obey. These matters are hazardous beyond his humble capacity. If the scheme is to be attempted, would like to go to Flanders, and instruct those who are to execute it. If the Princess, going out to sport (*à l'esbat*), were once seized and put on horseback, and there were ready a great ship or two, and a rowboat, the thing would be done. Except her guards and some of the other side, the people would help her, and those sent in pursuit would shut their eyes, and bless those who had carried her off. If it were known that this was talked of, it would be bad for him. The English (*ceulx cy*) have got their pension from France, which is a sign that they do not mean to spend it in Germany, like some former payments. The interview at Calais between the English and French deputies will begin about Whitsuntide. Norfolk, Cromwell, and Fitzwilliam will be sent, with either the Chancellor or Dr. Fox. London, 5 April 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *There is also a decipher at Vienna.*

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5 April. **503.** Rowland Morton to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received the King's letters for the counties of Worcester and Gloucester in the dioc. of Worcester, for taxation of the spiritualty according to the Act of Parliament. As the charge is weighty, especially as to the tenth of the spiritualty, and concerns the perpetual inheritance of the Imperial Crown of this realm, and the time for the return is brief,—in the octaves of the Trinity,—and the number of religious houses is large in these parts, and a large portion of the work will fall to my share, I beg you will take these things into consideration. I am now fully employed with the other commissioners, all the other business laid apart; but though we labour day and night, time will scarcely suffice to perfect the work. But forasmuch as I and other 12 are bound before Sir Thos. Englefylde in the sum of 100*l.* to appear in the Star Chamber on Thursday next before the Ascension for a like matter, I beg this may be taken for a truth. Twelve men, of whom I was one, in a case of murder, found only two of seven near principals and the others accessories. I wish to know, therefore, whether I am to proceed with the said commissioners as I am now doing, or else to give over and appear in the Star Chamber. Let me know your answer by the bearer. Twynnynge, 5 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

5 April. **504.** Sir Thos. Newporte to Cromwell.

R. O. I received by Roger Grome your letters, stating that you perceive with pleasure my loving mind to the same Roger, and that after the receipt of your letters I pretended to have furthered them accordingly. Enters into some detail of marriage arrangements made with one Will. Felton, who had two daughters, by which Grome's title to certain property is affected. Erkalewe, 5 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

5 April. **505.** John Dosen, the King's Smith, to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends him as a present a carp baken and a spaniel. Calais, 5 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

506. Edw. Planknay to [Cromwell].

R. O. I have studied to delay and bring into contempt all such as have been rightly judged to be authors of sedition and adversaries to the King. For this I have suffered intolerable persecution, and put my whole trust in you. I desire you to remember how unmerciful a persecutor "he" has been in all his past life, and a defender of the Roman bishop's prerogative; and now he suddenly turns from the sweetness of maintaining the old and blind pomp, and lets the course of my persecution. You will find him a lion in a sheep's skin, and a dangerous enemy to the King, though he now clothes himself in a shallow coloured garment. The King will have his tongue, but certainly not his heart. It will encourage others to fight for the King if his adversaries are depressed. As my poverty cannot sustain this costly suit, allow me to remain among the servants of your household. I will instruct Mr. Gregory, your son.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

6 April. **507.** Edw. Plankney to Cromwell.

R. O. Christopher* is well and daily progressing in learning. In the hall (*Physices hospitium*) over which he presides, gives three lectures daily, on

* Christopher Wellyfed.

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507. Edw. Plankney to Cromwell—*cont.*

Horace, Rhetoric, and Æsop's fables. He and Christopher are sometimes with Alexander Alesius, a man not less pious than learned and upright. He lectures on the Psalms. Cambridge, 6 April.

Lat., p. 1. *Hol. Add.:* Nobilissimo suo domino do. Thomæ Crumwello.

6 April. **508.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 302.

Begs him to suspend his judgment respecting the proceedings of Jesus College, Cambridge, touching their interest in certain farms. Hopes to have communication with him at St. Stephen's, and do his duty to the King and Queen. Otford, 6 April. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

6 April. **509.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Thanks for your goodness shown in answering my letters concerning the acquittal of the Vaughans, which is a pernicious example, and also for my abode here. I heard from my servant that you were acrased of a fever, and send him to learn of your recovery. Your servant, Mr. Popley, wrote to me to send the light Welshman who spoke words of the King. Sir Ric. Herbert's letter is enclosed touching the matter. Hereford, 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. Sir Ric. Herbarte to the Commissioners in the Marches of Wales.

At the Castle of Montgomery, on the 15th of this March, Sir Roger Mason, chaplain of the parish church, and David Lloyd, of Chirbury, deposed that one Philip ap David ap Ledo, of Chapel Forden, in Cauresland, said to them, "The Devil take the King and his acts." I have therefore committed him to the custody of David ap Jevan ap John in the Castle of Montgomery on pain of 300*l.*, where he remained till 17 March, when I sent him to you. Montgomery, 17 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 April. **510.** Ric. Caundyshe to Cromwell

R. O.

Perceives, from a letter received on April 3 by Dr. Adames from Chr. Mounte, in Cromwell's name, that the King and he think long to hear from these parts. Received from Dethek, who arrived at Rostoke on Feb. 10, Cromwell's letter bidding him and Chr. Mores accomplish their instructions with all diligence. Complains that Cromwell did not write to him of Dr. Adames' coming as the King's ambassador, so that he might give him credence. When Detheke arrived had written to the King, but Dr. Adames' coming changed the case, so that till now he could never have ground to write upon.

The Council of Lubeke have written to the King concerning the answer of the articles sent by him. Advises Cromwell to give no faith to them nor their friends till the coming of Adames and Caundish, "which shall be with the first that comes, by the grace of God." Would have written to the King, but it were too tedious to write how his Highness has been handled by the city of Lubeck. Trusts that his pleasure will yet be accomplished without giving any thanks to the Lubecks or their friends. Hamburgh, 7 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

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7 April. **511.** HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 102. B. M.

If I were moved by your example, I should not write unto you of a great long season, for it runneth upon three months since we received your letters. "Siccine te honores mutarunt, vel potius te nobis philosophi ademerunt?" By other men we hear that you are in the King's family. What will you say if I come one day to the Court to keep you company? Mr. Cromwell has counselled me to come to England, and I am determined to seek my adventure in those parts as soon as I can despatch my business here. Nothing gives me more courage than you do; for I shall not lack your counsel, help, and favour, which will be much to my furtherance, for the friendship that I reckon you to have, specially with Mr. Cromwell. I owe much to Mr. Winter, as I hear from Mr. Farmer, for his advancing me to Mr. Cromwell. Thank him for his humanity. The common voice is that the Emperor is coming to Italy. There are evil rumours of the Turk. It is thought Barbarossa will leave Africa. The Emperor's fleet and army is in the highest order. Commendations to Mr. Perkins and John Walker. Venice, 7 April 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 April. **512.** PETER STANLEY.

Harl. MS., 1968, f. 20 b. B.M.

Lease for 40 years of the manor of Ewlowe, Flintshire, by the King, to Peter Stanley, gentleman usher of the chamber. 7 April 26 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, p. 1.

7 April. **513.** DR. SKYPPE.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 9.

8 April. **514.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Hopes God will reward him for the good he has done in getting the Pope to give a definitive sentence in the matter between the King and her. Has forborne to reply to the Emperor's letter in the hope of being able to report that some good had resulted from it, and to give him the thanks which so great a kindness deserved. But as she perceives that God for our sins has permitted otherwise, and as she knows He will not desert her in so just a cause, and that she should offend Him gravely if she did not use the help of those who could apply a remedy in a case so scandalous, cannot forbear to trouble his Majesty, as she has always hitherto done, to bear in mind our Holy Catholic Faith, and the peril in which this realm is standing for want of it (*qu.* the Catholic Faith?) I entreat for this as earnestly as possible; for, as a Christian woman, I am bound to do so, seeing the need for it that I do. My daughter has been ill, and has not yet recovered. Her treatment would suffice to make a healthy person ill, how much more to cure a sick person (*sic*). If she perish, it will be a double sin. Your Majesty will think of some remedy. I have no need to dwell upon my own case, for I am accustomed to bear whatever burden, but I cannot forbear to show you that I am as Job, waiting for the day when I must go sue for alms for the love of God. The ambassador, as she has before written, does all in his power in her behalf to bring the matter to a good conclusion. Kimbolton, 8 April.

Sp., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

8 April. **515.** WILLIAM MAUNSELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him "for the release of such injuries as against me was objected." Mr. Bawldewyn, justice of assize, has enjoined master Sheriff and me to appear before you and the Council at Westminster in the quinzaine of Easter next. Cannot keep the day, and obey the King's letters to inquire

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515. William Maunsell to Cromwell.—*cont.*

of liberties in Yorkshire. Has therefore appointed 13 sheriff turns to be kept in several parts of the shire, to inquire by the constable and four men of every town the names of their chief lords, and the authority by which they claim liberties in derogation of the King's rights. This is done through the whole shire. Cromwell's late punishment of offenders has done great good. It is time to see reformation, for commissions often do little good in these parts by reason of their affinities and confederacies. York, 8 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Cromewell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

8 April. R. O. **516.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Has received his letter by John Broke. As for the 100*l.* the King is cessed at, has delivered his Lordship's letter to Mr. Treasurer, who is in doubt how the King will take it, and says Mr. Secretary knows not but that his Lordship has paid the 135*l.* already. Will do his best to show Mr. Secretary the full contents of his Lordship's pleasure; but Fowler refuses to meddle with the account if Lisle's request be granted, as it will have to be audited before the Commissioners. Smyth is in the country. Will ask Hidd's bonds of him on his return. The patent of 10*l.* is at your pleasure. Mr. Densell has promised I shall have by Sunday next the minute for the assurance of the 120*l.* Mr. Saymer must pay you yearly. Will endeavour to get it finished before he departs, and bring Lisle's part of the award and Saymer's bond with him. Has spoken for six pair of hose to be sent by next ship. Has received the King's letter and Mr. Secretary's, touching Oye Sluice, and will do his best therein. As for Buck's confession against Fryer, he goes now with my Lady to Calais, and cannot tarry to depose before my Lord Chancellor. He will always abide by what he has said. Cannot get Lisle's bill of victualling signed, but hopes to have it on Saturday. The King was at supper with Mr. Secretary on Wednesday last, and is now at Hackney; will be here on Saturday, and so to Hampton Court, whither the Queen is removed, as one of her gentlewomen has got the measles. Mr. Secretary says you shall have the Staple Inn, and he will cause the King to write in it. Can get no answer of Bryan touching your patent. The saddle and harness is ready to be sent by next ship. Thinks it will turn out that Norfolk, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Treasurer, and Mr. Almoner or Mr. Comptroller of the King's house, go to the French king about Whitsuntide. London, 8 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

8 April. R. O. **517.** John Bekynsaw to Lady Lisle.

On 4 April I received a letter from you, dated Calais, 30 March, by a Scotchman, doctor of this University, by which I am glad to find that you continue your good mind towards me, and took my letters kindly. I am sorry my first letters did not come to hand, along with which was a letter of Mr. Thos. Raynoldes, priest, whose name you desired to know of me, who will, I assure you, be diligent in seeing your son whenever you please to send him hither. Please mention whether he should be at school within his house, or whether he may ride with him about his progresses; to which I think you will not agree, his age being so tender. Paris, 8 April. *Signed:* Joan. Bekynsaw, scholar.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

8 April. R. O. **518.** Chr. Jenney to John Brampton.

By your late letters I perceive that the tenants of Letton trouble you for the land you purchased of them, and that you suspect that it is by my cousin Ric. Southwell's procurement. I marvel that the tenants should so

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use you against their own agreements, but much more that my cousin should procure them to do so, which I cannot believe. When I was last at Rysynge, my said cousin, Sir Thos. Lestraunge, I, and others, fully examined the matter. To be plain with you, if I had found that you had invented the report that was common in the country, that they must put away all their church and guild lands by May 1, and else that the King would seize them, I would have declared it to the King and the Privy Council, and I think Southwell and others would have joined me. As I could not perceive this, I was willing to do my best to make a full and perfect end between them and you, and specially for the commodity of the tenants, who had most need of help. I could do no good, and was ready to depart; but my cousin Southwell, and Mr. Robsarde, made the end between them and you, and required me to tarry and draw up the articles, which I did; and Southwell, Lestraunge, I, you, and many other gentlemen and tenants, signed the book. Perhaps the tenants, by light information, will vary from their own acts, as there is little other trust to a number of common people; yet it is hard to make me believe that my cousin should by any means give them such advice. I would not advise you to make any such report of him. 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

9 April. **519.** Sir Thomas Audley, Chancellor, to Henry VIII.

Titus, B. xi. 417. B. M. St. P. ii. 238.

Is informed by the Irishman who sued to the King at Mr. Secretary's that a priest is coming with letters to the King from James Desemounde and one Cormoke Ogge, whose daughter he has married, asking that the said James may be earl of Desmond, as heir to the late Earl, his grandfather. He says also that Sir John Decemount, uncle to the said James, pretends to be Earl. In this time of hostilities Sir John assisted the earl of Ossory against the traitor Thos. Fitzgarrard, and took part of the county of Limerick and divers castles of the said traitor. Cormok Ogg and James are daily warring upon him, and prevent him pursuing the said traitor.

This Irishman advises the King to grant the earldom to neither of them, but to give the priest "fair dulce words" till more of their demeanor is known.

He also gave Audley a letter from the Mayor and Council of Youghill asking for ordnance and "power" (powder?) in consideration of their being the King's true subjects and the pains they have taken in defending their town. They consider themselves sufficiently furnished with men.

Cannot come to the King for 9 or 10 days, being occupied with his commissions, and so sends him this information. Stratford, Friday, 9 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

9 April. **520.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O.

Desires his favor for his cousin Stowell in the matter between him and the lord Zowche, of which Yorke and Ric. Pollard will inform him. Powderham, 9 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 April. **521.** Reynold Lytylprowe to [Cromwell].

R. O.

I am glad you have recovered from your sickness. It will not be long before some receiver is appointed for the fruits of the diocese of Norwich, and I shall be glad of the appointment. Cannot see him till the commission for the first-fruits be ended, and that will be within 20 days if they are diligent. Norwich, 9 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

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10 April. **522.** HENRY VIII. to the COUNCIL OF DENMARK.

Titus, C. VII. 214. B. M.

Has received their letter of 18 Dec., containing the news of the election of the duke of Holstein as king of Denmark, and asking him not to assist the people of Lubeck. Nothing has happened to diminish his friendship with Lubeck. If they will send some one to explain the quarrel between them and Lubeck, will give a just answer. Hampton Court, 10 April 1535.

The persons named in the salutation are: "Magnificis dominis Inaro, Munck, Ripen', Stigon', Krumpen Burglauen', Avoni Bilde Arhusien', Georgio Friis Vibergen', Canuto de Aurea Stella electo Ottonien', ecclesiarum episcopis, Magno Goye, Magistro Curiæ, Præberno Podebusk, Petro Lycke, Joachino Lycke, Avoni Lunge, Erico Banner, Magno Munck, Magno Bilde, et Erico Krummedige, equitibus auratis, atque Regni Daniæ consiliariis."

Lat., p. 1. *Prepared for the King's signature, but afterwards altered. Countersigned by Vannes. Add.*

10 April. **523.** CROMWELL to SIR GREGORY DA CASALE.

R. O. St. P. VII. 591.

Has received several letters from him since his departure, the last being dated 20 Feb., Rome. Has informed the King of their contents, and he thanks Casale for his diligence in writing. The King especially noticed the Pope's desire to gratify him, and his having sent for two lawyers from Etruria, who have given as their opinion that the Pope ought to approve of the present marriage. If what Casale writes about the Pope's views toward the King is correct, he ought spontaneously to pronounce the former marriage invalid, and the present one valid. The Pope would thus do an act worthy of his office, pleasing to the King, and profitable to his pontificate. Suggests that Casale, without waiting for orders, should induce the Pope to do this. London, 10 April 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

10 April. **524.** GEORGE BOLEYN, LORD ROCHFORD.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 13.

10 April. **525.** PETER VANNES.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 14.

10 April. **526.** BUILDINGS at CALAIS.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., Nos. 15 and 16.

527. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I., 425. B. M.

That I have despatched the money into Ireland. That I have delivered 300*l.* to Wm. Gonson. That I am ready to send over 1,000*l.* for the buildings at Calais. That I have made ready 1,000*l.* to be employed upon the making of the haven at Dover. That Wm. Gonson hath convented with Cavendish for the provision of ropes and cables in Esteland, by which, Gonson says, the cost of rigging the *Mynyon* will be saved. The expense will be 116*l.* 15*s.* for three months. John Whalley to be paymaster at Dover. I have commanded the bp. of London to write his sermon that he hath preached, and to make a book against the authority of the bp. of Rome. Before the receipt of Mr. Treasurer's letter, an Act to be passed in Ireland was drawn up, declaring the King's last conquest, and that lands held of all persons spiritual and temporal within Ireland ought to remain and revert to him by the equity of his laws. To remember my lord of Richmond.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

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10 April. **528.** T. MEGGES to CROMWELL.

R. O. I intend to accomplish your order between the other executors and me for our accounts; and I have remembered me of such goods of my late lord and master* as came to the hands of the said executors; and I am informed by your servant Rob. Chapman that there is a book remaining in the hands of the executors, very necessary for you, as in it are written many treaties made by my late lord and master between Henry VII. and the King that now is, and other foreign princes. Which book your servant desired of Edw. Twyfford, one of the executors, who denied all knowledge of it. Then he asked it of Mr. Mynne, who answered, "Trow ye that Dr. Clyff be dead, or on sleep? I doubt not but he shall be as able to occupy that book as any other." As it is not fit it should remain in the custody of the executors, as it contains the King's matters, and it may be of pleasure and service to you, order the executors to deliver it to me, and I shall send it to you. Or send your commands to me for that purpose. Downham, 10 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 April. **529.** WALTER HARBARTT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received his letter dated 30 March, by Robt. Clere, of Waterford, who complains that Harbartt has taken certain grain which he had laden to victual the King's army in Ireland. Did not consent to the taking of the vessel, but there is the greatest scarcity here. Forty of the commons, some of them being his servants, took the vessel, and brought the men before him, being the King's deputy in the lordship. They had no docket or license, or other evidence that they were victuallers to the King's soldiers, but alleged a licence from one Gerom Grene of Brystowe for eight weys of beans, and that they had a cockett at Bridgewater. Sent to lord Fitzwaren, who charged him to stay and search the ship. There were found 11½ weys of beans, wool, spice, pewter and silk, more than they had paid customs for. The vessel was therefore arrested, and the King's mark set upon her, but within three days they stole away, and he does not know where they went. Sends an order he made with the parties who seized the corn, which the Irishmen refused. Kerdiff Castle, 10 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

10 April. **530.** ANTONY WAITE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Hopes that she and lord Lisle, with all there, are in good health. Does not hear otherwise of her here.

I beg you to remember my Lord† my master's matter with your husband, in which he has charged me to see to his assurance, and to be no less diligent than when I was a mean between you and him for the delay of the first payment till All Holantyde. I beg you to order my Lord for his assurance, according to the writings which I sent to you from London before this last Easter, so that my master may have no cause to think unkindness of your husband, or be discontented with me. I wrote on Palm Sunday, and delivered the letter to Leonard Smyth, disclosing my mind, and excusing myself from the unkindness and mistrust which your late letters suppose, but which, considering your kindness, it would be most unnatural in me to feel. My Lord would be glad to hear from you. He came on Friday in Easter week to Chichester, as the chief commissioner for the valuation of the spiritual lands. He was accompanied by 100 horse, partly gentlemen of the county and partly his own. Such yet is his stomach to honor the King's commission, albeit by his great age scarce able to bear it. He made that day such a

* Nic. West, Bishop of Ely. † The Bishop of Chichester.

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530. Antony Waite to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

dinner of fish, as nor I, nor none that there were, ever saw, as they said, for the quantity and goodness of them. About 700 persons dined in his palace; some in the hall, which is not small; some in the parlour and the great chamber above, where he dined for warmth, with other of the commissioners. I trust to be in London in a fortnight, when I have to do my duty to your son John Basset; for I was never so weary of Sussex, what by wooing, what by labours, what also by the sorrowfulness that I have of my poor mother lying on the mercy of God. I am bold to make my complaint to you; but you are good, and it is said to be an easeful physic for a man to show his grief where he loveth. Chichester, 10 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

11 April. **531.** T. Warley to Lady Lisle.

R. O. The common saying in Court is, that the King will be in Calais about Whitsuntide; to what intent, he cannot hear. Lord Rochford and Mr. Fitzwilliam are preparing in all haste to go as ambassadors to France. Is at a meetly good point in his suit, for the Lord Chancellor has labored to the King and caused the writer to make out a bill, which he has delivered to Cromwell to put among the other bills which are to be next signed. When it is signed, will hasten to Calais. Asks her to excuse his long stay to lord Lisle. Has not received any of the money due to him, but must appoint an attorney. His friends have lent him money, or he could never have followed his causes, or paid the 27*s.* which lady Lisle commanded to Mrs. Burley for frontlets, gold and French hoods. Begs her to desire lord Lisle to write to Cromwell in his favour. London, 11 April.

Hol., p. 1. At Calais.

12 April. **532.** Norfolk to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received yours of the 11th inst.; before which time all the learned men of this shire had left for London, and none of them had been with me except Hare; so that I can give them no such monition as is mentioned in your letter. If you wish the Commissioners to sit, it will be fit to prorogue the term until after Trinity time. Small thing will be here without the learned men, or in any other shire. I will be at London this day week. Kenninghale, 12th April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

12 April. **533.** John Bishop of Exeter to the King's Council.

R. O. By authority of the King's letters enclosed has examined the prior of Launceston, both on the contents of those letters and on the bill of complaint exhibited to the King. Has also examined witnesses upon certain interrogatories brought before him by Will. Kendall. Encloses their depositions and the confessions of the parties. Exeter, 12 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 April. **534.** Edward Powell to Sir Thos. Arondell.

R. O. Begs him to take pity on him. Would have been cast away long ere now, but for his pity. The keeper, "whiche was one of my xij. men," says he would Sir Thos. had withdrawn his charitable goodness from him. He has now taken from him his own bed, and tied him so that he cannot lie down on the boards, but is hanged in the collar. Lies in the stocks with gyves on his legs. Did never missay the keeper, nor misdo him in word or deed, till he was set in the stocks. Now, for lack of money, is like to be lamed for life. In the stocks at the gaol in Dorchester, 12 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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12 April. **535.** HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 108. B. M.

Wrote last on the 7th. Since then I have received yours of Feb. 22 about Mr. Secretary's favor and benevolence towards me. I will follow the counsel of you and other friends to come over with Mr. Pole. Expresses his gratitude to Cromwell, who has shown him so much undeserved favor. Wrote to him thankfully a few days ago. Doubts not Mr. Pole will satisfy the King by his letters, and that he will consider that his virtue ought rather to be spent in his native country than here *in umbra;* but you know he delights more in study than life or glory, which has always been contemned by him, *ut Socraticorum est, cujus maxime institutione ipse nititur.*

Will not cease to exhort him to choose some other kind of life instead of consuming his perpetual life in letters, and that the King, his country, and his friends may sometimes have his work. It is true that the sweetness of learning is so great that with difficulty a man greatly inflamed with virtue can be withdrawn from study; but, between you and me and other, I hope we shall remove him from that ardent mind without any dubitation.

Where you touch of my imperial mind, it has been common with infinite other, but I hope hereafter the Britannical shall appear nothing inferior. No man can witness better than you of my studious mind for the wealth of our country, by that reasoning I made with you *de lanificio.* The Venetian ambassador is expected in six days. Everton intreats us evil, but take care he does not delude you.

The Turk has lost about 70,000 men in Persia. Many troops have gone to him at Babylon from Greece and other places. There is a constant report of the Emperor's coming to Italy. The Pope has 6,000 men, and the duke of Urbino 5,000. It is thought they will fight in a few days. The Duke is in his camp. An exceeding great quantity of gold has lately arrived in Spain, and silver and gold to the sum of 10 millions is said to be coming.

The Landgrave, the duke of Witemberg's (Wirtemberg's) son, and another great German, have arrived at the Court of the king of the Romans. It is reported that the French will move war for Italy, some say for Flanders. The Imperial navy is reckoned at 300 sail. The Emperor has signified to the French king that he is sure of the confederation between him and the Turk, warning him to beware of the ire of God, and that he trusts God will give him strength against the Turk and all his fawtours. Venice, 12 April 1535.

Pp. 2. *Hol. Add.*

12 April. **536.** MICHAEL THROK[MORTON]* to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 98. B. M.

I have received your letter of 22 Feb., in answer to mine, by which I perceive that you have not yet spoken with my brother or sister, and are doubtful of going to the country, being so tangled in business in the Court. I am glad to hear of the towardness of my nephews. They, and I, and our other friends, are beholden to you for your good word and loving mind, always ready to the furtherance of young fry. I remit the news to Master Bryan,† the bearer. Thanks for your loving remembrance of your old acquaintance, notwithstanding your business and late promotion. Venice, 12 April 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Starkey, London.

12 April. **537.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROSIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 45 b. B. M.

The Grand Master ascribes all these disorders (in Church matters in France) to the Legate and others. He bade me hope that the goodness of the Pope, which is beginning to be known, and that of the King, will bring

* This part of the name is not lost by mutilation, but has been left unwritten.

† Brian Barnick. *See* No. 579.

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537. Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrosio—*cont.*

about better things,—hinting that the practise with England was the cause of much disorder, but he hoped all would be well in the end. Great hatred reigns in this Court, but the Grand Master overcomes all in the end. The Legate has every one for his enemy. Lately when the King was displeased with him he retired from Court for five or six days, during which time he examined the King's expenses; then told Francis on his return he was hated for his attempts at economy; for Francis had spent in a few years 13 millions of gold, of which the Grand Master and the Admiral had received a good share. The Admiral supports England, the Grand Master the contrary. The English, who have increased their revenues at the expense of the Church, try to persuade the French to do the same, but the Bishop does not fear it.

The bishop of Paris professes to have done much service to the Holy See in Germany, and says he can do more than anyone else in England. The marriage with the duke of Angouleme is being negociated in England. The King despairs of other sons, so that this last daughter may be mistress of England. It is expected that the king of England will do everything, but the interview is not certain, and will probably depend upon the decision about the marriage.

Ital., modern copy, pp. 5. *Headed:* Da Montiviglier alli 12 ut supra a Sig. M. Ambrogio a Mons. Baldassarro, &c.

13 April. **538.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your favor to my brother Sir Will. Carewe in a matter depending before you in the Chancery in the matter of Thos. Speke. Such learned men as have been his counsel cannot be at London at this time because of the King's business about the commission, and therefore he must trust entirely to Richard Pollard. Powderham, 13 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 April. **539.** Sir T. Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letter by master Palmer, and have sent to you my poor conceit by my son your servant Rob. Sothwell, as to his marriage with my daughter, waiting your pleasure. Mereworth in Kent, 13 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

13 April. **540.** Arthur Layton, priest, to Dr. Richard Layton.

R. O. I desire you to be good friend to Mr. Wygge, prior of the Austin Friars, Bristol, in such matters as he shall have before Mr. Secretary, and to further his business as if it were my own. Dene, 13 April. "With the rude hand of your loving brother."

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 April. **541.** Leonard Smyth to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your two letters, one by my servant, the other dated 5 April. I perceive you intend to have your whole revenue this half year, and that my suit for your warrant—mostly for money laid out of my own purse by your command and my lady's—shall stay till my coming to Calais, which is uncertain. I have not been very importunate, and shall wait your pleasure, trusting you will not see me a loser. I never wrote that your creation money was barred or taken from you; but, owing to the pardon, the sheriffs in other shires, as well as where you are paid, cannot levy so much money as they should have done otherwise, so that it will not be raised in those shires for a year or two. But it will be all paid at length, and you are in no worse case than other noblemen who have creation money.

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I have not yet delivered my master your letter touching Debnam's matter, because he has been sick and is not yet out of his chamber. I have received your warrant for a protection, for which I will pay you 40*s.* as I promised, or redeliver it to you. I will send a letter of attorney and a quittance for you to send to Mr. Wyndesore to receive your money of Mr. Seymour at Paul's, on the 31 May next. You must also send a letter to the Lord Chancellor that you are content all recognizances between you and Mr. Seymour be cancelled according to the award. Your bill of victualling is signed, to be dormant. I advised Hussey long ago not to trouble your friends for the King's bill, for it will only enable you to get victuals for your household out of England, putting in surety at every port to the customers for as much as is shipped, to bring certificates of its delivery at Calais. You might have as much without any licence, but as your bill is signed the matter is past. It is thought the duke of Norfolk and my master will be at Calais before Pentecost or shortly after. London, 13 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* deputy of [Calais].

13 April. **542.** Bernardin Sandro to Starkey.

Nero, B. vi. 149. B. M.

Was about to complain that Starkey had only written once since their departure from Venice, when Messer Edmondo [Harvel ?] arrived with a packet of letters for N. Signore d' Inghilterra,* among which was Starkey's second of Feb. 22. Thanks him for his affection, which neither dignity, honor, nor distance can extinguish, which is found in few people now. Hopes his present good fortune will be the beginning of greater things. Will send him news from Venice, as he asks. On the third Sunday in April the bâton will be given to Pietro Lando, General of the sea, and he will immediately depart to protect the Venetian possessions, because the Jew has attacked Canaletto, a Venetian captain of galleys, with 30 foists, and put him to flight. Since the first day of Lent till now more than 10,000 persons have died of "mal di punta." In our parish forty have died in less than three weeks, and deaths occur every day. In S. Simeone sometimes six are buried in one day. Never goes out without seeing a body carried to the church. All the country is in terror. The "Signori della Sanita" have had two bodies dissected, but he has not heard whether the cause of the disease has been discovered. Messer Jo. Baptista is here to see "il Signore" about his eye, and is better. Bread is cheap. A "marchetto" will buy as much as the hungriest can eat. Wine is dearer, the duty (*il datio*) being increased. In the rest of Italy things are cheap. From Spain there are letters that the Emperor is coming to Naples. Thinks it is true, because Thomaso Contarini, M. Gasparo's brother, was chosen ambassador to the Emperor, and being ready to start has been stopped. The Turk has been defeated by the Sophy, and himself escaped with difficulty. The Persian has taken all his artillery. This news came in letters from Canaletto at Corfu. He was informed by a Greek of the company of Habbrayn Bassa. They are working hard at the arsenal.

A considerable number of Germans have come from Germany. In Venice they say they number 7,000, in Lombardy 13,000. Matthio saw some of them at Verona, on their way to embark at Genoa to serve against Barbarossa in Barbary. Barbarossa has left Tunis, and joined the Jewish Corsair. Between them they have a great fleet. Some say that Philippo Doria, the marquis of Guasto, and Ferrante, brother of the duke of Mantua, are gone with 50 barks and 10 galleys to the Straits of Constantinople to prevent Barbarossa's return thither. Some say this is untrue. It is said that the king of Tunis, driven out by Barbarossa, has promised the Emperor to be his subject, and turn Christian, if he will help him. Venice, 13 April 1535, at the 3rd hour at night.

Hol., Ital., pp. 2. *Add.:* Londini in Aula Regis.

* Pole.

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15 April. **543.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Asks him to remember his suit and business. Excuses himself for not writing, as he had heard that [Cromwell] was sick. Desires credence for his servant Wm. Cloptun. Stanstead, 15 April. *Signed.*

P. 1.

15 April. **544.** JAMES HAWKYSSWORTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Asks for instructions about the office of the Castle of Porchester and the forest. Intended to have kept a court and stayed the tenants from paying rent until his further pleasure was known. Robert Rawlyn will deliver the court rolls if I discharge his Michaelmas rent. Has not seen Lord Lisle's patent. William Wayte and he wish to name the steward for a buck and a doe. Subberton, 15 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

15 April. **545.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received your letter of Mrs. Blontt's man, but neither he nor his mistress knew anything of your pleasure touching the gentlewoman. Mrs. Jeromyne will in no wise serve. I think she will marry a Gascon soon after Whitsuntide. I have got this other gentlewoman stayed since Lady Day. There is also one of 20 years old, who lately dwelt with my lady Norfolk,—I mean the Duke's wife,—who works well and is book-learned. Her father is named Barrat, and dwells at Barnet. Mr. Basset is merry and a toward gentleman, applying himself to learning. He wants a new doublet of saye, which I will make him before I go. I have given Bremelkom 3½ yards for his study gown. Your Ladyship may be assured of having your kirtle of the Queen's livery before Midsummer. Mr. Taylor will not forget you, and wishes you to remember Mr. Gaynsford. I thank you for your token by Goodalle. I will be your treasurer of that and of your turquoise till my coming over. I have received your book of Mr. Basset's evidence, which I will bring with me. Smythe says the letter of attorney which was made him by my Lord for lord Dawbney's lands is at Calais, in his counting house. Your Ladyship and my Lord write that you will continue as good unto me as you have been; for which I can but offer you my pure heart and service. I sent you with my last the cramp-rings I had of Draper. I trust within eight days, if Mr. Secretary go abroad, to be at a point with all my Lord's matters. The cape that Mr. Hacket bequeathed your Ladyship I will bring with me. London, 15 April 1535.

Mr. Skut and the saddler have been several times with me.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

15 April. **546.** PERIN DEL PONT, Master of the Order of St. John, to HENRY VIII.

Otho, C. IX. 78. B. M. Has undertaken a troublesome duty, being elected Master of the Order of St. John (*H[ieroso]lymitani*) in these turbulent times, and would gladly have declined it. Trusts in the King's support, and thanks him for his patronage of the Order, hoping that he will protect their immunities as heretofore, and not allow them to be oppressed by new burdens. Malta 15 April 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

15 April. **547.** PERIN DEL PONT to [CROMWELL].

Otho C. IX. 79. B. M. Thanks him for his kindness expressed in his letters, and reported by members of the Order. "Allatum nobis est a [Rege] annuatim e singulis ecclesiasticis beneficiis [decimas] recolligi, et insuper primo quoque vacationis a[nno a] collectoribus beneficii fructus accipi. Qua co . . . . . non

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puto Regem voluisse, immo vero certo sci[o] . . . . . nostrum protectorem, commendas nostras obligat. . . . . nostra alioqui religione actum. Quod prolixius . . . . . [pri]ore Sti Joannis, quem cum nostris omnibus qui istic agunt jussi[mu]s ad te tanquam ad præcipuum patronum nostrum confugere, si [aliqu]id ejusmodi forte inciderit a rege nobis impetrandum." Begs him not to desert the Order. If they can return his kindness, will do so. Malta, 15 April 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., mutilated, pp. 2.

15 Apr. Vatican Archives.

548. Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Takes advantage of a courier for Lyons while he is here in Court, to acknowledge his letter of the 25th. The Grand Master says M. Latin Juvenale will be here in two days, whose arrival at Lyons had been already notified. The Grand Master now speaks of the interview with confidence. Hears that the Admiral will return to England and Norfolk come to Calais, each taking lawyers with him, which looks as if the marriage alliance was to take effect (*che il parentado vada inanti*), as the Bishop has written before, and might be concluded before the interview. Wrote last on the 12th. "Dal Porto di Gracia (Havre), 15 April 1535."

Ital., from a modern copy, p. 1.

16 April. R. O.

549. Arthur Lord Lisle to [Cromwell].

Sir Edw. Ryngeley, the marshal, is in England. Does not know whether he will return, as there is a bargain between him and my nephew Sir Richard Granvyll. Sir Edward said at his departing in the Council Chamber he was sure the King would ask him why he forsook his room, and he would show him of the decay of the town. He has been many times angry with me for easing the watches of the retinue, and when they are committed to the walls for frays, the marshal at their examination commits them to ward for eight days, and I pardon them, as has been usual with all deputies. If he says anything against me, I beg you to move the King to give him no credit till I may come and make my answer. He and the porter* are bound to aid me, but never was gentleman so matched with councillors. I would rather have gone abegging than been joined with him. Calais, 16 April.

P.S. "I know no cause he hath to me, but for one frear that kept the prison on the walls, which tyssid Thomas Tate's servant to rob him and one Bork, my lord Edmond's servant, and would let them over the walls, and shewed them that they should not wade to the calf of the leg, as appeareth by the confessions of five persons sent to Mr. Secretary by the mayor and and his brethren here. The discreetest soldier in this town is scant able to keep the prison house; for though I have the keys by me, he hath the watchword and goeth where he woll, as ye know, when all other tipstaves dare not, nother may not, come on the walls."

Hol., pp. 2.

550. Lord Lisle to Husee.

R. O.

My friend, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, has boasted that for certain causes he has given up his room of Marshalsea, and that when he comes to the King he will show him all. I beg you to show his Highness that I have done nothing but what I may lawfully do, and to desire that he will give him no credit till I may make answer to it by word or writing. The reason he is discontented with me was because I was not pleased that he should keep a thief in the prison house to be keeper of the prison, and to have the keeping

* Sir T. Palmer.

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550. Lord Lisle to Husee—*cont.*

of the watchword nightly, as well as I or any other of the King's Council, especially as I had the keeping of the King's town, and he approved a strong thief, and impeached of treason by divers persons, which examination is now before the King and Council in England.

In Palmer's hand. P. 1. *Endd.:* Husseis letter.

16 April. **551.** Clerke, Bishop of Bath, to Cromwell.

R. O. Received the King's letters and commission on Passion Sunday last for the taxation of the spiritual livings of this diocese, and sent out my letters accordingly. As we could not assemble before Easter, we agreed to meet at Wells the first Monday after the Easter holidays. Had before us the archdeacons and other officials, and had a certificate on oath from them of the spiritual promotions in this diocese. Divided the diocese amongst us according to instructions. The business will be long and laborious, as many of us are employed in other commissions for taxation of the temporality, musters, sewers, &c. We desire a longer day, therefore, than October. Wells, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 April. **552.** C. [Booth], Bishop of Hereford, to Cromwell.

R. O. On the 23rd Feb. last I received the King's letters of the 11th not to induct any one into any abbey, priory, prebend, parsonage, vicarage, &c. until the King was duly answered of the firstfruits of such promotion, to which the King is entitled by the Act ordained in the session of Parliament. Since the 1st Jan. last I have admitted Sir William Bugg priest to the chantry of Pyrton, in the parish of Lydney, Gloucestershire; also Sir Richard Badam to the vicarage of Dormynton, Heref. The Dean and Chapter have admitted Sir Philip Kingley, priest, to be vicar choral in the same, called one of the "Dudleburyes." Being sore sick, I have not been able to discover the value of the said promotions. I beg you will accept the value as certified by me and other of the commissioners. Whitborn, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 April. **553.** Thomas Benet, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letters ordering him to repair to Bysham priory for the election of the prior. Would have executed his commands before, but has not seen the resignation of the incumbent, as promised. Will be at Bysham Thursday 22 April. Sarum, 16 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 April. **554.** Francis I. to the Bishop of Mâcon.

R. O. One of the things which he most desires is to see the sentence of the late
St. P. VII. 593 (*note*). Pope against the king of England declared null. Has tried in vain to make him forget the wrong done him thereby. Desires him to request the Pope to redress Clement's fault and revoke the sentence. The king of England will then be more inclined to act in the Pope's favour, and an occasion will be removed for other princes to show their resentment. Will esteem anything done for Henry as if it was for himself. Asks him to send the Pope's reply, and suggestions as to further action. Considers the sentence as false and unreasonable as Henry does. Port de Grace, 16 April 1535.

Fr. Copy.

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16 April. **555.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Vatican Archives.

Is convinced that the practices for the marriage with England are being pressed forward, and having to be managed by the Admiral on this side, and Norfolk on that, it may reasonably be expected that it will take effect. Havre de Grace, 16 April 1535.

Ital., from a modern copy, p. 1. *There is also a copy in MS. Add.* 8,715, *f.* 48. *B. M.*

17 April. **556.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

The kindness shown by the King to Cromwell in visiting him and supping at his house has driven away what remained of his illness, during which, as he told me the day before yesterday, he has been continually reminding the King and doing his best about the devices and practises commenced, as the matter which he had most at heart; saying he desired nothing more than to be considered after his death as having found the means of securing for ever the amity between your Majesty and the King, for that would be the greatest glory an individual in this kingdom could attain. But his illness had prevented him from discussing matters fully with the King, as he hoped to do within four or five days; after which he would satisfy my desires, which he presumed were that the King would make some overture; and that it was very true, as I had said to him formerly, that it would be a great honor to the King, and tend to the quiet of his conscience and also of those who had meddled in the matter, if what the King had attempted, both in the matter of the divorce and in that of the churchmen, was confirmed by a General Council. But also the opposite—the revocation thereof—would be a great rebuke; of which revocation there was some reason to doubt, considering the incomparable power and authority of your Majesty, and your relationship with almost all Christian princes. I told him him that if the said revocation were made justly and lawfully by the Council the said King ought to consider himself much bound to God for having given him grace to recognize his error, and extricate himself from such abominable sin; whereby his honor would be in nowise injured, considering the pretexts he has used, which rested upon a number of opinions, and considering also his voluntary submission to the determination of the said Council, which would show the sincerity of his conscience, and clear him from many reports and sinister suspicions. And as to the rest, that he alleged, as your Majesty was such a virtuous and Catholic Prince, and not less a friend to the King his master than to the Queen, it was not to be supposed that you would wound your conscience or break the law of friendship, especially where it would be no advantage to you. He did not know what to reply, except that, as before, he would communicate all to the King his master, and give me an answer as soon as possible. He then replied to me, as he had several times told me, that it was the Princess who created the difficulty and troubled matters, and that if it pleased God ———. He did not dare to say more, but it was quite clear what he wished. I again spoke about placing her with the Queen her mother, but it was no use; and on my saying that if any illness overtook her where she is, evil might befall before she received succour, he only answered that it was no question of illness, and that she was not likely to fall into it. But he was a bad prophet; and yesterday morning I sent him two of my servants booted and spurred, who had just returned from the Princess in great haste (they had been sent to her the day before yesterday) to inform him that she had had a relapse, and desire that he would notify the King to send thither the physician and servants he might think necessary. This he promised to do; but I fear he will not do it, or that, even if he does, the King will make no account of it. Ill as the Princess is, she does not cease to think if there be any means of escaping; and on this subject she had a long conversation

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556. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

with one of my men, begging me most urgently to think over the matter, otherwise she considered herself lost, knowing that they wanted only to kill her. She has not had leisure to visit the neighbourhood of the house where she is, nor to devise means how she could get away night or day. And because I see the thing is difficult I keep her in hope of a speedy remedy by some other means, and endeavour to remove her suspicion that foul play is intended against her.

Cromwell has always given me to understand that he is much devoted to the Princess; nevertheless, I have found no evidence of it, except words; and today a notable personage has informed me that the King, the day he went to visit Cromwell, told him that he had that day heard many good things of the Princess his daughter, of which he had not been so well informed before; and on coming to the particulars of what had been told him, Cromwell ventured to say they were all lies, and afterwards sent for a gentleman who had so informed the King, commanding him, if he did not wish to be destroyed and possibly lose his life, that he should go and unsay to the King what he had said in favor of the Princess; but the gentleman refused to obey. Your Majesty may consider how the good Princess is placed. Cromwell has certified me that it is not yet determined whether the assembly of commissioners shall be held or not; but if a conclusion be come to, he will inform me at once. He assures me that nothing will be done in any case prejudicial to the affairs discussed between us. I asked him if the treasurer of Brittany had related to him some news such as he was accustomed to report. He said he had not wished to see or hear him; which was the very news I wanted, and it was for no other purpose that I had asked, except to learn if he had given him audience. He said, however, that Morette, the French ambassador, instead of giving him news, had made great complaints of the familiarity and communications we had had together, which he thought showed no great wisdom. I tried by various ways to ascertain with what object the said assembly was appointed, but I could get no satisfaction, and could only conjecture that, as regards the English, they wished to interrupt the Council, or bind the French like those of Lubeck, in case of the said Council, to maintain their quarrel with the Pope about the divorce. Cromwell informs me the English ambassador in France had informed him (*navoit advertyr*, apparently for *l'avoit adverti*) that it was reported there your Majesty would go to Italy and reside some days at Milan, and afterwards go to Mantua; at which, and at the powerful army of your Majesty, the French are very much depressed. Cromwell expresses satisfaction at it, both for the confusion of the French, and because he thinks it certain that your Majesty will take order about the falsehood and dissolute lives of the churchmen, saying that they would require to have their head cut off, and ere long the Pope would be reduced to a chaplain of your Majesty. Cromwell also told me that he thought I was already apprised of their good news from Ireland, that their traitor was caught. But on asking him how he had been taken, he corrected his words, saying he thought it certain that he had been by that time taken, for the King had already news of a castle* that the King's men had won from him, and that he could not possibly have escaped. I know not how the matter goes, but a good man has received two letters lately from Ireland declaring that Kildare had abandoned the said castle in order to draw the others on, and had killed 300 English, having decoyed them by a body accoutred in the English fashion. He had sent his followers to a town belonging to the King, where they were allowed entrance as friends and seized the gates, after which Kildare came up and sacked the place without resistance. The letters also state that Kildare was as powerful

* Maynooth.

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as ever. The truth must be known before long. The Secretary of the duke of Holstein, who has several times come to see me, has only been despatched within these two days; and I know not how, for he has had no verbal answer, but only a letter addressed to the Duke his master, delivered to him by Cromwell, who would not allow him to speak again, or take leave of the King. The said Secretary, with all his urgency, has been unable to obtain information from the King or Cromwell whether a certain treaty offered by the Lubeckers to the King to make him peaceful possessor of the kingdom of Denmark had been accepted or not. The answers made to him on the subject have always been obscure and ambiguous. London, 17 April 1535.
French, from a modern copy, pp. 4.

17 April. **557.** Philip Chabot, Lord of Bryon, to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 592.

Has received his letters by the treasurer Palamydes, and shown the contents and his message to the French king, who is pleased to hear of Henry's prosperity, and approves of the proposal for confirming their friendship by the marriage of the English princess with the duke of Angoulesme. After hearing the names of the persons whom Henry will send to Calais, Francis has appointed to meet them, the Grand Esquire,* Guillaume Poyet, president of the Court of Parliament, and Guillaume Bochetel, secretary of Finances, and approves of the King's proposal that the meeting should be held at Whitsuntide. The King also approves of Henry's advice that he should persuade the Pope to annul Clement's sentence before treating of this matter, and intends to send a prompt dispatch to Rome to persuade the Pope to make the said revocation. He does not think that if the Pope refuse that will be any reason to put off the meeting at Calais, and he promises that he will always consider the said sentence to be unjust, and will help Henry in maintaining it to be so, but in other matters each must live in his kingdom without the other trying to make him do otherwise than he likes.

Promises on behalf of Francis that he will make no treaty for the marriage of any of his children till the said meeting.

Will do all he can towards the perpetual friendship and union of the two Kings. Francis is as willing as Henry to enter into any honourable agreement or treaty. Grace, 17 April. *Signed.*
Pp. 3. *Fr. Add. Sealed. Endd.*

17 April. **558.** Sir Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has received his letter, and is glad to learn he is recovering from his sickness. Is much grieved that he should have taken anything in his late letter for a taunt. Is not so regardless of Cromwell's authority, or so ungrateful to his best master, but for whose goodness he would have been in danger of losing the greater part of his living. Nothing will be more painful to him than that Cromwell should misunderstand him. Although Cromwell has been persuaded that the bishop of Exeter will proceed according to justice in the Abbot's appeal, "he is too well kuown in these parts to be so taken." The Bishop's intentions are manifest by the handling of this matter; for since the remitting he has done nothing but support his official without examination. Begs that the matter be tried by indifferent judges. Chydyoke, 17 April.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* James Richard de Genouillac.

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17 April. **559.** [Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. Sir Edw. Ryngeley, marshal here, on Wednesday, 15th inst,* said in the Council Chamber that he would into England, and he was sure the King would ask him why he departed from his office. He spoke highly of his office, what it was worth to him yearly, and how he might live with his lands in England and keep a good house. Nevertheless there was great decay here in this town, which he would show the King and his Council. I beg you, if he blame me in anything for the insecurity of this town, to give no credence to it till I make answer before the King or his Council. Calais, 17 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Begins:* Right honourable Sir.

R. O. 2. Draft with a correction by Lisle's hand. *P.* 1.

18 April. **560.** Sir John Markham and others to Cromwell.

R. O. On Friday, 16 April, the 26 of Hen. VIII., Supreme Head of the English Church, we, the Commissioners for the true value of all spiritual promotions in the county of Nottingham, being assembled at the priory of Bevall in the said shire, belonging to the Charterhouse, the proctors and others of the convent appeared before us, showing that the Prior was absent in London, and they desired us to take presentment of lay persons, which we would not, as we had not done so in other houses. Seeing them of such scrupulosity [in] a friendly examination, we showed them that the King was of right Supreme Head of the Church, "dilating the story true of Lucius and Eleutherius, and of Ethelertus and Lerta (*sic*) his wife, and Gregory and Austen." Hereon, one Will. Trafford, proctor of the said house, said, "I believe firmly that the Pope of Rome is Supreme Head of the Church Catholic." On our asking he said he would abide by his words *usque ad mortem.* He wrote them down, and they rest with Sir John Markham, sheriff, in whose ward he is. Send word how he is to be treated *in exemplum aliorum.* 18 April. *Signed:* John Markham—Anthony Babyngton—John Constable.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

18 April. **561.** Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

Granvelle Papiers d'Etat, II. 326. Has received his letters of the 4th and 16th ult. and Good Friday. Approves of what he has done with the English ambassador and their decision to remit the practice to England, if intentions there agree with words. His object must be to disunite England and France, or, at all events, to cause suspicion so as to hinder their assisting each other, to the prejudice of Christendom, against the Emperor and his brother. Desires him to find out all he can about the understanding between them, and about the interview which has been so long talked of. * * * Barcelona, 18 April 1535.

Fr.

19 April. **562.** Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

See Grants in April 26 Hen. VIII. No. 30.

* Qu. Wednesday the 14th? The 15th April was a Wednesday in 1534. But this letter must certainly be of the same year as that written on the 16th (No. 549), though there it is said that Ryngeley was actually in England. He, perhaps, threatened to go on Wednesday the 14th, and crossed on the 15th.

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20 April. **563.** [Cromwell] to Mr. Riche.

R. O. Requesting him to be a mean to Mr. Sayntclere to stay further suits against Edward Campion, clerk of the peace in Essex. London, 20 April.
Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* "Minute of letters."

20 April. **564.** John Bishop of Bangor to Cromwell.

R. O. In reply to the King's letters, asking for a statement of the benefices vacant in his diocese since 1 January last, from which time the King was entitled to the first fruits, understands from his officers that the only benefice that has "vaked" since that date is Llan Gefny in the archdeaconry of Anglesey. It was given to Thos. Bulkeley, scholar of Cambridge, brother to Sir Ric. Bulkeley, under-chamberlain of North Wales, who brought a certificate from Cromwell and his deputies that he had compounded for the firstfruits. The Bishop has always had 13 mks., and the archdeacon, 6 mks. 6*s.* 8*d.* Doubts not the Commissioners now sitting will make true certificate. Hyde by Winchester, 20 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 April. **565.** Carthusians and the Supremacy.

R. O. Interrogatory ministered by the right honorable Mr. Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary to the King's highness, unto Robt. Laurence, prior of Bevall, and Augustine Webster, prior of Hexham (Axholme).
Whether they and either of them would be content to obey the King as supreme head in earth under Christ of the Church of England, called Anglicana ecclesia, according to the statute? To which both answered they could not consent nor believe that he is so. 20 April 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. At the Rolls. Present: Edw. Foxe, almoner; John Tregunwell, LL.D.; Thos. Bedle, archdeacon of Cornwall; Ric. Riche, the King's solicitor; and Ralph Sadler. *Attested by* Johannes Rheseus (John ap Rice), notary.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

2. Depositions.

R. O. Robert Lawrence, prior of the Charterhouse at Bevall, Notts, and Augustine Webster, prior of the Charterhouse at Hexham (Axholme), Lincolnshire. Said they could not agree that the King is supreme head of the Church of England, according to the statute. Richard Reignolde, brother of the Order of Recluses of St. Bridget, of the monastery of Sion, said he could not take the King to be supreme head under Christ, and refuse the Pope as head of the Universal Church. Leek deposes that Mr. Reignoldes and he had communication touching the two daughters of the Queen's mother, as contained in the bill, and that Reignoldes showed him, about 12 months ago, that the Princess Dowager was the true Queen, and, since that time, that the King could not be supreme head of the Church. Leek says all the brothers of Sion "be of good g . . . ." of the King's marriage, except Reignolde, "secunda examinatione Leek."

ii. Objections against John Leek, clerk of Syon.
1. He advised Hale not to go to Hounslow before the Commissioners to take oath to renounce the Papacy and acknowledge the King's supremacy. 2. He himself never took the oath, but absented himself, being then moved by a scruple, but was now content to accept it. 3. Hale or Ferne showed him the said slanderous bill between Sion and Thystelworthe, but he has concealed it till now. 4. Hale or Ferne read this bill to him about a half year past. Hale told him there was ruffling toward, &c. That he and Reynoldes have had communication of the said slanderous bill touching the two daughters of the Queen's mother. 5. Reynold showed, 12 months past, that

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565. Carthusians and the Supremacy—*cont.*

the lady Dowager was the true Queen, and that the King could not be supreme head. 6. Mody says that Hale and he had communication that the saying was, "the King's grace had meddling with the Queen's mother." 7. He read the same slanderous bill, and confesses the concealment of it.

iii. Objections against John Hale, vicar of Istylworthe.

Leek says that Hale or Ferne showed him the slanderous bill; he could not remember which, but on second examination said it was Ferne. That Hale said to Leek there was ruffling toward in Ireland, and that he would stand in stead of a man. That he heard Skydmore speak divers words. That Skydmore says Hale called the King the "Molywarppe" that Merlin prophesied of, that turned all up, and that the King was accursed of God's own mouth, and that the marriage between the King and Queen was unlawful.

iv. Objections against Ferne, clerk.

He confesses writing the bill with his own hand in Latin and English, &c.

v. Objections against Thos. Skydmore, of Syon.

John Hale says he had heard Skydmore call the King a robber and piller of the commonwealth, and say there should be ruffling in Ireland, &c. One Layman, a prophecier, said that the Pope would be in England ere Midsummer, &c.

In the margin of all these depositions are certain numbers, referring apparently to articles of indictment.

Pp. 5, mutilated.

566. The Royal Supremacy.

R. O. Copy of the Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13, defining certain treasons, with the following memoranda on the back:—John Howghton says he cannot take the King to be supreme head of the Church of England. Ric. Lawrence says there is one Catholic Church, of which the bishop of Rome is the head. Augustine Webbester also denies the supremacy. Ric. Reynolds says he means no malice to the King, but he will spend "ther" (his?) blood that he is head of the Church who has been so these 300 years, and that he must blame those who gave the King such counsel. He also says that he doth this as thousand thousand that be dead.

The King is justly supreme head of the Church, and is so recognised by clergy and convocation, and besides by an Act of Parliament made to suppress errors.

One leaf. Docketed: Concerning Houghton.

567. [John Hale, Vicar of Isleworth, to the Council.]

R. O. I fell and hurt my leg at Wyngham, at Allhallowtide was twelvemonth, and remained till about Candlemas next. On Saturday after Ash Wednesday I fell into a fervent ague. How long I continued, with various relapses, the parishioners of Isleworth know, so that I took not my journey through whole five weeks before Michaelmas last, and lost "our Lady's quarter" ended the Midsummer before that by my sickness. I had several falls from my horse, from one of which I was troubled in my wits, as also by age and lack of memory. Will nevertheless report, as well as I can, with whom I talked, and in what manner, of the King's grace. I remember, about two years ago, the fellow of Bristow showed, both to me and others of Syon, the prophecies of Marlyon; for, by my truth, Master Skydmore showed me also the same, with whom I had several conversations concerning the King's marriage and other behaviours of his bodily lust. Once Cownsell the porter "sayd that our suffren had a short of maydons over oon of his

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chambyres at Farnam while he was with the oold lord of Wynchester." Had also conversations with Skydmore, with Sir Thomas my priest, and with Master Leeke; and once, I think, about two years ago, of the Acts of Parliament made against churchmen, with the prior of Hounslow, who offered to show me a prophecy; but we had no leisure to speak together further, for we only met at the new inn, where Mr. Yowng, Awnsam and his wife, and others, dined with us. Skydmore also used to speak of young Sir Rice, saying that Welshmen and priests were sore disdained nowadays. As to Mr. Ferne,* my wits were so troubled with sickness that I cannot perfectly remember what he rehearsed; but by Mr. Bydyll's rehearsal, Mr. Steward of Syon told me it was likely to be enacted that no more tithe corn should be made. I was sick long after, and, being aged and oblivious, did not see him till we met at the Secretary's at the Rolls. Also Mr. Waren, old surveyor, and the master of Ashford, in Kent, sometime steward to the bp. of Canterbury, spoke in the churchyard of Istleworth of the hard statutes made and to be made against the Church. Finally, I confess the four bills by Mr. Feerne, Mr. Leeke, Mr. Skydmore, and Sir Thos. Mody to be true, and that by such seditious ways I have maliciously slandered the King and Queen and their Council; for which I ask forgiveness of God, king Henry VIII., and queen Anne, and shall continue sorrowful during my life, which stands only in the King's will. "Moreover, Mr. Skydmore dyd show to me yongge Master Care, saying that he was our suffren Lord the Kynge's son by our suffren Lady the Qwyen's syster, whom the Qwyen's grace myght not suffer to be yn the Cowrte."

Pp. 3. *Headed:* Jhus Salvator Mundi, miserere mei quia timor mortis conturbat me. *Endd.:* Concernyng . . . . .

568. [John Husee to Lord Lisle.]

R. O. After closing this letter, heard from one who saw it that 10 monks of the Charterhouse were this afternoon had to Newgate. The sheriffs still remain in the Charterhouse, which it is thought will be dissolved.

Hol., p. 1.

20 April. **569.** Sir Will. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O. The bishop of Exeter, as you desired, has made Sir Thomas Pope abbot of Hartland. Since the last abbot was deposed he has conveyed away the plate of the house by means of Sir Thomas Arundell, and no corn is left. There are not four ploughs where there were six or seven. Of 1,000 sheep there is not 4, of 50 kine not 13, and of 100 other cattle not threescore. A servant of Sir Thos. Arundell came with the *quondam*,† saying he was your servant; and when my servant came with the discharge of the first inhibition, he "axed" for your servant, and there he denied he was your servant. Can find none of the plate, except a cup, pawned for 22*l.*, which the abbot has sent you, desiring you to continue his good master.

I desire you to be good to my prior of Launceston, who is troubled with that wretch Kendall, and four or five unthrifty monks, of whom my friend, your nephew, can inform you. I am glad of your recovery. Exeter, 20 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 April. **570.** Sir T. Wentworth to Cromwell.

R. O. The bearer is in trouble for preaching, for which he is indicted of heresy in the county of Essex. I never heard anyone well learned in God's Word who accused him of it. I have heard him three or four times, and judge him to be an honest man. Netylstede, 20 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

* Rob. Feron. † John Pruste, the deposed abbot. See Vol. VII. 1121 (63).

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20 April. **571.** HENRY LOKWOD to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am glad to hear of your amendment. Begging your attention to our tedious suit for recompense of our lands, which has been to us great impoverishment, and occasioned great grudge to me among our company, who say that I have brought matters to no pass. If I had known that I should not have had readier expedition I would never have tarried the first conclusion of exchange, but taken me to my poor cure in the country. I have done no good in the college. By a final conclusion I shall be rejoiced, and I trust my hopes will not be frustrated. Christ's College, Cambridge, 20 April.

Hol., p 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

R. O. 2. Grant by Henry Lokwod, S.T.P., Master, and the fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Thos. Cromwell, Esq., secretary, and his son Gregory, in survivorship, of a rent of 10 mks. from the manor of Dyseworthe, Leic.

Lat., pp. 2. *Large paper. Endd.*

20 April. **572.** THOS. [BUTLER], Abbot of Shrewsbury, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letters that one Ric. Coly may have the bailiwick of Baschurch, in the marches of Wales. It was granted by my predecessor to Roger Cotton, deceased. The said Cotton had a deputy who would not pay the rent, and therefore it was granted to Thos. Kynaston, servant of my lord President, who occupied it while Cotton was alive. As Coley has married Cotton's wife, he is labouring to have the said office, untruly suggesting to you that he had also a grant of a pasture called Estall. My Lord President desires me to certify you of the truth of this. Shrewsbury, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

20 April. **573.** HUGH YEO to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Master John Graynfyld, her nephew, sent long since a writ of *subpœna* to Mrs. Jakett Coffyn to appear in the Chancery at Mr. Bassett's suit, but no order to deliver evidences or writings. Has, therefore, returned it to Mr. Greynfyld, desiring him to procure another writ to deliver writings in her custody belonging to the manors, &c., which Lady Lisle now has, and Mr. Bassett shall have, that were Beamount's lands, or else to appear in the Chancery. Has heard nothing of it as yet, and has therefore caused such a writ to be drawn up; and if Lady Lisle will have the writ made and sent, Mrs. Coffyn will gladly deliver the writings. Thanks her for moving lord Montague to desire Mr. Reynold Pole, dean of Exeter, for the gift of the next avoidance of the vicarage of Braunton. Can hear nothing of it since the draft was delivered to Lord Montague. Cannot obtain the farm of Combmartyn church from Master Foxse, the King's almoner. Asks her to desire the dean of Exeter for the next avoidance of Braunton for his kinsman John Bery, B.D. Has not been paid his fee by Sir George Seyntleger for Wakefyl's goods seized by him. He says the goods were redelivered on Wakefyld's acquittal at Exeter before Mr. Chamond and other. Has delivered his arms to Mr. Luppyncote, the bearer, to have them engraved in a silver seal, with the helmet, in as little space as is possible, to show well in wax outwards. Asks her to get it done for him through some substantial merchant of Calais who labours to Paris. Is informed that it can be better made there than anywhere in the world, and within the breadth of a penny or twopence at the largest. Will be content to pay at the largest, for the making in a stamp, with the letter H. for Hugh, and Y. for Yeo.

Advises her not to distrain Lovys, as Davy says she has ordered him to do. Braunton, 20 April.

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A restraint must be sent to Womberlegh this year, for the game is almost destroyed. Asks for the pasture of a yearling colt in Womberlegh, or else a buck to be taken in season.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* In Calais.

574. [JOHN DAVY to LADY LISLE.]

R. O. "Articles for my good Lady's remembrance."

As to the manor of Tehedy, I know no default of rent or decay there, except land called Sulmere, the lord Hastings' land, of which your Ladyship should have 4*s.* a year. It was distrained by Philip Harrys 26 years ago, when I made the books there. As to the manor of Marshall, your Ladyship loses 12*d.* a year because Trogyan, who was a frecholder there before, has purchased Mary's part, and made two tenures into one. As to Loves (Louis's ?) matter, I have shown my mind to John Bury. On the death of John Manfylde, I wrote to Barnstaple to ask his wife if there were any evidences concerning my master, and I have obtained from her a box of letters of homage. One is about Davyll's land at Little Toryton, which was never known; another touching Stowford, and lands in Bekington, under fair seal of arms of Bryghtles, "which Mr. Coblegh ever denied that Stowford should be hold of Womberlegh." This is a great proof that the river of Taw should be yours. I wish it had been found before your business. As to the benefice of Tetteburne, I have shown the bearer the trouble I have had with the registrar of my lord of Exeter, and how Sir Owen shall obtain his advowson that my master granted him, or a benefice of Mr. Frost's for it, after the decease of the parson of Tetteburne, through your Ladyship's favour. I have paid Pitts 20*s.* of the heriots of Whittchaple, and 12*s.* remains in my hands for my last coat, but it cost 15*s.*, and my costs to Cornwall and elsewhere are unpaid. I have done my best to get an honest man for the conveyance of your rent; and on my Lord's commandment to get a horse, Sir John and I determined Bury to go. Mr. Yeo has written his mind about Mrs. Coffin. Mr. Fox has not taken possession of the new feoffment in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, or Gloucestershire. Please to appoint Mr. Elmer or Master Wayte, who are nigh in the country, and John Bury may wait upon them when he next rides to Colston. I think if Loves (Louis' ?) matter were moved to Mr. Merven we might have a subpœna to get his obligation out of his hands. Please remember my fee and liveries for your old servants.

Pp. 2. *In the hand of John Davy.*

575. STARKEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I was with you I have caught an ague, and must write my mind. I perceived by your instruction that the King took well such communication as I had with him concerning the superstitious blindness of these monks. Yet, to eradicate all suspicion in his Grace, I beg you to read him the enclosed little scroll, which I wrote to you when you delivered me your book in your study. I forebore then to ask you to read it, not wishing to trouble you with trifles; but now I write to you in the same book the bottom of my heart in these lately designed causes, and others of no small weight, that you may instruct the King of my mind. You shall never find me a feigned man. All the King's treasure heaped upon a rock would not tempt me to serve him otherwise than my judgment approved. Gold and honors might have affected me when I was younger, but now by the benefit of letters I have another judgment. I beg you therefore to stablish in his Grace such an opinion of me that I may serve him with free heart. If you think fit to show the King the scroll, you may point out to him that as he was not satisfied, when I spoke to him, with the argument I used to "take away the great ground of Raynold's foolish and superstitious framed

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575. STARKEY to CROMWELL—*cont.*

conscience," because it was not drawn out of Scripture, I have drawn this ground out of Scripture, and out of the deepness of philosophy. But this I leave to your judgment.

I beg you to keep this my desire to yourself, as I should be sorry any other man should hear the King suspected me of dissembling with him, as I saw he feared in Master Pole. But I assure you he need not suspect him, as there lives not a more sincere man on earth than Master Pole, and whatever he thinks in these causes the King will be sure to know shortly. I was never more bound to you than for telling me plainly the King's suspicion of me, and I trust if you will now "stable the King" in a good opinion of me I shall not trouble you with many such requests hereafter. London, in my lady of Salisbury's place at Dowgate, this Friday.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. as* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 April. R. O. **576.** BERNARDIN SANDRO to STARKEY.

Received yesterday yours of the 23rd March, acknowledging receipt of the sayings (*gli ditti*) of Pasquino sent by me. I am glad to have done you a pleasure. I will see if it be possible to speak with the Burgundians for those moneys. Will not write now at length, as I wrote eight days ago by Thos. Polsted. Armed galleys are sent out daily with the greatest expedition. It is rumoured that the duke of Ferrara has been seriously wounded by one of his brothers; but this is not certain. Padua, 20 April 1535.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* D. Thomæ Starkeo, utriusque juris doctori, &c. Londini.

21 April. Faustina. C. III., 458. B. M. **577.** HENRY LOCKWOOD,* Master, and the FELLOWS OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, to CROMWELL.

Have been much impoverished by the loss of annual rent restored to the countess of Oxford three years ago, after the exchange of College lands with the King, and by their law suits with Laurence Cheyney (*Chenæus*) and others. The King promised them by letter restitution if any lands were taken from the College. Beg Cromwell to assist them. Christ's College, Cambridge, 11 kal. Maias.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Clarissimo viro, domino Thome Crumwello, regio secretario, &c. *Endd.*

21 April. R. O. **578.** JOHN BUNOLT to CROMWELL.

Was lately informed, to his great discomfort, of Cromwell's serious illness, but is happy to hear now of his recovery. Sends by his servant, with Cromwell's mullet, 10 bags of sweet powder to lay among clothes. Calais, 21 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.:* "xx^{ti} day of Aprile, lettres from John Bunolt, secretary of Calais."

21 April. Nero, B. VII. 107. B. M. **579.** EDMOND HARVEL to THOS. STARKEY.

Wrote lately by Mr. Brian Barnik. Since I received yours of the 12th and 23rd ult. "To this present, the Venetian orator was [not] arrived, greatly to our marvel." Mr. Secretary's benevolence moves me to return homeward, but I must have 10 or 12 months to settle my business. Then I

* Master of Christ's College from 1531–1549. He is called *Administrator* in the signature.

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will change the state of a merchant for the kind of life which it pleases Mr. Cromwell of his great gentleness to offer to me. I understand that a merchant is despised by courtiers, but, with your patronage, I shall easily overcome all detractors. Cannot go home with Mr. Pole, as I wished. The performing of his book w[ill] somewhat slake him, for his study is too fervent in that work. It will be a noble monument of his wit and virtue. The greatest discomfort he could have would be to leave it imperfect, which he thinks he would do if he did not finish it in this quiet life. In England his practise will be converted to other matters, and his friends and kinsmen will interrupt him. I doubt not the King will esteem him as his virtue and great love for his Grace deserves. We despaired of your letters, but your often writing since has reconciled us. I am glad you are in such favour with the King, and so friended by Mr. Secretary, but would more gladly hear of your preferment, which cannot be long deferred. I will not be ungrateful to Mr. Winter, who has made me so great a friend. Salute him for me.

The duke of Urbin, with 4,000 men and 800 horses, lately brought victuals to Camarin, without hindrance from the Pope's party, who were in arms with 3,000 or 4,000 men. We hear nothing of the Turk but evil continually. Men-of-war are daily going from Greece to Persia. In Constantinople they armed 40 galleys at hearing of the Imperial navy. vij . . . Almains and v . . Italians were lately shipped at Genoa, to go to Naples and Sicily, and thence to Sardinia, where the Spanish navy is appointed to assemble. Andrew Doria has gone towards Spain with 15 galleys. He has an exceedingly rich quadrireme.

The Landgrave and other great Germans were lately with the king of the Romans. Their conclusion is secret, but is thought to be a matter of great moment. Venice, 21 April 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

580. [STARKEY to ———.]

Vit. B. XIV. 40. B. M.

"Accepi liter[as] . . . . . magnam . . . . . qui tal . . . . . audiere (?) . . . . . ingenii fa . . . . . te non optim . . . . . modis conaberis . . . . . ut ea studia prosequaris . . . . . non enim debet, mihi crede, tuum hoc tam verec[undum et] modestum ingenium in illis artibus debere c . . . . . sine summa impudentia nulli satis uberes fructu[s] . . . . . vides enim in jure civili quem fructum facies, hac nostra tempestate, si . . . . . contendere, immo rixare cum adversario ne didiceris, quod tum non in contr . . . . . aure esse abs te interpretari velim, cum eam cæteris . . . . . rendam esse censeam, si modo pro dignitate esset trac . . . . . causa ad tam præclaram tamque libero ingenio dign[am] . . . . . ne divertere nollem, debet etiam jurisconsultus . . . . . imbui sine quibus de rebus maximis rect[e] . . . . . [non] facile poterit, hoc itaque saltem a parentibus impetrabis u[t] . . . . . discipline jacere poteris, ne illotis, ut aiunt, ... irrumpas, discenda primum dialectica est . . . . . peritia adhibenda, evolvendæ historiæ . . . . . jurisconsultorum disciplinam . . . . . * * * * * * * *

te opinor juve . . . . . Nunc tempora vix conveniunt, nam præterquam . . . . . omnia quos ad bella nescio quæ spectare vendent * * * * *

Hol., mutilated. Add.: . . . [in ædibus D. R. P]oli Angli patroni [mei].

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22 April. **581.** G. LILY to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 158. B. M.

Has received two letters from him. Congratulates him on having become familiar with the King, and expatiates on the benefits likely to arise from the advancement of men like Starkey. Thanks him for his advice to study higher and greater subjects, such as philosophy and the books of the old lawyers. Is reading the most approved Latin authors and studying rhetoric. Hears Egnatius lecture on Latin. Has no assistance in Greek, but expects soon to have private instruction. Bernardin's letter, enclosed, will tell him about the affairs of their household. If his patron (Pole) leaves Italy, wishes to know Starkey's opinion whether he should accompany him or remain. Venice, 10 kal. May.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* Londini.

22 April. **582.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Desires Cromwell's favor in the matter of the "abbreche" of his prisoners; that he may be pardoned part of the fine, and pay the rest at his convenience; his cousin Robyns to resort to Cromwell and hear his pleasure. A riot, "to the perylous ensample and imboldyng to all light persones," has been made on the Bishop's land near Newark upon his bailiff there, on the ———* of April; the bearer will give particulars. Wooborn, 22 April.

Has been very weak in his limbs and feet since Easter, but intends to ride, some time next week, to Lincoln, to view the cathedral and other spiritualities there. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

583. [BISHOP OF LINCOLN ?] to SIR JOHN MARKEHAM.

R. O.

Mr. Markham, I commend me unto you, and am sorry my neighbours of Newark deal so unkindly with me and my officer. I suppose there has not been so great a riot of late days within the realm and so little done to punish the offenders. My bailiff Anthony Foster shows me you and other gentlemen there have made him "have the matter in gentle hearing," which I think is the best way, for it will be pain to the offenders if it come to the hearing above and to the determination of the law. As to the title of the common by them claimed within my demesnes, I will stand to the order of two judges or else refer it to the law. Written at my manor of Lydyngton.

P. 1. *Copy.*

23 April. **584.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

By the pains of me and Mr. Vernon we have tried out the greatest pest of robbers of churches, who have confessed the robbing of 18, and other felonies. It was routed in Gloucestershire at a place called Markyll, "and had recourse to a blind inn, to an old man, who, with his two sons, being arrant thieves, were the resetters." Of this there were 10 or 12 principals, whom we are searching out. If I had been absent at this time for the taxation, this matter had never been known. The outlaws daily submit. "If he be taken, he playeth his pageant." If he submit, I take him to God's mercy on paying a fine. Let Master Englefield know your pleasure in this matter. If Wales be "applyed" a little while, all will be quiet. I am much obliged to Vernon for his great pains. Hereford, St. George's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* Blank in the original.

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23 April. **585.** HENRY PRIOR OF SHENE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Writes in favor of the bearer, father Trafford, appointed prior of the Charterhouse, Smithfield. Shene, 23 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and M.R.

23 April. **586.** ROBT. LORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. "Thanks be unto Almighty God for your recovery." Received this morning a letter from the under-steward of the honour of Wallingford, of which he is receiver, stating that Leonard Chamberleyn, keeper of Woodstock Park, has obtained a warrant from the King for as many oaks as will pale the said park, but for no certain number. In Horam Wood, nine miles from Woodstock, part of my Lady Dowager's jointure, he has marked out 1,100 oaks, which is too many to be taken in one place. Understands he will not enclose it for saving of the springs, but will have the lops to his own use. Asks for Cromwell's commands in writing, bidding him not to be so extreme in that place. The tenants lament that if that wood is spoiled they will be undone for lack of mast. St. George's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.;* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

23 April. **587.** CHAPTER OF THE GARTER.

Anstis' Order of the Garter, II. 395. On St. George's Day 27 Hen. VIII. a chapter was held at Greenwich, at which were present the King, the marquis of Exeter, the earls of Arundel, Essex, Rutland, Oxford, Wiltshire, and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. It was ordered that the feast should be kept at Windsor on May 9, that the duke of Suffolk should take the Sovereign's place, and the earls of Arundel and Sussex and lords Burgavenny and Sandys should assist him. It was determined that the stalls of the nobility should be transposed, so that the king of Scotland should be next to the king of the Romans. At the feast on May 9 the lord Burgavenny was absent from illness, and his place was supplied by the earl of Ormond and Wiltshire.

Letters were produced in proof of the masses offered up for the earl of Oxford, Sir Henry Goulford, and lord Mountjoy. The next day, after mass for the dead, the hatchments of lord Mountjoy were offered up by the earls of Arundel and Wiltshire.

Lat.

MS. Ashmol, 1109, f. 104. 2. List of "Knights of the Order as they stood ranked, a° 17, [18, 19] H. 8;" and notes of the removals made 21–26 Hen. VIII. [f. 1 b, 2, 2 b, 6.]

MS. Ashmol, 1109, f. 105. 3. "The King's highness' appointment for the translations of the stalls for the king of Scotland, 13 (*qu.* 23?) Apr. a° r' sui 27;" also lists or notes of variations for the years 28–37 Hen. VIII.

24 April. **588.** TOWN OF DORCHESTER.

See GRANTS in APRIL 27 Hen. VIII., No. 2.

25 April. **589.** THE KING'S MARRIAGES.

R. O. Articles objected by the abp. (Cranmer), not as ordinary, against Sir Thomas Kinge, vicar of the chapel of St. Andrew's in St. Alban's, 14 April 26 Hen. VIII.; with his answers.

1. For saying that the King's marriage was null and void, and Katharine is the true queen.

2. For taking a book out of the hands of a priest called Walter, in defence of the marriage, saying it was heresy.

3. For speaking words against the King and Queen.

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589. The King's Marriages—*cont.*

4. For persuading the people that they are bound under pain of damnation to obey the Pope.

Among his answers he states that he saw Sir Walter read in St. Alban's a certain English book called "the Glass of Truth" when the Lady Dowager came riding there.

ii. Further answers made on the 25th April.—Speaks of conversations that he held at supper at the house of Ralph Rowlet, master of the King's mint, when Thos. Skipworth was present; also with one Sir Thomas, curate of Hatfield, in the house of John Hikkes, shoemaker, of St. Alban's, when Will. Kent said that my lord of Canterbury should have all the Pope's power in England. He had been content to accept the supremacy ever since he was notified by the abbot of St. Alban's that the Pope's power was abolished in England. He admits saying that he thought the proceedings of the abp. at Dunstable were not according to law, as the common voice was that the King was married before sentence of divorce was pronounced.

Each article of the depositions is signed by Thomas Kyng.

Pp. 6.

25 April. **590.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

A courier arrived from France two days ago, who, as I understand, has brought the decision about the diet, which is to be held at Calais shortly after Whitsuntide. Cromwell has not yet sent to tell me this, as he promised to do when I last spoke to him. I know not if he is waiting to inform me of the other principal matters at his return from the Court, where he is to be today for the first time since his illness. The Princess, thank God, has recovered. The King at my request sent her his physician, lending his own horses; for want of which, among other reasons, the said physician had excused himself, but when the King told him that it concerned his honor, especially seeing that he had promised to send him whenever the Queen's physician should be there, all excuses ceased. He had only made them, indeed, not for want of goodwill to serve the Princess, but to avoid the suspicion in which he was held by the King and his lady of too much devotion to her, and also to give occasion for the Princess being near the Queen and under the care of her physician; and the said physician is of the King's Chamber with the great people and those of the Council. He understands many things. He told the Queen's physician that there were only two ways to remedy the affairs of the Queen and Princess and of all the realm. The first was, if God would visit this King with some little illness. Then besides that of himself he might come to a better mind (*se recongnoistroit*), he would also take patiently the remonstrances made to him. The other way would be to try force, of which he says the King and those about him are wonderfully afraid. And the said physician believes that if it came to a war the King would have no greater care than to keep the said Queen and Princess well, hoping that in any case they would be the mediators of peace; and if one or other remedy is delayed they are in danger of their lives; also that it was well for the King his master that you were not well informed how easily the enterprise might be accomplished, for which the present was the right time. And he has sent to tell me the same by the same "beaupere" by whom he sent to me to ask for the prognostication, the gentleman of whom I lately wrote to your Majesty, affirming for certain that a score of the principal lords of England and more than a hundred knights were quite ready to employ their persons, goods, friends, and dependents if they had the smallest assistance from your Majesty, and that as aforesaid the time is most favourable, because the people are every day more dissatisfied at the taxation, for the levying of which they are

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beginning to depute commissioners to enquire the value of every one's goods and assess them accordingly. The Chancellor has been of late in different countries (*qu.* counties ?) to select the said Commissioners and has not found the disposition of the people such as he had expected; so that he has had great altercations with Cromwell, whom he accused of having been the author of the impost, which might give rise to a dangerous tumult within the kingdom, and that it would be well to provide a speedy remedy. Cromwell replied he thought all would go well, but that he ought not to be blamed for the said taxation which was owing to the great cupidity and avarice of the King as the Chancellor well knew. This conversation was reported by the son-in-law of the Chancellor, who knows all his secrets, and who has moreover declared to a friend of his that the said Chancellor was in great dread and anxiety, believing almost for certain that this government could not long endure.

The Venetian secretary informs me that the King lately told him that the news written from Venice about the success of the Sophy against the Turk was a fiction, and that he believed the contrary. He also says that Cromwell had lately told him it was folly to believe that any General Council could be held, for France would oppose it on some pretext or other, and the King his master had as little occasion to consent to it, because he could remedy the affairs of his own kingdom without a Council. Assuredly, whatever words or looks the English may give to the contrary, there is nothing they dread more than this Council, and I think they would offer the French marriages and other things to get them to oppose it. London, 25 April 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 2.

25 April. R. O. **591.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Received by Mr. Specot his sundry letters. Will not fail to tell Mr. Secretary what you have done upon Dycckelond. He has never been abroad since Palm Sunday till Saturday last, when he went from the Rolls to the Friars Augustines. Tomorrow he will go to Court. I wrote to you of the going over of the lord Norfolk, Mr. Secretary, and Mr. Almoner, who will be at Calais before Whitsuntide, when you can reveal to them your unquieted mind. Does not think Ringeley will be so sudden in complaining. If so, he shall be prevented by Mr. Norres. Mr. Treasurer's letter is not delivered, nor Mr. Secretary's, till further reason. Will send his hose with the saddle and harness. Your hosier demands 4*s.* more, and says you never paid less than 6*s.* 8*d.* Your victualling licence shall be sealed tomorrow, but you will have to write yearly to the Chancellor for it. Has not yet received the money for Hacket's funeral, and your counsel has not devised any further assurance for your payment by Mr. Saymer. If he gets Mr. Secretary's money for Hacket's funeral, will buy the fringe Lisle writes for. Speckot has the colic. Has been in hand with Smythe for Hidd's bonds. London, St. Mark's Day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* the 25th of April.

26 April. Vesp. F. XIII. 71 b. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 85. **592.** HENRY VIII. to CROMWELL.

Although the bp. of Winchester has set forth to us what he has done at the house of Syon, to make us think he has acted truly, we perceive from Morres, the receiver there, with whom we spoke this morning, that he has boasted to have done more than he really has, and there is a colored doubleness, either in him or Morres. The latter would not answer directly to divers questions. Have therefore told him that we intend to try his truth, but will not go about to grope him, but see if he will confess. We therefore require you studiously to examine him. Greenwich, "the xxvjth day of the xxvijth year of our reign" (*sic*). *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.* 26 April.

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592. HENRY VIII. to CROMWELL—*cont.*

R. O. 2. "Interrogatories for Mr. Mores."

1. How long he has been acquainted with the bp. of Winchester? 2 and 3. What communication he had with him touching the primacy of the bp. of Rome? 4 and 5. Who began it, and what answer the bp. made? 6. What he required Mores to declare to the brethren of Sion? 7. How often the bp. has been to Sion? 8. Whether he expressed any evil opinion contrary to the statutes touching the primacy of the bp. of Rome? 9. What communication passed between them touching the King's marriage and succession? 10. What is Mores' opinion touching General Councils, and why he said that the primacy of the bp. of Rome had been confirmed by a General Council?

In Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.

R. O. 3. Interrogatories ministered by Mr. Secretary to John Mores; and his answers.

1. Has been acquainted with the bp. of Winchester only since he was Bishop, from asking him to sue the King that he might have the keeping of the little park of Farnham. 3. Spoke with him about the said park at Ascher and at London; twice at St. Mary Overeys, for the benefice of Sutton in Surrey; at Waltham, when Nores spoke of his trouble in obtaining the Park; and dined with him at Farnham Castle. 3. In the beginning of last Lent, at Farnham, the Bishop showed him that the primacy of the bp. of Rome began by the policy of man, and since then clerks have applied Scripture, to make it appear that the primacy had the beginning of God, which he thought could not be truly maintained. Asked him, if it proceeded from man's policy, and was made by General Council, to which the Holy Ghost is assistant, how the contrary might be used without offence of conscience. The Bp. answered that he thought the Act of Parliament discharged his conscience, and that of all the King's subjects; that a law was made by the Holy Ghost and the Apostles that no Christian man should eat of meat that was suffocate or bloody, but the contrary is now used without offence. 4. Moved this communication himself, being desirous of knowing the Bishop's opinion, as a man of great learning, cunning, and wisdom, that he might the better persuade the brethren of Sion, "like as you yourself, Mr. Secretary, commanded me to do." 5. Remembers no other questions and answers between them but what are here mentioned. 6. At the end of the communication asked the Bishop whether he should declare the matter discussed by them to the brethren of Sion; and he required him to do so. Accordingly showed it to the confessor, and desired him to declare it to the brethren. 7. Is of opinion that an Act of Parliament for the common wealth of the realm ought rather to be observed within the realm than any General Council. Thinks the Holy Ghost is as present at such an act as ever He was at any General Council. Thinks the act of the primacy is as much for the common wealth of the realm as any act that ever was made before the King's time. Asked this question of the Bishop because he had heard it much spoken of in the Parliament-house, and taken by many to be a doubt, as Mr. Secretary best knows. Considered the Bishop's wisdom and learning to be such that he thought he could not be better answered, because he had heard Mr. Secretary say that the Bishop was much affectionate to the Papacy. Proposed the question to him, not for any scrupulosity, but to know his affection, and how to answer others, especially the brethren in Sion. Doubts not that Cromwell knows the trouble he has taken with them. 8. Has never seen the Bishop at Sion since he was Bishop, and does not think he ever was there since then. 9. Has never heard the Bishop express any evil opinion contrary to the statutes of the realm, concerning the primacy of the bishop of Rome or any other foreign potentate. 10. Has never communed with him concerning the King's marriage and succession. *Signed.*

Pp., 5. *Endd.*

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26 April. **593.** JOHN REDYNG to the PRIOR and CONVENT of REDYNG.

Add. MS. 29,300 A. B. M.

Our father Abbot has untruly complained to the King and his Council that I and my brethren of Leomster are not obedient, nor of honest and clean living, and has thereby obtained a commission to suppress the house; to execute which he has sent hither his servant William Edmondes. I wish you to inform me whether the Abbot opened the matter to you and the brethren in the chapter-house or elsewhere; whether ye were agreed, and of counsel with him; and whether ye and my brethren have ever known of such things as he has reported against us. Fear not touching your duties from Leomster. I will not fail to content you. Leomster, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 April. **594.** HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN DESMOND.

Add MS., 19,865, f. 8. B. M.

Has received his letters by Edm. Sexten, sewer of the Chamber, by which he makes humble submission, and promises to observe faith and loyalty to the King. Though he and his generation have abstained from all honesty and civil orders, accommodating themselves to a kind of living both savage and beastly, promises him that if he will resort to the Deputy, and reduce his country to civility, he will consider him a faithful subject, and advance him to a certain degree of honour. If he has dissembled, will not fail to punish him, so that all Ireland may beware by his example. As he has taken possession of the earldom of Desmond, the title of which is in controversy between him and James the son of Maurice, commands him either to come to England or send his eldest son James hither to explain his title, and meantime to surrender the earldom, to be held by the Deputy for him who shall appear to have the right. Desires credence for Edmund Sexten. Greenwich, 26 April.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

27 April. **595.** HEAD OF THE CHURCH.

R. O.

Accusation by Thomas Smyth, servant of the King, against one Sir Roger ———*, priest, who, on the 27th April 27 Hen. VIII., in the house of Thomas Williamson, fishmonger, and in presence of several persons (named), spoke words upholding the supremacy of the Pope as head of the Church on earth.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

27 April. **596.** SIR NICHOLAS CAREW to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for having written in favour of his friend† for the priory of Bissame. Hears that the Prior, by the persuasion of my lady of Salisbury and Warde with other people, refuses to resign, though even they thought him very unmeet to continue till they saw Cromwell meant to prefer one contrary to their minds. "If it shold thys passe and rest, I wolde I hade spent a hundred poundes I had never spokyn in it, for somewhat it toucheth my poor honesty." Bedyngton, 27 April.

P.S. in his own hand: Desires credence for his chaplain in the matter. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Blank in the document.

† Probably William Barlow, who was actually Prior after this.

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27 April. **597.** Elizabeth Burgh* to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed by Mr. Treasurer† how much I have been bound to your goodness in my late business, which I regret that I am unable to recompense, but I trust you will take the will for the deed. 27 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

598. Elizabeth Burgh to Cromwell

R. O. I am bound to you for life by your goodness at divers times, and pray God I may be able to do you service before I die. But I beg to know when I may wait upon you to learn effectually whereto I may trust for my living.

Hol.,‡ *p.* 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

27 April. **599.** Sir Richard Bulkeley to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 311. B. M. I have received the King's commission to the bishop of Bangor, myself, and other gentlemen of the diocese, joining with us John Arnold, "pregnatory" of North Wales, Henry Parker and Ric. Hawkyns, auditors there. The bishop sent me the commission on Friday before Easter Day, desiring me to see it executed. Knowing how barbarous and ignorant I and the gentlemen of the country are, and that there was no learned man to consult, I sent on Monday following for Arnold and Hawkyns, who live 120 miles off, and desired them to send for Parker. Neither the Bishop, Arnold, nor Hawkins have yet come to these parts, but I and the rest have done the best we could. We are in doubt whether we should have included the Bishop's see, as he was absent. We have put the matter in a good readiness, and will not proceed till we know your further pleasure. Meantime, will visit the bishop of St. Asaph, to accomplish the King's commission in his diocese. In the diocese of Bangor we have proceeded thus: First, we have sworn the incumbents to make a true valuation of their benefices, and four persons of the parish to certify it. We have then used other means to obtain true knowledge, and have made open proclamation for other persons also to give evidence. In some parishes persons have come forward and told us that neither the parson nor the four persons have given the true value of the benefices, and have even offered to farm them at a greater sum. We wish to know which value we shall take. Though the King has not so great profit here as in other countries, the country is large and wide, and the truth harder to be known than elsewhere. We therefore desire a longer day for the return of our certificate. Conwey, 27 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's privy council and chief secretary. *Endd.*

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* There are letters of hers to Cromwell as lord Privy Seal, endorsed, but wrongly, "the lady Burgh." She was not the wife of Thos. lord Burgh, but of his son Thomas. After her husband's death her father-in-law procured an Act of Parliament (34 Hen. VIII. c. 31.) declaring her children to be bastards.

† Sir W. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household.

‡ That is to say, the document is entirely in one hand, and, moreover, the subscription is "scribbled by the hand of me, your poor, humble, and hearty servant and daily orator while life remains in me, Elsabethe Burgh." The signature, however, bears no resemblance to that of the preceding letter, and the natural inference would be that it was that of another lady of the same name. The handwriting, however, notwithstanding the subscription, is that of an amanuensis, as appears by a later letter written in the same hand and bearing Elizabeth Burgh's true signature.

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600. JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Mr. Rastall has come, saying it is Cromwell's pleasure that he should speak to the monks. Does not think Rastall the kind of man to convert them, for they laugh at all he says; "no question of it, they be exceedingly superstitious, ceremonious, and pharisaical, and wonderfully addict to their old *mumpsimus*." Suggests a plan to convert them. First send some honest loyal man to stay with them, then have the vicar of Croydon, Dr. Buckmaister, Symonds, and other of the popish sort, to preach before them, against their superstitions; and, lastly, cause the bishops (of York, Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, Bath, and London, and others) to preach. If this does not answer, call them before the whole nobility, temporal and spiritual, and sentence them publicly according to law. Mr. Fylolle, Cromwell's servant, has been there, and spoken with some of them; also Mr. Roberts, Mr. Shyngleton, who preached at the Spitle on Tuesday in Easter week, Wm. Marshall, and others, to whom Whalley, not knowing Cromwell's pleasure, refused admission. From the Charterhouse.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

601. JOHN WHALLEY to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Asks that a brother of this house, named Salter, who has been in prison this twelvemonth and more, may be put at liberty in the cloister. Has given charge that no persons, spiritual or temporal, shall come into the cloister to have communication with any of them, unless they bring [Cromwell's] token, or Whalley knows them to be of an honest sort. Sends a dish of such apples as are left in the house. "If they like you they shall be kept for you as long as they last, and provide for the convent almonds and figs accordingly." At the Charterhouse, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his most singular good master. *Endd.*

602. JOHN WHALLEY to [CROMWELL].

R. O. "Right worshipful Sir, &c., I am writing for the copy of the vicar of Croyden's sermon. It was this morning or I could get it, and the person whom I had it of doth send a copy unto the bishop of Canterbury, for he goeth unto the Court. Therefore, Sir, if I have not done or you go, if it be your pleasure that I shall bring it unto you I pray you that I may have word; for I would that your mastership should first declare it unto the King before him, for I perceive that the said bishop and you and the King be touched in parable. Your servant, JOHN WHALLEY."

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

27 April. **603.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Came to Windsor this Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Examined one of the clerks of the College "that satt at the Dean's table, named Doctor Sampson." The other clerk was present, and commanded him on his allegiance to show the truth. Examined him "of the premisses of that one of his company named John Wylson had sworne before, and hym examened, supposing verely by the sayd Wylson, that he wold have in lyke maner and fourme have confessed and declared all, whose name was Ric. Conway." This man affirmed certain of the things, as, that "there was none promoted but naughty fellawes," and that the Dean prayed God "that we were not skurged as they were in Almayn, which he feyred shortely shuld com to passe." The man was very fearful. Perceives he is very old and weak. Two other clerks, Thomas Man and Robert Guy, have sworne to me that the old man, Conway, told them all the premisses of the examination of Wylson. The Dean is expected tomorrow. Cromwell should command him,

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603. JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL—*cont.*

the said Dr. Sampson, to stay in attendance till the King's pleasure be known. Wishes to know if he should bring some of the priests tomorrow to be examined before Cromwell, from whom they will hide nothing. Tomorrow he will examine one, who is sick. "In great hast," Tuesday at 4 o'clock, 27 April.

Hol. Signed: "J. W." *P.* 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretaury." *Endd.*

604. SAMPSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has come in haste from the Commissioners at Windsor, hearing that reports were made against him. Would like to wait on Cromwell. Intends to go to the Court tomorrow if Cromwell does not forbid him.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd. Add.:* Secretary. *Mutilated.*

27 April. **605.** FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Is appointed in a short time to repair to Calais, and has written to lady Garneys to lodge in her house, as the wholesome walk he may have in her garden will be conducive to his health. Begs he will speak to lady Garneys in his behalf. Will pay for the accommodation. Westminster, 27 April. *Signed by* Fitzwilliam and Sir William Kingston.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

27 April. **606.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has spoken to Mr. Secretary, who is not a little displeased that you should have written to Stephen Vaughan touching the money of Mr. Hacket's legacy, and thought you mistrusted him. He commanded me to wait upon him this afternoon when he would pay me 40 marks, but has not done it, because he has had much ado with the judges and serjeants about certain of the Charter House, which I think are like to die this week for treason. He would not have your Lordship write in any light cause;—was not inclined to listen when I moved him for the toll of Oye Sluice, and the inhabitants of the Low Countries. He will speak of this when he comes with other commissioners to Calais on the 14th prox. Holt will furnish you with liveries for 20*l.* in hand, and the rest at Hallowtide. Cannot get his licence for victualling signed, but Popley says it shall be at the next sealing. Speccot has the colic. Ringley has not yet come. Garter says if you do not certify the suffrages for my lord Mountjoy before St. George's feast you will have to forfeit half the amount. Sends a letter for Mrs. Poolle from her husband in Ireland. London, 27 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

28 April. **607.** CRANMER to LORD LISLE.*

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 322. Thanks lord and lady Lisle for their "gentle entreating" of his chaplains, late at Calais. Where Lisle wrote that he had been accused, by some of Cranmer's house, of being a papist, although he had given so little reason to be considered a "fautour" of the Pope, it is not so much the person of the bishop of Rome, usurping the title of Pope, but the whole papacy and see of Rome, setting up the Pope as a God of this World that is to be detested. And since the Word of God was against the Pope and his vices, the Pope, in turn, set himself against the Word of God, "extorting it out of the true sense," and suppressing it. The chief thing to be detested

* In the Parker Society's edition of Cranmer's letters, this letter is assigned to the year 1536.

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in that see is "that it hath brought the professors of Christ into such ignorance of Christ." Moreover, the Pope has impoverished all Christendom for the maintenance of his own estate.

Though some have suspected Lisle of favouring this usurped power, Cranmer, perceiving both lord and lady Lisle inclined to promote the Word of God, will stand to their defence either before the King and Council or elsewhere. Desires favour for his commissary, and trusts Lisle will find him a plain and honest man. Thanks Lisle for his pains in the cause of Barton, Cranmer's cousin. Otford, 28 April. *Signed.*

Add.: Deputy in Calais. *Endd.*

29 April. R. O. **608.** WILLIAM COBBE, priest, to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter, dated at the Rolls, 22 March, of a complaint made by Henry Peper for 30*l.* delivered to the writer, as he supposes, by the prior of Lynne, for the use of the said Peper when he came of age. Never received any money from the Prior, which he is ready to depose. Is aged and sickly, and not able to ride without great pain; but if Cromwell desire it, will come up to London. Titchmarsh, 29 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and M.R. *Endd.*

29 April. R. O. **609.** THE PRIOR OF THE CHARTER HOUSE and others.*

Proceedings against Robert Feron, or Fern, of Todynton (Teddington), Midd., clk.; John Hale, late of Isleworth, clk.; John Howghton, prior of the Charter House, Midd.; Augustine Webster, prior of the Charter House, Axholme, Linc.; Rob. Lawrens, prior of the Charter House of Bevall, Notts; and Ric. Reynolds, brother of the house of Syon, Midd.; for high treason, viz.:—

i. Special commission of Oyer and Terminer for Middlesex to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer, Henry marquis of Exeter, Will. earl of Arundel, John earl of Oxford, Henry earl of Essex, Thos. earl of Rutland, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Hen. lord Montague, Geo. lord Rocheford, Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, Sir John FitzJames, Sir John Baldwin, Sir Ric. Lister, Sir John Porte, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, Sir Thos. Inglefeld, and Sir Will. Shelley. Westm., 23 April 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. The justices' precept to the sheriff for the return of the grand jury, with panel annexed. Westm., 24 April 27 Hen. VIII.

iii. The justices' precept to the constable of the Tower to bring up John Howghton, Augustine Webster, Rob. Lawrens, Ric. Reynolds, Rob. Feron or Fern, and John Hale, at Westminster, on Wednesday next after one month of Easter. Westm., 27 April 27 Hen. VIII. Endorsed with the reply of Sir Edmund Walsingham as lieutenant of Sir Will. Kyngeston, constable of the Tower.

iv. Indictment setting forth that by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. [c. 22.] any person who shall do anything to the peril of the King or prejudice of his succession shall be guilty of high treason; that Rob. Feron and John Hale above named, endeavouring to excite sedition, &c., did, 20 May 26 Hen. VIII. and at other times between 2 and 20 May and subsequently, at Isleworth and Syon, Midd., meet and have various discourses against the King and his marriage while they were walking to and fro. And after many scandalous and false words spoken by Feron to Hale, the said Feron

* *See* Report III. of the Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. ii. 237.

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609. The Prior of the Charter House and others—*cont.*

asked Hale if there was no one who had written or who would write against the King's evil deeds. Hale replied that there were many notorious and sufficient causes to write against the King, and further said these most execrable words:—"Syth the realm of England was first a realm, was there never in it so great a robber and pyller of the commonwealth read of nor heard of as is our King. And not only we, that be of the spirituality, by his wrongs be oppressed and robbed of our livings as if we were his utter enemies, enemies to Christ, and guilty of his death, but also thus ungoodly he doth handle innocents, and also highly learned and virtuous men, not only robbing them of their livings and spoiling them of their goods, but also thrusting them into perpetual prison, so that it is too great pity to hear, and more to be lamented than any good Christian man's ears may abide. And he doth the same as if by that mean he would revenge his own injuries and the injuries of Christian faith, by whose title in a marvellous fashion he boasteth himself to be above and to excel all other Christian kings and princes, thereby being puffed with vain glory and pride, where, of a truth, he is the most cruellest, capital heretic, defacer, and treader under foot of Christ and of his Church, continually applying and minding to extinct the same. And also the lay fee, sometime the noble and sometime the commons, without difference, upon chance and displeasure grown, or of truth forsought and feigned, he doth enpoverish, destroy, and kill, for none other intent but that he may enjoy and use his foul pleasures, and increase to himself great treasure and riches, enriching strangers, and pylling and robbing his own subjects, and making fair houses but most superfluous. Whose death I beseech God may be like to the death of the most wicked John, sometime King of this realm, or rather to be called a great tyrant than a King, and that his death may not be much unlike to the end of that manqueller Richard, sometime usurper of this Imperial realm. And if thou wilt deeply look upon his life, thou shalt find it more foul and more stinking than a sow, wallowing and defiling herself in any filthy place; for how great so ever he is, he is fully given to his foul pleasure of the flesh and other voluptuousness. And look how many matrons be in the court, or given to marriage; these almost all he hath violated, so often neclecting his duty to his wife and offending the Holy sacrament of matrimony; and now he hath taken to his wife of fornication this matron Anne, not only to the highest shame and undoing of himself, but also of all this realm."

Afterwards, 10 March 26 Hen. VIII., Feron wrote down in Latin these words spoken by Hale in English. Also in the same conversation on the 20th May, Hale said to Feron, "Until the King and the rulers of this realm be plucked by the pates, and brought, as we say, to the pot, shall we never live merrily in England; which I pray God may chance and now shortly to come to pass. Ireland is set against him, which will never shrink in their quarrel, to die in it. And what think ye of Wales?—Their noble and gentle Ap Ryce so cruelly put to death, and he innocent, as they say, in the cause. I think not contrary but they will join and take part with the Irish, and so invade our realm. If they do so, doubt ye not but they shall have aid and strength enough in England; for this is truth, three parts of England is against the King, as he shall find if he need; for of truth they go about to bring this realm into such miserable condition as is France, which the Commons see and perceive well enough a sufficient cause of rebellion and insurrection in this realm. And truly we of the Church shall never live merrily until that day come."

v. The justices' precept to the sheriff for the return of a jury from Istylworth and Syon for the trial of Feron and Hale. Westm., 28 April 27 Hen. VIII.—With panel of jury annexed.

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vi. Indictment against Howghton, Webster, Lawrens, and Reynolds, for declaring, 26 April 27 Hen. VIII. at the Tower of London, "The King our sovereign lord is not supreme head in earth of the Church of England."

vii. The justices' precept to the sheriff for the return of a jury of inhabitants of the Tower for the trial of Howghton, Webster, Lawrens, and Reynolds. Westm., 28 April 27 Hen. VIII.

viii. Records of the trial before the above justices, reciting the above documents in the preamble, in which the indictments are dated at Westminster on Wednesday after one month of Easter, 27 Hen. VIII.

Feron and Hale, being brought to the bar by Sir Edw. Walsingham on Wednesday after one month of Easter, 27 Hen. VIII., plead *Not Guilty.* Venire awarded returnable at Westminster on Thursday after one month of Easter (29 April); on which day, after the jury were sworn, the prisoners withdrew their former plea, and pleaded *Guilty.*

Judgment as usual in high treason. Execution at Tyburn.

Howghton, Webster, Lawrens, and Reynolds in like manner were brought to the bar on Wednesday after one month of Easter, when they pleaded *Not Guilty;* and again on Thursday, when they pleaded *Guilty.*

Judgment and execution as before.

Proceedings brought into court, Hilary term, 27 Hen. VIII., by Sir John FitzJames.

Cleopatra, E. VI. 231. B. M.

2. "The bill of indictment against the Carthusians," *i.e.*, John Rochester and Jas. Whalworth, for denying the King's supremacy.

Lat. Vellum. In margin: "Billa vera."

610. HENRY BALL, Vicar at Shene, to SIR [WILLIAM PA]ULET.

R. O.

Thanks him for his good counsel to them, at their last meeting, as to the *significavit.* Cannot all agree in it, most of them thinking it better to suffer than yield, though they cannot resist the King's power. "Neither yet in taking the first fruits of the tenths to the great hindrance of the poor people for whom our lands were much part granted, our conscience is sore ageyne it." Hopes the King will have compassion on their timorous conscience; it is not obstinacy.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* To the wurshypfull and h[is] especyall good master [Sir William Po]ulett, knyght, co[mptroller] of the Kynges m[ost honora]ble howshold. *Endd.*

611. THE CHARTER HOUSE, LONDON.

R. O.

Eight letters of uncertain years addressed to the prior of the Charter House by—

1. Robert prior of the Charter House in the Isle of Axholme, dated 22 Jan.

2. Thos. [Skeffington], bp. of Bangor, dated Beaulieu, 15 Oct.

3. John prior of Bevall, dated 20 July.

4. The prior of the Charterhouse beside Coventry, dated 22 Oct.

5. The prior of Shene, dated on the Feast of St. Paul.

6. The prior of Shene, dated "In Vigilia Sanctorum Martyrum, Cosmæ et Damiani."

7. The prior of Shene, dated at All Hallow tide.

8. Richard prior of Witham, dated 20 July.

Also (9) a letter of William prior of the Charter House by London, to master William Orde . . er, parson of St. Peter in Thetford, dated 14 Feb.

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612. THE CHARTERHOUSE.

R. O. File of acquittances relating to the Charterhouse, from Sir Thomas Norton, 12 and 13 Hen.VIII., and Sir Thos. Ratcliff, 20 and 21 Hen.VIII., masters of Burton Lazars; Rosa Reygat, 12 and 13 Hen. VIII., and Isabella Sakeveld, 21 Hen.VIII., prioresses of St. Mary's Clerkenwell; and Margaret Chawry, prioress of Chesthunt, 24 Hen. VIII.

Including also:—

i. Grant by Wm. Dovell, abbot of Clyff, to John Torre, of Donyforde, of an annual rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*, 26 Hen. VIII.

ii. Receipts for the forced loan to the King, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII., given by Edm. abbot of St. Mary's, York, to John abbot of Selby, and Brian Higdon, dean of York; one signed by Rob. Selby, prior.

iii. Privy seal to the abbot of Farly.

iv. Instructions for commissioners appointed by the King to enquire touching the making and sealing of a certain writing obligatory for payment of 30*l.* to Rob. Maye, grocer of London, by Thomas late prior of Tortyngton, Sussex, dated 19 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.

37 *parchment documents in cloth boards.*

613. THE CHARTERHOUSE.

R. O. 1. View of account by Wm. Tynbegh, prior of the Charterhouse, London, 6–7 Hen. VIII.

Roll of 9 *sheets of paper.*

R. O. 2. Receipt by John Heth, chantry priest of Sir Robert Reed, in the Charterhouse, 11 Hen. VIII.

1 *slip of paper. Similar to* Cal. Hen. VIII., vol. III., No. 1730.

R. O. 3. Rental of lands leased to the Charterhouse, London, by the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, and the Abp.

1 *sheet of paper, undated.*

614. THE CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON.

R. O. Twenty one receipts for money paid by the Convent, as follows:—

1. A quitrent of 24*s.* 4*d.* to Wm. Whaplod and Robt. Bale, churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Bridge Street, Lady Day in Lent, 21 Hen. VII.

2. 20*s.* rent for two houses against the stocks in Wolchyrche, to Thos. Gostwyke, rent gatherer of the wardens of the Fellowship of the Mercery, 15 Aug. 1506, 21 Hen. VII.

3–13. For the salary of Sir John Heth, chantry priest of Sir Robt. Rede, knt., in the Charterhouse, 8*l.* a year, from the Purification of the B.V.M. 9 Hen. VIII. to 1 Aug. 13 Hen. VIII.

14. By Wm. Aprice, for 33*s.* 6*d.* for rent of tenements in St. John's Street and St. Margaret, Lothbury, due to the lord of St. John's, 9 May 22 Hen. VIII.

15. By John Gaynger, clerk of the old works at Polles, for 10*s.* quitrent of lands in Paternoster Row, due to the bp. of London, Mich. 22 Hen. VIII.

16, 17. By Robt. Rydley, prebendary of Iseldon, quitrent of 26*s.* a year. 4 Oct. and 27 March 22 Hen. VIII.

18. By John Barnard, mercer, for 5*s.*, a quarter's rent of the garden, 25 March 1532.

19. By Wm. Kempe, priest, singing for the soul of Sir John Brugge, alderman in St. Nicholas Acon's church, 35*s.* for a quarter's salary, 4 April 23 Hen. VIII.

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20. By Geo. Browne, provincial and prior of the Austens in London, for 13*s.* 4*d.* for the behoof of friar Wm. Hope, 24 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII.

21. By John Nevell lord Latymer, for 33*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in part payment of a loan of 100 marks, 7 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.

Signed and sealed.

30 April. **615.** GEOFFREY BLYTHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has accomplished his commands in sequestrating to the King's use such goods as Mr. John Hale, the King's prisoner, has in this college. Has delivered an inventory to the bearer. Though he has a right to nominate to the vacancy caused by Hale, forbears to do so till he knows Cromwell's pleasure. Recommends Geoffrey Bagotte, who needs help from the death of his father. At the King's Hall, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary and Councillor. *Endd.:* Letters from the master of the King's Hall in Cambridge.

30 April. **616.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas the prior of Axholme, named Webster, and Master Raynald, of Syon, are attainted of high treason for offending against the late statute made for suppressing the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, I marvel at both, as they are learned men, and Webster promised he would never support that opinion. If there is no other offence alleged against them, it will much more tend to the conversion of others to convert their consciences by sincere doctrine, and so for them to publish it than to suffer the penalty of the law.

Cranmer's Letters, 303.

If they were sent to me I suppose I could do much in their behalf. Otford, 30 April. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

30 April. **617.** SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to [CROMWELL].

R. O. This day the bearer, my kinsman, coming out of Stafford, showed me that at Coventry he was commanded by a serjeant-at-arms to appear before you next Tuesday on pain of forfeiting 1,000*l.* "I am certain the title which is the cause of his trouble is very lawfully by him enterprised." I desire your favour for him. 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

30 April. **618.** HENRY DOWES to CROMWELL.

R. O. Mr. Gregory and his company are in good health and busy in learning. His improvement is greater than at any time here before, partly because he is brought into some awe and dread, and is ready to give himself to learning when required; partly because those things which formerly alienated his mind from study are now withdrawn. The ripeness of his wit, which is not of that hasty sort "that by and by do bring forth their fruit," grows to a greater docility. The hours of his study for the French tongue, writing, playing at weapons, casting accounts, pastimes of instruments, have been devised by Mr. Southwell, who spares no pains, daily hearing him read in the English tongue, advertising him of their true pronunciation, explaining the etymology of those words we have borrowed from the French or the Latin, "not even so commonly used in our quotidian speech." Mr. Cheney and Mr. Charles also accompany Mr. Gregory in learning, contending who shall do best, not only in the French tongue, for which Mr. Vallence uses a most compendious and easy way, but also in writing and other exercises. If he continues in this way, this summer shall be consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, as was the last to "the wild goddess Diana." Rising, Norf., 30 April.

Ellis, 3 Ser. I. 341.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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30 April. **619.** Sir John Gifford to Cromwell.

R. O. On Tuesday, 6 April, I received yours of the 19th Feb., stating that at the last sessions of the county of Stafford a bill concerning heresy was exhibited against Walter Blont, which was delivered to me before Blont's examination, and embezzled by me, "and that person that exibyd the bill would not be known of it." You desire to have the bill and the name of the person that exhibited it this Easter term. The truth is, "that a bill concernyg (*sic*) in hit now certente was put in." After it was read by Justice Fitzherbert and others it was thought fit that Walter Blont should be spoken with "to leave such light communications." And when he was before me and Fitzherbert the bill was delivered to me, and he desired to see it, but I could not then find it, though I had put it in my purse. Its contents will appear in the bill enclosed. The name of the exhibitor is Thomas Foster. There was no certainty in it; if there had been, and it had been submitted to the jury, it would have been found against him, as there was an evil rumor that he has spoken lightly of the saints; and at the last sessions he openly, at dinner, before my lord Stafford, Sir Edw. Aston, Sir Philip Dracote, Sir John Harcourte, and others, spake light words of the saints, to which my lord Stafford objected. Refers him to Fitzherbert. Has been justice of the peace 38 years, and six times sheriff, for the county he dwells in,* but was never before called before the King's Council, or before any judge, spiritual or temporal, for any act he ever did. Chelynton, 30 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 April. **620.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. This week strife arose between two priests, Sir Hew Halle and Sir John Smethson, of whom the former now accuses the latter of seditious words in Lent was twelvemonth, viz., that when saying matins together, Sir John said, "I woll not pray for the King, for he is abouts to beggar us." Magnus and Lawson have charged the Mayor to attach them both till Cromwell's pleasure be known. The Mayor sends the accuser's confession, signed with his own hand, and the defendant's answer. Sir Hew is well known to be a naughty fellow, and the other of good conversation. York, 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

30 April. **621.** Skeffyngton to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has received by Thos. Paulet the King's letters of credence and
S P. II. 240. instructions. Commends Paulet's conduct. The cause of the army lying at Dublin idle was Skeffington's sickness.

Thanks the King for sending a proclamation for the redress of the disobedience of the captains, and for appointing Sir John Seyntclow marshall. He came hither from Waterford on April 17. Has granted no pardon to the Geraldynes, or any other mentioned in the King's letters. Cannot take pledges from the claimants to the earldom of Desmond, and abide the order of the Council, unless he goes thither with the army. Cannot yet inform the King of the establishments of the land, and of the profits of the land of Kildare and other rebels. Whereas Paulet told the King that Skeffyngton's retinue was not complete, he and the other captains have now mustered their numbers. Before Paulett's arrival, made offers of 100 mks. a year

* Staffordshire.

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and 500 mks. down for the capture or death of the traitor, but the offers were not taken, from the belief that he might have the King's pardon.

It is not known whither he is now fled. Till Paulett's arrival, Breurton and Salisbury refused to receive wages for their retinues unless they had allowance for every 100 men of 4*s.* a day for a captain and 2*s.* each for two captains; but the matter is now settled by Paulett's means.

Has not been able to proceed against the abp. of Armagh, on account of his sickness. Maynuth, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. *Add.*

30 April. **622.** [The Bishop of Faenza] to Peter Vannes.

Cal. D. x. 412 B. M.

Has lately arrived here in post, having been sent by the Pope to the French king. Cannot visit him at present as he wishes, and therefore writes offering to serve him in any matters at Rome. Is in good health, and in a good position in Rome, in favor with the Pope, his old patron.

Has two sons and two daughters. The Pope has given him such liberal gifts since his creation that at Rome he is a rich fellow (*un ricco villano*).

Desires to be recommended to the king [of England] * * * "in Inghilterra venni a S. M^ta^." Will be glad if he can be of any service to the King and his lords. Will do as much for them as he would for the Pope or for his old patron the king of France.

Desires to be recommended to the bishops of London and Winchester and Mons. di Br[ian]. Rouen (*Roano*), 30 April 1535.

Ital., hol., mutilated, pp. 2. *Add.:* In London, o dove sia.

April. **623.** Henry VIII. to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 80. B. M.

Sundry persons, both religious and secular, priests and curates, daily set forth and extol the jurisdiction and authority of the bishop of Rome, otherwise called Pope, sowing their pestilent and false doctrine, praying for him [in] the pulpit, and making him a god, illuding and seducing our subjects, and bringing them into great errors, sedition, and evil opinions, more preserving the power, laws, and jurisdiction of the said Bishop than the most holy laws and precepts of Almighty God. Orders him to apprehend or cause to be apprehended such persons, who are to be committed to ward, without bail or mainprise, till the King's further pleasure be known. Greenwich, —* April.

From Cranmer's Letter Book. Begins: Trusty and wellbeloved.

624. Friar Robert Augustyn.

R. O.

These be words spoken by the mouth of Robert Augustyn. That whoever wrote otherwise than charity would require against the bishop of Rome, he would regard him no otherwise than as a schismatic, paynim or Jew. When "I" alleged the mischievous and proud usurping of the bishop of Rome that so used king John, he said the chronicles were false, and he was accused maliciously of malice and of false heretics; that we should see a new turn of the bishop of Rome if we lived; that we were a many wretches of this realm, without any charity thus to blaspheme him, seeing that he does not write against us, but we malicious wretches write and rail upon him without any charity; that though some of his predecessors were evil, he is a good man. *Signed:* Guydo Lilley—John Eglyston—Rychard Curll.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Certain articles of treason spoken by friar Robert Austen white friar.

* Blank in MS.

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625. Robert Ward's Sermon.

R. O. "Mem. To remember to the right worshipful Master Secretary" that here followeth the copy of the words spoken by friar Robt. Ward at Mysteleye, Essex, on 31 March last, from which Hugh Vaghan, parson of Mysteleye,* has sinisterly gathered heresy, and caused Ward to be indicted at Chelmsford.

Preached from 1 Corinth. v., *Expurgate vetus fermentum*, &c. Said that ignorance would be no excuse for sin. Exhorted the ministers of the Church to show to the people the pure sweet bread of God's Word without any mixture of fable or tradition; to cleanse out the leaven of ignorance about the ceremonies of the Church, reproving the opinion of a friar who preached that holy water washed away venial sin,—which was superstition and a robbery of the honour of Christ's blood; to declare to their parishioners what the sacraments signified, and to be as good in ministering them as in serving citations, &c., which they always explained in English. Desired them to reform themselves in ministering the sacrament of repentance, and not to make people believe that they will have forgiveness by their absolution. Showed that no deeds could be a sacrifice of satisfaction, but only of praise to God.

From the above Sir Hugh Vaghan, parson of Mystleye, commissary to the bishop of London, gathered that Ward said that "they were wrongfully taught before in that they were made to believe that satisfaction is necessary and profitable for the wealth of Christian souls; for the truth is contrary; for satisfaction is but a superstition, and that only to believe in Christ is sufficient for our salvation."

Never spake these general terms, as Sir John Raynforth and others of the King's subjects will testify.

Paper roll. Slightly mutilated.

626. Robert Ward to Cromwell.

R. O. As I cannot speak with you I am compelled to write. On Sunday last I was at St. Thomas of Acres, and at a sermon there on the north side of the church I spied certain windows wherein was pictured the life of St. Thomas, especially a superstitious and popish remembrance in the absolution of the King that was in that time. There were divers monks pourtrayed with rods in their hands, and the King kneeling naked before a monk as he should be beaten at the shrine of St. Thomas. This manner I have seen in divers places, and have heard pardoners set forth, in the declaration of the pardon of St. Thomas, divers points wherefore he was slain in that he did resist the King. One is that he would not grant that whosoever set his child to school should pay a tribute; also that no poor man should eat certain meats except he paid a tribute; also that priests or clerks should be judged of any layman, whom they call secular judges. These words, with divers others remaining in the people's heads, which they call the articles of St. Thomas and liberties of the Church of England, with such pictures, shall be a great hindrance to the contentation of the King's subjects unless you help here. Moreover, the Friars Mendicants living by the alms of the King's subjects often send forth limiters unlearned and without discretion, who use much flattery, conforming themselves to the fashion of the people; and when they come to the aged and simple they drive them with their words into admiration, saying, "Ogh, father or sister, what a world is this! It was not so in your fathers' days. Ye may see this is a parlous world. They will have no pilgrimage. They will not we should pray to saints, or fast, or do

* Hugh Vaughan, D.B., was presented to the rectory of Mistley on the 12th March 1533–4 and resigned it in 1537. *See* Newcourt, II. 422.

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any good deeds. Our Lord have mercy on us! I will live as my forefathers have done, and I am sure your fathers and friends were good, and ye have followed them hithertoward. Therefore I pray you, continue as ye have done, and believe as your friends and fathers did; whatsoever these new fellows do, say and do for yourself while ye be here." Thus they do much hurt, and will do, except they be otherwise provided for, that they may no more so scatter abroad. I hope much will not be needed to move you to this reformation. Also for the quietness of my conscience to be at liberty to preach God's Word, to which our statutes, local and ceremonial, are an impediment, I have obtained the good will of my master provincial to send for dispensation of my habit and obedience to the friars. And as you are general visitor I will do nothing without your advice; for if I could do more good in the habit and coat of a friar I would not change it. As I am going into Suffolk I shall be glad to know your pleasure.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

627. SUBSIDY.

R. O. "Your" assessment of the subsidy granted by the citizens of London to the King, at 12*d.* in the pound for English subjects, and 2*s.* in the pound from strangers and aliens born out of his dominion, the goods of orphans, corporations, church goods, and legacies.

Total sum, 280,719*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that is, of subjects, 246,025*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; for the King, 12,301*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, aliens, &c., 34,693*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; for the King, 3,469*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Total for the King, 15,770*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The first assessment brought in by the King's commissioners amounts to 119,455*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, so that the assessment increased and amended by you exceeds it by 161,263*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

628. The GREAT WARDROBE.

R. O. Account of money paid out of the King's great wardrobe :— 25 Hen. VIII., 4,037*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*: 26 Hen. VIII., 1,905*l.* 3*s.* 4⅓*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* "This is the money paid by me for the wardrobe."

April. **629.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives. Has received his letters of the 9th and 25th Feb., and of the 4th ult. Has been unable to reply sooner, as he was on his journey, and has been continually occupied since. Thanks him for his diligence and discretion used touching the illness of the Princess, and his efforts to get her placed with the Queen, and also for his politic bearing with regard to the confidence shown him since the coming of the treasurer of Brittany, considering that it was done to make profit for the English with the French. Commends also what he has said to the King and Cromwell and his watchful care to keep and gain friends. Cannot write more particularly at present until he receives news from Chapuys about what the Emperor and also the ambassador in France have lately written to him, except to desire him to continue his good offices. Notifies, however, that the English ambassador here came to Granvelle four days ago, and told him by way of confidence that the French ambassador was suspicious of him, for which reason he did not wish to meet Granvelle so frequently, but that he would use every effort to restore the amity between his master and the Emperor. Granvelle replied to him that as the difficulty only consisted in the obligation the Emperor was under towards the Queen and Princess, and which he could not forego, the best way of restoring it would be that the King

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629. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

should treat the said ladies well, according to conscience, virtue, and honour, and likewise that he should forbear to adhere to the French, who always entertain him, and abandon his intrigues in Germany, Denmark, and elsewhere, which the Emperor has borne with hitherto, although he had very great occasion to resent them. On this he promised of himself to write very earnestly, and Chapuys had better note if anything come of it. As to the Turk and the Sophi, the loss sustained by the former, with the slaughter of at least 40,000 of his men at once, is now so notorious that it can no longer be disguised. It is said to be really much greater, and that the Turk is retiring defeated towards Constantinople. But this we will not affirm. Chapuys answered very well about the intimation made by the king of France to the English that the Emperor had offered him Milan. He never did so, although Francis has continually persisted [in soliciting it], and thereby making the Emperor monarch, to which Charles has never lent an ear. As to the letter written by Francis into Germany, it is so dishonourable and plainly mendacious that the Emperor would not reply to it, for it does not become princes to bandy words and writings. If the matter proceeds to any further extremity there will be time enough to say, write, and do worse. Chapuys will do well to take heed of every method of getting the Princess out of England, not doubting that it will be done with secrecy and discretion.

Copy. Fr., pp. 2. *Headed:* "Copie de la minute dune lettre de lempereur a son ambassadeur en Angleterre. Avril 1535.

[April.] Corpus Reform., II. 876.

630. MELANCHTHON to FR. MYCONIUS.

Wishes that it was not only men of the Church who meddled with the Gospel. Will shortly talk with him about his own affairs, that is about his journey to England and France. Is altering the *Apologia* that it may have less sophistry. The *Loci Communes* are also being published.

Lat. Add.: Pastori ecclesiæ Gotthanæ.

631. HENRY VIII. to the MARQUIS OF MIDELBURG.

Vit. B. XXI. 107. B. M.

Thanks him for his offer of service. Greenwich, "die x . . . . . MDXXXV."

Lat., draft, p. 1, *mutilated.*

632. GRANTS in APRIL 26 HEN. VIII., 1535.

April. GRANTS.

1. Bishopric of Salisbury. Restitution of temporalities on the election, confirmed by Thomas archbp. of Canterbury, of Nic. Shaxton, S. T. P., as bishop, *vice* Lawrence Campegio, cardinal, deprived. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4. *Rym.* XIV. 550.

2. John Vaughan, page of the Chamber. To be steward of the lordships of Pembrige, Gresland, Malmeshillacy, Fencotte, and Nethewood, Heref., in the King's hands by the death of Sir Richard Cornewell; on surrender of patent 8 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., which is invalid. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

3. John Baptist Cymyn or Simyn, *alias* John Baptist of Southwark, *alias* of London, dyer. Pardon of all penalties incurred by his using the art of "calendrynge of worstedys," contrary to the statute 5 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

4. Lord Lysle, deputy of Calais; Edm. Howard, lord Howard, comptroller, and Robt. Fowler, vice-treasurer of the same. Warrant for the admission of Robt. Whetehill, s. and h. of Sir Ric. Whetehill, to the place of a spear or a man-at-arms in the great retinue of the said town, as soon as any such place shall fall vacant; this reversion having been granted to the said Robt. by letters under the Privy Seal, 1 June 23 Hen. VIII., before the admission of the said lord Lysle to his office of deputy, since which time the King has directed letters to the said lord Lysle, signifying to him his desire in this behalf. *Del.* Westm., 3 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

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5. Wm. Salesbury of Chester, *alias* of Suthwarke, Surrey, serving-man, &c. Pardon for having, with others, on the 2 March 25 Hen. VIII., entered the mansion-house of Thos. Gawyn, Esq., at Norryngton, in the parish of Alveston, Wilts, assaulted the said Thos. and Eliz. his wife, Henry Sander, Wm. Alyne, and Hen. White, then servants of the said Thos., and stolen thence certain gold rings and seals, &c. belonging to the said Thos. Gawyn. *Del.* Westm., 5 April 26 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

6. Arnold Lobery, *alias* Arnold Fesan, shoemaker, a born subject of the Emperor, Denization. *Del.* . . . . . 5 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

7. Thos. Vowell, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's Chamber. Licence to export 300 quarters of barley malt. *Del.* Westm., 6 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Ralph Platt of London, yeoman. Pardon for robbery, 25 Feb. 20 Hen. VIII., of 30*s.* from some person unknown, at Iseldon, Midd. *Del.* Westm., 6 April 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

9. John Skyppe, S.T.P., almoner of the Queen. To have the canonry and prebend in St. Stephen's, Westm., vacant by the consecration of Nich. Shaxton as bp. of Salisbury.—S.B. [Shaxton was consecrated 7 April.]

10. Pierce Mutton, one of the yeomen ushers of the King's Chamber. Fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day *vice* John Samford, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 8 April 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

11. Ric. Pasmych of Werynglon, Lanc., glover. Pardon for the murder of Thos. Birch. *Del.* Westm., 8 April 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

12. Hen. Nall *alias* Hen. Heynoll, fuller, a native of Paylte in the "Lande Vonluke" (Liege) in Flanders, in the Emperor's dominions, now dwelling in the town of South Molton, Devon. Denization. Westm., 17 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

13. Sir George Bulleyne, viscount Rocheford. Grant of the manor of Southe, Kent, with advowsons, &c. thereto belonging; which was granted by patent 8 May 13 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas More, and is now in the King's hands by virtue of an Act passed against the said Sir Thomas in Parliament, Westm., 20 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

14. Master Peter Vannes, the King's chaplain and Latin secretary. Licence to receive and enjoy "at one time, presentation or patronage," of the gift of the King, or any person or persons in England or any of the King's dominions, any archdeaconries, prebends, or dignities in any cathedral, church, monastery, &c., together with four parish churches with cure, of whatsoever value, without residence, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. [cap. 13.] *Del.* Westm., 10 April. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

15. Nele Robson, the King's brickmaker. To take labourers and material for making bricks for buildings at Calais at accustomed w ages and prices. *Del.* Westm., 10 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

16. John Baker, master mason of Calais. To take all manner of stuff necessary for buildings at Calais. *Del.* Westm., 10 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

17. Thos. Pennyngton of Bradfelde, Essex, yeoman. Pardon for felony. *Del.* Westm., 12 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Edw. Barn *alias* Barons of Carlisle, merchant. Pardon for the felonious sale of a grey horse to one Pat. Murray, a Scot. *Del.* Westm., 14 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

19. Roger de Prat, a native of Gascony, in the dominions of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 15 April. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 42.

20. John Bagly, *alias* Bagley, of London, yeoman. Pardon for a highway robbery committed at Shoreditch, upon Wm. Pate, of a woollen gown, colour medley, worth 20*s.*, a sword worth 5*s.*, a dagger worth 3*s.* 4*d.*, and a purse of "tuke" containing 4*d.* Richmond, 8 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April.—P.S.

21. Ann Grene of St. John's Street, Midd., single woman. Pardon for robbery of Geoff. Harrison at St. Katharine's, Midd., Richmond, 8 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April.—P.S.

22. John Knottisford, yeoman of the Guard. To be bailiff of the lordship of Upton-on-Severn, Worc., with the keepership of the park of Hanley, in reversion after John Dyngley, who holds the office by patent 11 Nov. 3 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April [26] Hen. VIII.—S.B.

23. Robt. Howell, LL.B. Presentation to the parish church of Hyrstmoncex, Chichester dioc., void by death, and in the King's presentation by the minority of Thos. Fynes lord Dacre, s. and h. of Sir Thos. Fynes, dec. Richmond, 14 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April.—P.S.

24. Alice Walpole of London, spinster. Pardon as accessory to a robbery, 28 Dec., 19 Hen. VIII., by Robt. Wyse *alias* Winter, "capthikker," of London, and Roger Crane of London, smith, in the par. of St. Botulph's without Algate, ward of Portsokyn, London, of articles (enumerated) of silver and silver gilt valued at 30*l.*, property of the parish church of St. Mary Matfelon, Midd., and, when stolen, in the custody of John Roke, gent., Chr. Hall, brickmaker, and Ric. Leylond, bowyer, churchwardens. She was indicted before John

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632. Grants in April 1535—*cont.*

April.

Grants.

Hardy and Wm. Holles, late sheriffs, and John Welford, coroner of London. *Del.* Westm., 16 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

25. Monastery of Godstowe. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Katherine Bulkeley, *alias* Bewmarys, as abbess, confirmed by John bp. of Lincoln. Hampton Court, 14 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

ii. Certificate of John bp. of Lincoln for the above, dated 27 March 1534.

26. Thos. Gwent, student of All Souls, Oxford. To have the pension which the abbess of Godstowe is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination by reason of her election, until promoted to a competent benefice.—S.B. (undated, year uncertain.)

27. Anthony Brakenburye, a gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be marshal of Berwick, with fees as enjoyed by Thomas Strangwais, Sir Thomas Foster, or Thomas Musgrave; in reversion after the said Thomas Musgrave, who holds the office by patent 26 April 23 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—*Pat. p.* 2. *m.* 2.

28. Brian Roclyf or Rouclyf, Esq. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Roclyf and Margaret his wife, deceased, in England, Wales and Calais, and their marches, and in Ireland. Hampton Court, 16 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

29. Chris. Swalowe, vicar of Messyng, Essex. License to hold a farm in the rectory of Messyng, and sell the cattle, &c.; also to be non-resident. *Del.* Westm., 18 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

30. Edward Marten and John Fletewode. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of clerks for writing and inrolling commissions of appeal in Chancery according to the statutes passed in the Parliament, 21–26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. —*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

——Vacated on personal surrender by the said John Fletewood the survivor, 26 May 12 Eliz., before Thomas Trentham and Henry Webbe, commissioners by virtue of a writ of *dedimus potestatem* directed to them and Ralph Oker of Oker, and Thomas Warner.

31. Sir John Baldwin. To be chief justice of Common Pleas. *Del.* Westm., 19 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

32. Humph. Brown, serjeant-at-law. To be King's serjeant from Easter last. *Del.* Westm., 19 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

33. John Mason, bailiff itinerant of the rape of Lewes. Pardon for the escape of John Dendy of Bekley, Sussex, laborer, who was, on the 20 March 23 Hen. VIII., arrested for felony by the constable of the hundred of Goldspore, and delivered to the custody of the said John or of Sir Roger Lewkener, then sheriff of the said co. Westm., 19 April. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

34. Sir Thos. Nevyll and Ric. Riche. To be overseers of liveries of lands in England, Calais, Wales, and the marches; on surrender of patent 15 Sept. 21 Hen. VIII., granting the same office to Nevyll and the late Sir Robt. Norwich, chief justice of the Common Pleas. *Del.* Westm., 20 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

35. Robt. Smyth of Southampton, "brotherer." Pardon for having on the 23 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. broken and entered the house of Ric. Tymmys, clk., at Avebury, Wilts, and stolen therefrom certain money and other articles of the said Richard. Richmond, 6 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 April. (Enrolled 21 April.)—P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

36. Morgan ap Griffith ap Enyon of London, *alias* of the King's Household, yeoman, late servant of Francis Weston of the King's Household. Pardon for having, along with others, on the 13 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., in the parish of St. Dunstan, in the ward of Faryngdon without, London, at the instigation of Richard Lewes of London, *alias* of the lordship of Abergeyne, S. Wales, yeoman, and servant of William Herbert of the King's Household, assaulted and mortally wounded Richard ap Yevan, who died on the 15 Feb. following in the parish of St. Dunstan aforesaid. Westm., 21 April.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

633. Undated Grants, 26 Hen. VIII.

1. Thos. Crumwell, the King's head secretary, and Ric. Crumwell. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of constable and door-ward of Berkeley Castle, Glouc., and the custody of "le castell parke" with "le worthy" enclosed in the said park; and the offices of paler of the same park, and keeper of the woods of Hynton called Cheslaunder and Redwood, keeper of the deer in the said park and wood, and master of the hunt of deer there, from the death of Thos. Berkeley, lord Berkeley, deceased; with fees as enjoyed by James Berkeley, or Thomas lord Berkeley, deceased, out of the issues of the lordship of Berkeley, and the herbage and pannage of the said park and woods and the fishery of Smythemore, Glouc. — S.B. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

2. Sir Hen. Wyat of Alyngton, Kent, baron, *alias* treasurer of the King's Chamber, *alias* general receiver of the monies of

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GRANTS.

the King's Chamber, *alias* one of the justices of peace in co. Kent, *alias* one of the justices of peace in co. Surrey. Pardon and release of all sums paid by the King's order, or by order of Thomas, cardinal, late archbp. of York, and chancellor, &c.; and of all payments of coined gold in England or elsewhere contrary to the statute 4 Hen. VII.; and of all trespasses, entries on lands without livery, wastes, &c.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 19.

3. Prioress of Cawstreme (Coldstream) in Scotland. Licence to procure in England six horses or geldings not exceeding the value of 4*l.* each, and convey them into Scotland.—S.B. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 25.

4. John S . . . vys, a native of Brabant, and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., *undated.*—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

634. GRANTS in APRIL 27 HEN. VIII., 1535.

1. Leonard Peterson of London, shoemaker, a native of Holland and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 22 April.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 15.

2. The bailiffs and inhabitants of the county town of Dorchester. Grant authorising the holding of the sessions of gaol delivery in the said town as formerly; the justices having of late taken upon themselves to hold the sessions at Shaftisbury and other places, to the great hindrance of the said county town. *Del.* Westm., 24 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

3. John Lyson and John Musting, two of the King's arras-makers. Licence to keep in their service as many journeymen or convenient servants as they think fit, notwithstanding the Act. Hampton Court, 18 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 April 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

4. Ric. Carlyon, clk. Licence to be non-resident on any of his benefices, statute of 21 Hen. VIII. notwithstanding. Westm., 24 April.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 10.

5. Peter Trofte, of Essen, shoemaker, a native of the duchy of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 27 April.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

6. Eliz. *alias* Isabella Auns (?), of London, widow. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Thos. Clyfford, captain of Berwick-on-Tweed. Hampton Court, 15 Apr. 26 Hen. VIII. T. 28 April 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *fiat.*

7. Will. Tylar of London, clothworker, *alias* yeoman, &c. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lysle, deputy of Calais. Hampton Court, 15 April 26 Hen. VIII.—T.R. Westm., 28 April 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *fiat.*

8. *Yorkshire:* Sir Will. Malery, Sir Roger Lassels, Geo. Graynesfeld, and Thos. Fulthorp. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Rob. Browne of Hopton, deceased. Westm., 28 April.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18*d.*

635. CHARLES V.

Vesp., C. VII. 43. B. M.

"Anno 1535.—Armada que o emperador leva de Barcelona." Account of the fleet at Barcelona.

Sp., pp. 3. *With a Spanish endorsement in a different hand.*

636. MELANCTHON to G. SPALATINUS.

Corpus Reform. II. 872.

Wrote lately about the flame seen here in the air. Did not know it was visible so far off, but hears that it was seen in great part of Germany, and for a long time at Bamberg. Supposes it foretells drought. Asks for an answer about the money of Alexander Alesius, the Scot, concerning which Melancthon sent letters from the Prince. 1535.

Lat.

637. LAURENCE GOPFERLER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I wish to know whom you will assign to admit the preachers that shall preach with me. I am so visited with this new fever that I cannot leave my house, and the preaching begins the first Sunday after the feast of Trinity, on which day the master and fellows of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, are bound to find one to occupy the place. The Sundays after must be at his appointment whom you depute.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls and Chief Secretary.

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1 May. **638.** The French Pension.
See Grants in May, No. 1.

1 May. **639.** Sir Henry Wyatt.
See Grants in May, No. 2.

1 May. **640.** Sir Arthur Darcy.
See Grants in May, Nos. 3 and 4.

1 May. **641.** Rob. Feron.
See Grants in May, No. 5.

1 May. **642.** Anne Dowager Lady Berkeley to [Cromwell].

Vesp., F. xiii. 125 b. B. M.

Complains of the delay of the master of the King's wards* in sending out the writs concerning the office to be found after the decease of her husband.† It is great loss to her, for she can get nothing from her jointure. Asks him to move the King in this behalf. Acknowledges that the fee of Silebe is unpaid, but very need causes her to be slack. May 1.
Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1 May. **643.** Wm. Fyldyng to Cromwell.

R. O.

Sends a bill of information by Ric. Woodwale, of Rugby, delivered on the Wednesday in Easter week last past, of the sayings of Geo. Cobbe, of Hylmerton, which may or may not be treasonable. Waits for his further commands. Newnham, 1 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1 May. **644.** Sir Richard Bulkeley to [Cromwell].

R. O.

Sends him a bill exhibited by Ric. Gibons against Robert Oking, LL.D. I have bound them to appear before you on the 15th inst., and required Gibon to produce all such papistical muniments and writings as he had against Oking; but he refused, and said he would exhibit them to you himself. Has known Oking as commissary of the bishop of Bangor for more than a year, and has always heard him speak for annulling the bishop of Rome's authority. Thinks he has accused him in malice, as Gibons was of the party of Dr. Glynne, commissary to the late Bishop, who wishes to obtain his old room. Desires an answer to the letters sent by the writer's servant Geffrey, touching the priory of Penmon, and will fulfil all that he promised to Cromwell. Beaumaris, 1 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2. Richard Gibbons to [Henry Norris], Chamberlain of North Wales.

Cleopatra, E. vi. 384. B. M.

Complains that although the power of the bishop of Rome has been abolished, Robt. Okynge, commissary to John bishop of Bangor has authorized the feigned proctor of St. Lazar to publish the feigned indulgence of St. Lazar, heretofore granted by the Popes. Gibbons, being registrar to the Bishop, went with the bailiffs of Caernarvon on Palm Sunday, and took away from the said feigned pardoner the papistical muniments and Okeyng's letter, for

* Sir Will. Paulet.

† Thomas lord Berkley died 19 Sept. 1534. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Savage of Frodsam.—Dugdale.

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which Okeyng suspended him, and caused him to be "declared" at Easter. Okeyng has also written to John Robyns, calling Gibbons "a rebellion." Requests the Chamberlain to interfere. *Signed:* Richard Bulkeley,—per me, R. Gibbons.
P. 1.

1 May. **645.** JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 37 b. B. M.
Received his letters on April 1, with apostolic letters commending Jas. Stewart to the monastery of Calco (Kelso). Heard from John Lauder of the difficulty the Cardinal experienced in obtaining the letters, and thanks him. Holyrood, 1 May 1535.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

1 May. **646.** JAMES V.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 38. B. M.
Letters patent promising protection and favour to any one willing to work the mines of gold and other metals in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1 May 1535.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

1 May. **647.** [JAMES V. to PAUL III.]
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 38. B. M.
Hears that Jas. archbp. of St. Andrew's has attempted much against the royal privileges, and that, having resigned the monastery of Abirbrothok to David, the present incumbent, with reservation of the profits and his right of re-entry at David's death, he is now endeavouring to procure from the Pope his reinstatement. The monastery is consistorial, and in such cases, by papal grants to our ancestors, nothing can be done without the Prince's consent.
Requests him to rescind anything that may have been granted to the archbp. Holyrood, 1 May 1535.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

1 May. **648.** JAMES V. to the AUDITORS OF THE APOSTOLIC CHAMBER.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 38 b. B. M.
To the same effect as the preceding letter to the Pope. Holyrood, kal. Maii, anno supra.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy. Add.*

1 May. **649.** JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 38 b. B. M.
To the same effect as the preceding. Holyrood, kal. Maii, &c.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy. Add.*

1 May. **650.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 39. B. M.
Asks Francis to pardon Francis de Legondez, who was in James' service under the duke of Albany during his minority, if it is found that he has transgressed the laws. Edinburgh, 1 May 1535.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

1 May. **651.** JAMES V.
Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 39. B. M.
Requests bailiffs and other officers of Denmark, Sweden, and other friendly countries to assist the bearer, whom he sends to procure hawks. Edinburgh, 1 May 1535.
Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

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1 May. R. O. **652.** GEORGE COLLYNS to GEORGE ———.

The stathowar of Barrow told Mr. Flygge, in the church, that a commissioner from the procurator general of Brussels had come to take three Englishmen, of whom Dr. Barnes was one. The Statholder wished Flyge to give Dr. Barnes warning of this, and "forgot to know" who the two others were. Collins will send the names of the two others, by his next letter, and desires that "Mr. Docktar" may be informed hereof. *Dated at the top,* Andwarp, 1 May 1535.

Hol., p. 1, *part cut off. Add.:* To the w . . . . . George . . . . . mercer, thi[s be delivered], in Lon[don]. *Endd.*

2 May. R. O. **653.** To THOS. CRUMWELL, Chief Secretary and Treasurer of the Jewels.

Warrant for the payment of the following sums, viz.:—to Thos. Agarde 3,000*l.*, to be delivered by him to Will. Brabason, the King's treasurer in Ireland; to Will. Tyrrell, to be delivered to Sir Edm. Bedyngfeld, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the lady Princess Dowager's household; to Will. Bukstede, bowyer, by way of prest, 100*l.* for bowstaves in the Tower of London; to Thos. Adyngton, skinner, by way of prest, 100*l.* as part of his debt, due out of the Great Wardrobe; to Hen. Hoberthorne, merchant taylor, for certain liveries for the household of the King's daughter, the lady Princess, 49*l.* 15*s.*; to Palamydes, the treasurer of Brytayne and secretary to the Admiral of France, as reward, 200 cr. of the sun = 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to one that brought bowstaves and bows from the French king, by way of reward, 100 cr. of the sun = 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Courte Webkyn, merchant of the Steelyard, 50*l.* for money delivered to Ric. Cavendyshe and Chr. Moryce, by exchange; to the ambassador of the duke of Holste, as reward, 35*l.*; to Thos. Wrythesley, one of the clerks of the signet, reward 10*l.*; Ralph Sadeler, reward 10*l.*; to aid the post for conveying the King's letters to the sea-side to Palamides, 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and to John de Bowlemonte, for his pension, 20*l.* Greenwich, 2 May 27 Hen. VIII.

2 May. Cleopatra, E. IV. 307. B. M. **654.** STEPHEN GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester to [CROMWELL].

"Master Secretary," I send by my servant the bearer the certificate of what has been done by me and others according to the King's commission for the valuation of the spirituality in this county, which I thought best to send first to you, asking your judgment in the perfection, as I required your advice in the beginning. Anything wrong can easily be amended. Neither goodwill nor diligence has been wanting. We delivered the charge into two parts,—to know the true value, and to grant allowances and deductions. No fault will be found in the first part; every promotion is extended to the uttermost. In the other part, we have followed our judgment according to the words of our instructions, disregarding what was said about the words of the Act being more favorable than we have showed ourselves. With the advice of my colleagues I have made an entitulation, which I send you to be weighed as you shall think fit. As to the title of alms, we have made allocations thereafter for the finding and nourishing of old impotent and lame men, but have not included therein the finding of children at school, which is not a necessity as the other.

Satisfied them and ourselves with the reflection that if we made the value of the lands too great, it would grieve them, but in the allowances we could neither do good nor harm. If we allowed more than we had commission for, it would be controlled there with our rebuke; and if we allowed too little, the remedy lay open to be sued for. We have passed over everything

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without miscontentment. You will see in the valuation of my bpric. a goodly portion, but I shall have little more than half to my own use. Some men think I am too strait in charging myself, but I will have my own way. My servant will show you the books. Marwel, 2 May. *Signed.*
Pp. 2.

2 May. **655.** Geo. Awdelay to Cromwell.
R. O. Advertises him that whereas it was determined by Cromwell and the Chancellor that nothing should be done on the lands at Audeley until Cromwell's pleasure touching the suit between the writer's father and Sir John Mundy was known, Mundy warned the tenants to appear at his court on Monday, 10 May, and appointed new officers. Richard Bedle commanded the rents to be paid at the next court, although the writer was empowered by a letter from the Chancellor on Christmas last to receive them, which his adversaries disobeyed as a forgery. Begs his assistance, and that Bedle's proceedings may be stopped. Was in his youth a henchman to the King, and if the estate were taken from him would have only a very bare living.—Heley Castle, 2 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 May. **656.** Thomas Jhons to Cromwell.
R. O. I received your letter dated the last of Feb., signifying the King's pleasure that the iron delivered to me by John Bartlet should be delivered to Joyce van Prate and other merchants at Bruges, on proof that the iron was their property. Roger Huskar, servant to Joyce, brought sufficient powers, but not proof. Thos. Whitt, of Waterford, claims the iron. Please to examine the parties.—Haroldiston, 2 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

[2 May.] **657.** Degore Graynfyld to Lady Lisle.
R. O. I intended to have come to see you within 10 days upon Easter, "but y tooke a mysfortuen off my horses that I was yn the casse that I was never abbell to lept apon my horses never senne and hade grett payne ever senn," as Berry can show. I trust to be with you before Midsummer, and will bring anything you want in this country. My hurt has hindered me in doing divers things of yours and other men's, and now all shall tarry before I see you and my Lord. I had lever than 20*l.* that I were with you, for I lack company to play with me, and I can do no other service because of my hurt. I am glad you have removed my cousin John Bassyd to the (?) of court, that he may have learning, for there will be nothing so necessary for him. If you write to him to apply his book he will take more heed to your words than to 20 others.—Kylhamton, Sunday before Holy Thursday.
My wife desires you to provide some apparel for her against I come.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2 May. **658.** Sir John Bonde, Priest, to Lady Lisle.
R. O. I have received your letter touching the advowson of Aische Reigny. I suppose it is for Sir Richard Blynsham, or some friend of his who has "labored" Mr. Rolle. I have made Sir Richard an answer, which I hope will content him, but I have no reply from him yet. I hope your Ladyship will be content that I take some advantage thereof. When my Lord and you were in this country, you were pleased to give me the advowson of the chauntry. I have often solicited Sir Harry Clerke for a resignation of it,

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658. Sir John Bonde, Priest, to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

and at last he is willing; but I await your pleasure before going further. Sir Harry expects you to grant him another advowson. I have shown my mind therein to John Bure. I have paid Rob. Brytte 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* His demand was 4*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, but I have a full acquittance. Mr. Aclande is paid 6*l.* Mrs. Aclande said she hoped your Ladyship would let her have somewhat as well as others. Your weir will require repair this summer. There have been great waters this winter, such as have not been for 20 years. Desires instructions about the timber at Idyslehe, paling of parks, &c. Reports matters about pannage and account books. His sight is not as it has been. Can see nothing with the one eye. Begs her to keep Mr. Bassett substantially to his learning. Hears "he shall need of cunning in time to come." Hopes her place will be kept henceforth with little charge. Mrs. Jane Bassett is displeased with him for not letting her have the keys of every chamber. "Madam, I wolle gette my fyngers unto th'elbow before she or any other have such keys" till you command me.—Womberleh, 2 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

[2 or 3 May].

659. Sir Thos. More to his daughter Margaret.

Arundel MS., 152, f. 294. B. M. More's Works, p. 1451.

Supposes, by the councillors resorting hither, that these fathers of the Charterhouse and Mr. Reynolds, of Syon, are adjudged to death for treason. Does not know their matters. As she is perhaps in trouble and fear of mind about him, especially as it is not unlikely that she has heard that he was brought before the Council, wishes to tell her the very truth. On Friday afternoon, the last of April, Mr. Lieutenant told him that Mr. Secretary would speak with him. Shifted his gown, and went to him in the gallery with Mr. Lieutenant. Met many persons on the way—some known, and some unknown. On coming into the chamber where Mr. Secretary was with Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Bedyll, and Dr. Tregonwell, was offered to sit; which he refused. Mr. Secretary said he doubted not that More had seen, by means of his friends who had resorted to him, the new statutes made at the last sitting of the Parliament. Answered that he had; but as, being here, he had no conversation with any people, he thought there was little need to bestow much time upon them, and so returned the book shortly, and never marked nor studied to put in remembrance the effect of the statutes. He then asked if More had not read the first statute about the King being Head of the Church, which he said he had. Mr. Secretary then declared that since it was now ordained by Act of Parliament that the King and his heirs are, have been, and should be Supreme Head of the Church of England under Christ, the King desired them to demand his opinion. Replied that he had trusted that the King would never have commanded such a question to be asked of him, considering that from the beginning he had truly declared his mind to his Highness, and since that time to Mr. Secretary also; that he had discharged his mind of all such matters, and neither would dispute Kings' titles nor Popes', but is and will be the King's true faithful subject, and will pray for him and his, his Council, and all the realm; otherwise than this he would not meddle. Mr. Secretary said he thought this answer would not satisfy the King; that the King was a prince, not of rigour but of mercy and pity; and though he found his subjects obstinate at one time, he would show mercy if he found them conformable at another time; as to More, the King would be glad to see him take such conformable ways that he might be abroad in the world again. Replied that he would never meddle in the world again to have the world given him, and that he had fully determined neither to study nor to meddle with any matter of this world, but his whole study should be the Passion of

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Christ, and his own passage out of this world. Upon this, was commanded to go forth for a while. When he was called in again Mr. Secretary said that though he was a prisoner condemned to perpetual prison, he was not discharged of his obedience and allegiance to the King. He asked More if he thought the King might not exact of him what is contained in the statutes, and on like pains as he might upon other men. Replied that he would not say the contrary. To this he said that as the King would be gracious to those whom he found conformable, so he would follow the course of his laws to those whom he found obstinate, and that perhaps More's demeanor made others as stiff therein as they are. Answered that he gave no man occasion to hold any point, one or other, nor gave any man any advice or counsel therein, and could go no further, whatever pain came thereof. Said he was the King's true faithful subject and bedesman, and prayed for him and his, and all the realm; he did no one any harm, said no harm, thought no harm, but wished everyone good; if this was not enough to keep a man alive, longed not to live; was dying already; and since he came here has divers times been in such case that he thought to die within the hour, but was never sorry for it, but rather sorry when he saw the pang past; and therefore his poor body was at the King's pleasure, and he wished his death could do him good.

After this Mr. Secretary asked him, as he found no fault in that statute, whether he found any in any of the statutes after. Answered that whatever seemed to him otherwise than good in any of the other statutes, or in that statute either, he would not declare what fault he found, or speak thereof. Finally, Mr. Secretary said, full gently, that of anything More had spoken "there should none advantage be taken; and whether he said further that there was none to be taken," does not well remember, but he said report should be made to the King, and his pleasure known.

Was delivered again to the Lieutenant, and brought to his chamber, and is in such case as he was,—neither better nor worse. What shall follow lies in the hand of God, whom he prays to put in the King's mind what may be to his pleasure; and in More's mind, to mind only his soul; with little regard of his body. Prays for his family, and desires them to pray for him, and take no thought whatever may happen; for he trusts that though it seems never so evil to this world, it shall in another world be for the best.

Hol., pp. 3. *Mutilated. The printed copy is headed as follows*:—A letter written and sent by Sir Thos. More to his daughter, Mistress Rooper, written the second or third day of May 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

3 May. **660.** Henry Marquis of Exeter.

See Grants in May, Nos. 10 and 11.

4 May. **661.** Reynolds, Feron, and the Carthusians.

Vatican Archives.

On the 28th* April 1535 the Lords of England met in the Great Chamber, with many officials and ministers of justice, to hear the defence of certain monks and secular priests who had been prosecuted for writing and giving counsel against the King. Among them a D.D. of Sion Abbey of the Order of St. Bridget† was interrogated by the Chancellor why he had persisted in an opinion against which so many lords and bishops in Parliament and the whole realm had decreed. He replied, "I had intended to imitate our Lord Jesus Christ when he was questioned by Herod and not to answer. But since you compel me to clear both my own conscience and that of the bystanders, I say that if we propose to maintain opinions by

* Should be 29th. † Richd. Reynolds.

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661. REYNOLDS, FERON, and the CARTHUSIANS—*cont.*

proofs, testimony, or reasons, mine will be far stronger than yours, because I have all the rest of Christendom in my favor;—I dare even say all this kingdom, although the smaller part holds with you, for I am sure the larger part is at heart of our opinion, although outwardly, partly from fear and partly from hope, they profess to be of yours." On this he was commanded by the Secretary, under the heaviest penalties of the law, to declare who held with him. He replied, "All good men of the kingdom." He added "As to proofs of dead witnesses, I have in my favor all the General Councils, all the historians (*scriptori*), the holy doctors of the Church for the last fifteen hundred years, especially St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory; and I am sure that when the King knows the truth, he will be very ill pleased, or rather indignant against certain bishops who have given him such counsel."

He was ordered to speak no more, but merely to reply to the question why he had, against the King's authority, maliciously counselled many persons within the kingdom not to be of the King's opinion. "From the time I was first brought into court," he said, "I answered as if I were before God, that I would never declare my opinion for malice against the King or any other person, unless it was asked me in confession, when I could not refuse for discharge of my conscience. It is true I am much grieved that the King should be in such error. Therefore I have never said it in public, nor have ever spoken of it except as I have said above; and if I had not done so I would do it now, because I am so bound to God and my conscience; and in this I do not mean to offend God or the Prince or any one." Here he was ordered to hold his tongue, and he added "Since you do not wish me to speak further, *secundum legem vestram judicate me.*"

After hearing his sentence he said with the greatest constancy "This is of the things of this world." He then prayed the judges to obtain for him two or three days of life considering that he had been eight days "*come irregular*" in the Tower of London, and in those three he proposed to prepare his conscience and die like a good religious man. They answered that it was not in their power, but in the grace of the King. He then said, "Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium."

The prior of the Grande Chartreuse of Flanders (*qu.* of London?) went to the King's almoner and two other doctors and desired them in discharge of his conscience to let him ask them three things:—1. Seeing that our Lord gave power to men upon earth by the words *Et tibi dabo claves Regni Cælorum*, which no doctor understood to be addressed to any other than St. Peter alone, then to the Apostles, and consequently to the Popes and bishops, how could the King, a layman, be Head of the Church of England? The Secretary replied, "You would make the King a priest, then?" and commanded him to speak no further.

The arrest was then made, and execution followed 4 May in the following manner:—*

First, the "said" four monks and one of the secular priests (because the young man† was pardoned) were drawn from the Tower of London to the place of execution (about a French league distant) and without respect for their Order hanged with great ropes. While they were still alive the hangman cut out their hearts and bowels and burned them. Then they were beheaded and quartered, and the parts placed in public places on long spears. And it is believed that one saw the other's execution fully carried out before he died,—a pitiful and strange spectacle, for it is long since persons have

* "Et alhora la presa, overo arresto, quale fo exequito alli quatro di Maio in questa maniera."

† Robert Feron.

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been known to die with greater constancy. No change was noticed in their colour or tone of speech, and while the execution was going on they preached and exhorted the bystanders with the greatest boldness to do well and obey the King in everything that was not against the honor of God and the Church.

Ital., from a modern copy, pp. 3. *The original is endd.:* "Anglia. Mors monachi unius S. Brigittæ, trium Carthusianorum et unius presbyteri secularis in Anglia, 1535."

4 May. R. O. **662.** THOMAS PRIOR OF MICHELHAM to NORRIS.

My Lord Warden* has obtained of the King the manor of Oteham, amongst other lands of Begham Abbey, lately suppressed by the Cardinal. The Prior and his predecessors have been seised of this manor for more than 200 years, and have received 25 marks yearly rent, which was paid when the Cardinal held it, and while it remained in the hands of the King. Has also received 25 marks for one year's rent, my Lord Warden being owner. The clear value is 34*s.* 10½*d.* The Lord Warden has now sold the manor to William Kenslye, reserving to himself the rent of 25 marks, unless the Prior or his successors recover it by lawful judgment in the King's courts. Asks him to assist him so that the Lord Warden may reform his indenture, and desires credence for the bearer. Michelham, 4 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

4 May. R. O. **663.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Received his letters by Goodall touching the death of Leonard Mell; on which I visited Mr. Norres, who has spoken to the King about it, and consents to your wish, if it be not of greater value than you state. I have endeavoured to get the bill signed, but none will meddle, saying the property belongs to the King's almoner. Mr. Fowler, however, asserts the contrary. Would be glad of some precedent. The King has granted to you two serplers and two pockets of wool; but I must have a bill, with all particulars. Draper, Mr. Nores's servant, has earned a good reward. The marshal is come, but he has not yet usurped the room of Tytevill.† Has received his letter by Blunt's man. My lord of Rochford is to go in Mr. Secretary's stead. I have delivered your letter to Mr. Treasurer, who thanks you for appointing his lodging in lady Garnish's house. He will be there with the other Commisssioners on the 13th, and said if the Marshal laid anything to your charge he should find those that would answer him. Holt will provide your liveries, but will have Wyndsor's bond. I expect him tomorrow, for so he appointed Mr. Edmond Winsor, his nephew. Will send the spices, torches, squaryers, and hose. The pewterer is but a knave, and will not serve you without ready money. Will provide him with the money received from Mr. Secretary. "God knoweth how I have been handled in the payment." Goodall shall bring the fringes with Speccot, who is not yet well. This day, three monks of the Charterhouse, one of the brethren of Sion, and a priest, were drawn, hanged, headed, and quartered. The vicar of Thistelworth has been pardoned. London, 4 May.

Begs him to write to my Lord Chancellor touching the warrant dormant for the victualling.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

* Geo. Boleyn, lord Rochford.

† "Titivil. A worthless knave." Halliwell. Tutivillus was a demon who made mischief out of inaccurate speaking, especially in priests saying the service.

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4 May. R. O. **664.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

Mr. Marshal† is come, and I cannot yet hear anything of his doings. I think he will not be very busy Although Mr. Secretary is not going over now, "I think if he hath oft to say he will be so much the bolder; but I trust all shall not provaylle." Mr. Basset desires your blessing. He learns daily, "proceeding far beyond any in that house for his time." I have taken $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards taffeta of Mr. Lock, at 8*s.* 6*d.*, very good silk, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards black say, for a jacket and doublet, and have had to give a bill binding me to payment in your Ladyship's name. When Bury comes I will cause him to leave 3*l.* with Mr. Basset. About the liveries and spices I will do my best. The gentlewoman is coming over with Hugh Cotton or Harry Drywry. I will solicit with Mr. Receiver about your kirtle. He has been in the country these 15 days. John Skarlet desires your favor. He is now Mr. Bryan's servant. Your ladyship would gladly have me home; and so would I, as my being here is expensive. No news, "but of certain which were put to death;" and your Ladyship is so pitiful, I would not write unpleasant things. London, 4 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. An endorsement crossed out.*

4 May. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 51. B. M. **665.** The BISHOP OF FAENZA to the NUNCIO in Spain.

* * * The Admiral is going to Calais to meet Norfolk, and the interview between the two Kings will be decided according to what they conclude.

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy. Headed:* Al Signor Nuntio in Spagna, alli 4 ut supra.

5 May. Vienna Archives. **666.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

It seems, as I lately wrote to Granvelle, that Cromwell is anxious to know the result of the negotiations at Calais before making me any overture, notwithstanding what he has several times promised me. It is true that since he was ill he has not been in Court till within these four days, and I believe he had then no opportunity to speak of the matters for the multitude of other business. When he comes back from Court a second time we shall be able the better to judge if there is any dissimulation; but I have never had great hopes that the English could be brought by gentle means to accept any terms compatible with reason and honesty. The King's deputies to the diet of Calais are to leave on the 11th. Rochford, the Lady's brother, will go in place of Cromwell. Many think that Cromwell excused himself of the charge in despair of the issue. Three days ago there arrived here two doctors, sent by those of Lubeck, to solicit money, as I have been told, from this King, to protect themselves against an alliance of the Count Palatine and the duke of Holstein. I will try, in speaking to Cromwell, to learn about it, without forgetting to intimate in passing that the continuance of these intrigues is not in accordance with the proposition for the confirmation of friendship, nor even with former treaties.

The enormity of the case, and the confirmation it gives of the hopelessness of expecting the King to repent, compels me to write to your Majesty that yesterday there were dragged through the length of this city three Carthusians and a Bridgettine monk, all men of good character and learning, and cruelly put to death at the place of execution, only for having maintained that the Pope was the true Head of the universal Church, and that the King had no right in reason or conscience to usurp the sovereign authority over the clergy of this country. This they had declared to Cromwell, of their free will, about three weeks ago, in discharge of their own consciences and

† Sir Edw. Ryngeley, marshal of Calais.

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that of the King ; and on Cromwell pointing out the danger, and advising them to reconsider it before the matter went further, they replied they would rather die a hundred times than vary. Eight days ago the duke of Norfolk sat in judgment on them, as the King's representative, assisted by the Chancellor and Cromwell, and the ordinary judges of the realm, and the knights of the Garter who had been at the feast (*solempnite*) of St. George. The monks maintained their cause most virtuously. No one being able to conquer them in argument, they were at last told that the statute being passed they could not dispute it, and that if they would not alter their language they were remanded till next day to hear their sentence. Next day, in the same presence, they were strongly exhorted to recant, and after a long discussion they were sentenced by lay judges and declared guilty of treason. Nothing was said about degrading them, or changing their habits. And the same fate has overtaken a priest for having spoken and written concerning the life and government of this King. It is altogether a new thing that the dukes of Richmond and Norfolk, the earl of Wiltshire, his son, and other lords and courtiers, were present at the said execution, quite near the sufferers. People say that the King himself would have liked to see the butchery ; which is very probable, seeing that nearly all the Court, even those of the Privy Chamber, were there—his principal chamberlain, Norres, bringing with him 40 horses ; and it is thought that he was of the number of five who came thither accoutred and mounted like Borderers (*accoustrez et monstez comme ceulx des frontieres descosse*), who were armed secretly, with vizors (?) before their faces,* of which that of the duke of Norfolk's brother got detached, which has caused a great stir (*que esbranle grandemen laffairez*), together with the fact that while the five thus habited (*vestuz et bouchez*) were speaking all those of the Court dislodged.

It is commonly reported that the King has summoned the bishop of Rochester, Master Mur, a doctor who was lately his confessor, a chaplain of the Queen, and schoolmaster of the Princess,† to swear to the statutes made here against the Pope, the Queen, and Princess, otherwise they would be treated no better than the said monks, six weeks being given to them to consider the matter. They have replied that they were ready to suffer what martyrdom pleased the King, and that they would not change their opinion in six weeks, or even in 600 years if they lived so long ; and many fear they will be despatched like the aforesaid. And it is to be feared that if the King is getting so inured to cruelty he will use it towards the Queen and Princess, at least in secret ; to which the concubine will urge him with all her power, who has lately several times blamed the said King, saying it was a shame to him and all the realm that they were not punished as traitresses according to the statutes. The said concubine is more haughty than ever, and ventures to tell the King that he is more bound to her than man can be to woman, for she extricated him from a state of sin ; and moreover, that he came out of it the richest Prince that ever was in England, and that without her he would not have reformed the Church, to his own great profit and that of all the people. Some time ago the Queen suspected that foul dealing had been used towards the Princess, as appears by a letter which she caused to be written to me, and which I send to Granvelle.

I forbear to write about the Queen and her affairs, as I presume she is doing so herself. London, 5 May 1535.

P.S.—Yesterday morning, the 7th, I received yours of the 20th ultimo ; after which I sent to Cromwell, who is lodged in the country, quite near a lodging I have got, to speak with him ; and the hour being late, and he much

* " Armes a la secrette pour tous (*qu.* pourtant ?) cournettes devant le visage.

† Ric. Fetherston.

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666. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

occupied, he desired to be excused till today. This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he passed by me on his return from Court, and expressed his great desire to complete the negotiations for a stricter friendship, with which view the King would consent to anything, saving his honor, even to the summoning of the Council, provided you would not have the matter of the divorce treated there. On my making the remonstrances I had done when he came a second time to visit me this Lent, and several others which I need not recite, he confessed that they were true and lawful, and that he would report them tomorrow to the King, and on Monday I should have an answer. After much conversation, he observed that even if it could be proved that this second marriage was unlawful, your Majesty ought to dissemble, because you had fully acquitted yourself to God and to the world, and remit the matter to the conscience of the King, who was a virtuous and Catholic Prince, seeing that by such dissimulation inestimable good would follow, not only to both your subjects, but to the whole of Christendom, to the confusion of heretics and the destruction of the Turk and of his friends near at hand, meaning the French; declaring that the king of France, to recover Milan, would not only bring the Turk into Christendom, but all the devils as well; and he desired friendship between your Majesty and the King to abate the pride of the French, and to steady their lightheadedness. Certainly, when they were in need they were "le plus simple nacion du monde," and the King had not derived a crown's worth of pleasure from all the benefit he had done them. After this he said that many good things were suspended, only for the affection you bore to the Princess, who was mortal and of sickly disposition, and if God would take her your Majesty would have no complaint to make against them; and that he had heard from several quarters, to which, however, he attached no credit, that your Majesty and the king of the Romans had proposed to create schism and dissension in England, and then make the enterprise, which many of those with your Majesty, and in Flanders and Germany, thought easy, necessary, and useful for the most part of the realm. But it must be considered that it was not so easy or inexpensive as they might suppose; and, even if your Majesty were to conquer, it would be no great honor to you to have thus treated without cause an old and cordial friend, and that you would not gain the kingdom after his death, having thus conquered it, but the disgrace would remain to you. On this I asked him how he heard that your Majesty had intended to create schism in the kingdom. He answered that it had been proposed "de par dela," to forbid their merchants to have intercourse with your Majesty's countries, in order to make the people rebel. Thus, he could not dissemble that that was the true means. I know not how he came thus openly to declare it, and still less how he spoke of the persuasions made to your Majesty to invade the kingdom, which is much more than I have written to you. Cromwell gave me to understand that the day before yesterday, Ascension Day, there had been discussion in the King's Council upon the abovesaid matters; and, notice being taken of the marriage of your Majesty with this Princess, the King had spoken as loudly in praise of your Majesty as could be, and Cromwell had said it would be expedient if the articles delivered by Likerke to their ambassador were authorised by your Majesty, that the King should send you an embassy with ample power to make a closer alliance with you, which could not be done if this last marriage was annulled by a General Council. And on my repeating to him that when the said submission was made, matters might be treated in friendly wise more to the honor of the parties, and meanwhile God might enlighten those who were concerned,—he answered that he would like to see to it beforehand for the better assurance of his master.

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Cromwell came again to excuse himself that he had not spoken to me sooner on business; and that I must not suppose that it was from any wish to gain time, because they considered that delay was rather in your favor and that of the king of the Romans than theirs; for you increased every day the number of your friends and servants, and that waiting for the result of the diet of Calais did not matter to them a penny. The King had not been able to refuse it, because the king of France had made such [requests] for it, but his master made so little account of that diet that he had not written a single word about it to his ambassador, nor even informed Morette of it; and, as for him, he had got himself exempted from the Commission, and the bishop of Ely ("Yly") would go in his place. He felt almost assured that nothing would be concluded at all, skilful as the French were, who asked of them their daughter for the duke of Angoulême, in order to make their profit of them, while she was under age, and, when they thought expedient, to break all conventions, —which never could last long with them, both by reason of their natural fickleness, and because the French support the Church of Rome, which they will not hear of. In the course of our conversation he said, though he was not commissioned to do so, he wished that, leaving matters as they stood, a marriage could be arranged between the prince of Spain and the little bastard; and that the Princess, if she continued to live, should also have some honorable match provided for her to the satisfaction of your Majesty; in which case the King would give her as large and honorable a dowry as ever was given to Queen or Empress. I replied still that it would be necessary to settle the matter which so greatly touched the honor, reputation, and conscience, first, of the King, his master, and, secondly, of your Majesty. He told me that I should have answer on Monday, and that if I desired to talk with the King at any time and on any subject whatever I should be very welcome. I told him that it would be doing injustice to his good sense and judgment to anticipate the matter which he had in hand, and which he could arrange with the King far better than anybody. Seeing that he spoke so freely against the French, and that he assured me they would not treat with them, I made no mention of what was contained in your Majesty's letter, but only spoke to him of the intelligence they had with those of Lubeck. He acknowledged that the King had lent them a sum, for which he would show me the bond, and said that the Lubeckers were "canailles" and beggars, who had come to seek the King, his master, offering various things, and had then spread reports that the King had sent for them to treat concerning Denmark. It was true the King had given them some audience. Cromwell strongly denied that the King had contributed any money for the restitution of the duke of Wirtemburg, though he consented, at the urgent request of the king of France, to delay payment of his pension for one year, the amount for two terms being 107,000 crs.; which, he says, will give rise to some confusion, for the French have played a trick in making the quittance for the last payment comprise the quittance for terms past. As to what is contained in your last letters about getting away the Princess, my man returned from her this morning, and has reported that she thinks of nothing else than how it may be done, her desire for it increasing every day, especially since the said monks have been executed; for, since then, her *gouvernante* has been continually telling her to take warning by their fate. Till now she has not been able to see how it could be done; nor I either, as the place is unknown to me. Whatever can be devised I will notify to your Majesty.

The good old lord of whom I wrote has sent to me today by one of my servants to say he was going home immediately, and would lose no time for the advancement of the business; and that he intended, if I thought

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666. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

right, to send a gentleman to your Majesty to inform you of everything. He will send the said gentleman to me in a few days, and then I will inform you of everything. London, 8 May 1535.

French, from a modern copy. Pp. 7.

5 May. R. O. **667.** EDMUND HARCOCKE, Prior of the Black Friars, Norwich.

"Words of the prior of the Black Friars in Norwich which he had in a sermon at St. Leonard's without Norwich upon the Ascension Even* in the year of our Lord 1535."

He said in his prayer, "Ye shall pray for our Sovereign Lord king Harry, of the Church of England chief head so called," and explained the nature of the King's supremacy; viz., that as spiritual men have bodies that must be clothed and have bodily substance, the King is their head *in temporalibus;* not head in such a sense that he can minister the sacraments. And whereas it was objected that the Friars, at all events, should uphold the authority of the Pope, because it had always been acknowledged by their founders and superiors: he observed that this obedience was just so long as the bishop of Rome was in authority, adding, "I shall put you a familiar example, though it be gross: Father Penyman and other two that he rehearsed, when they were priors here men did well to obey them; but after that such had taken their authority from them, as might well enough, now no man oweth obedience unto them." *Signed:* "Per me Richardum Hore."

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **668.** ROBERT AP REYNOLD to CROMWELL.

Cromwell wrote to Sir Thomas Palmer, knight-porter of Calais, that, in consideration of his loss of horses, Robt. ap Reynold should "spye" something in the King's gift, and Cromwell would get it for him. There is nothing of the kind to desire, and he is falling into greater poverty. Desires a loan of 20*l.*, to be stopped out of his wages by Mr. Vice-treasurer of Calais. This will stop some of his creditors, and enable him to furnish himself as he ought for the King's service. Desires the said 20*l.* to be paid to his brother the bearer. Calais, 5 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **669.** FRENCH TREATIES.

Notes of treaties sent to the King to Woodstock concerning France.

Tractatus perpetuæ pacis, arctioris conjunctionis et belli offensivi. The treaty of commutation of war against Flanders. The confirmations of the first three treaties and of the peace between the ambassadors of the regent of France and the King. The French king's commissions to see oath taken to the treaty of perpetual peace, &c., and to treat for granting privileges to English merchants. The French king's oath to observe certain treaties. Notarial instrument of the French king's oath. His oath to the treaty of perpetual peace. His commission to treat for suspending the war in Flanders. Treaties for not summoning a General Council; for privileges to English merchants in France; and of alternative declaration, and how the King shall not contribute to the war against the Emperor. The instrument of the oaths of the French king and Wolsey at Amiens. The ratification of the

* 5 May.

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states of Languedoc. Treaty of the king and queen of Aragon, with a lead seal.

On 5 May 27 Hen. VIII. the above were delivered into the King's Treasury, and the same day five of them were delivered to Mr. Amner Doctor Fox.

Pp. 2.

5 May. R. O. **670.** ANTONY WAITE to LADY LISLE.

Is glad to hear of her good health and her husband's. It was expected that Mr. Secretary would have been at Calais this Whitsuntide. If so, would have sent over Ric. Butteler, that Mr. Secretary, being informed of the truth by lord Lisle's help, would have redressed his long wrong. Was with John Basset yesterday. He is in good health. Reminds her of his master's cause. Inner Temple, 5 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

5 May. R. O. **671.** THOS. COLPEPER to LADY LISLE.

I have written to my Lord for a spaniel in Calais, and beg your Ladyship's furtherance in the matter. From the Court, 5 May.

I send by my servant a buck. Let me hear if there is anything I can do for you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[5 May.] Nero, B. VII. 109. B. M. **672.** HARWELL to STARKEY.

Since writing I have had no letters from you, but only one to Mr. Pole, of the 12th ult.

We have heard nothing of the Venetian ambassador, though it is three months since he left England. Certain news has come of the capture of the prothonotary Cassalis, Andrea Corsin, the Vaivoda's man, and a merchant who had the ambassador's letters and writings. They have been brought to Vienna, where Ferdinand is. Here they make it a matter of great moment, saying that they shall know all the Princes' secrets of Christendom. We have fresh advice from Syria of the loss by the Turk of 150,000 men, most of his horses, camels, artillery, treasure, and baggage. He hath withdrawn himself into his confines, and sent for reinforcements. His chief ruin was caused by cold and hunger, and by the passage of the Euphrates. The Persians slew many of his men in Tauris, and recovered their town. The Sophi did all this on his return from a victorious campaign against "the Tartars of the Green Cape." Everyone is persuaded that the Emperor will embark, but it is uncertain whether he will go to Africa, Italy, or Constantinople. It is thought the navy is now leaving Spain. By letters of the 27th ult. from Naples, 30 of Barbarossa's ships landed beside Salerno. The Spanish garrison took several prisoners, who stated that Barbarossa was fortifying himself in Africa. The Emperor's ships which left Genoa had arrived at Naples, but one ship was lacking, and the galleys were detained at Civita Vecchia by tempest. Venice, [5]* May 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[6 May.] R. O. **673.** NORFOLK to CROMWELL.

I have been advertised that since I saw you last you have most lovingly handled me. You will always find me a faithful friend, grudge who will. Kenninghall, Ascension Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* The date is cut off by the binder. The catalogue gives 5 May.

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6 May. **674.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. In favor of the bearer. Otford, 6 May.

Letters, 304. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[6 May.] **675.** THOS. BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. vi. 252. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 40. On Tuesday, after leaving Cromwell, repaired to the Charterhouse, and left with the vicar and procurator certain books, "both of mine own and others," against the primacy of the Pope, which they returned yesterday without word or writing. Sent for the procurator, who said that he and Niudigat had examined the books, and found nothing in them which could alter their opinion. Warned him of his danger. Fears both he and other brethren will be obstinate, "regarding no more the death of their father, in word or countenance, than he were living and conversant among them." Supposes that as their religion had a simple beginning, so it will have a strange end. Aldergate Street, morning of Ascension Day.

Is troubled with fever, and fain to keep his house.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

6 May. **676.** EDW. WYGAN, Vicar of Plymouth, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas it pleased you to write in my favor to the bp. of Exeter for relaxation of the pension I paid to Mr. Gibbons, his kinsman, of which I am now released: I am much bound to you. I hope you will perceive that the parties who disquieted the town of Plymouth have ceased their factions, as you required them to do by Mr. Thos. Treffrye, to whom I beg you will give credence. Plymouth, 6 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 May. **677.** [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. Has taken order for the freers and despatched three of them, for whom he stands in charge to pay 18*s.* Keeps the fourth as his surety. "And forasmuch as I can know of him, I send you herein closed of his own handwriting, saving he saith that Peryn Pest, the Emperor's ambassador's servant, carried the copy with him of the foresaid letter which I sent you in English, Latin, French, and Italian." 6 May.

P. 1. *Endd. by Lisle:* Copy of Mr. Secretary's letter.

[6 May.] **678.** JOHN DAVY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. After my letter was sealed on Holyrood Day,* Mr. Hatch sent his servant to me at Bekynton, stating that Lord Daubeney would soon be at Heampton to take away the evidence there. I rode to Heampton to know the truth, but it was a falsehood. I made labor to both the Coffins and to John Butler that it should be kept in surety, and they promised me it should never be delivered without warrant under seal of both parties. That night, one Key, lord Daubeney's servant, came to Adrington to Thos. Seller, with a warrant on my lord Daubeney's part to deliver it; but it will not be done without another warrant from my Lord and you. Wollegh (Womberlegh?), Ascension Day.

If your Ladyship would make "chevysance" for money to please my lord Daubeney and take the whole land, now is the best time.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* May 3.

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7 May. **679.** JOHN GOSTWICK, Treasurer of Firstfruits.
See GRANTS in MAY, No. 20.

7 May. **680.** ROBERT BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to CROMWELL.
R. O. Has received command, on the 7th May, to repair to the King. Desires Cromwell to inform His Grace that the Bishop will make the utmost diligence in his power. Aldyngbourne, 7 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Small paper. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 May. **681.** ARTHUR LORD LISLE to HENRY VIII.
R. O. I am desired by Henry Johnson to write concerning the pieces of ordnance new cast here. There are 32 finished, and 12 more ready cast, which will be ready by his return. On May Day I heard them shot three times,—once for your Highness, secondly for the founders, and thirdly for the better proof thereof. I never in my life heard vehementer pieces. No man ever came who has done you better service. He has furnished all the towers about the walls here, except the vaults, with hagbusshes and other pieces, and has caused certain iron pieces at Newenham Bridge and Hammes to be stocked. There is no shot in the town for falcons and sakers. Beauchamp and Dyvelyn towers are finished with the platform. Calais, 7 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

7 May. **682.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.
R. O. I have sent to you your kinsman, as you desired. He has used himself right sadly here, and I pray you will continue good uncle unto him. And whereas you desire to know who shall answer for the 100*l.* for the house, I hope you will remember that I never promised any such sum. As freely as ye gave it me, I gave it you; but, considering your goodness to me, my poor sister, and her children, which I cannot recompense to the amount of 100*l.*, I will be content with your help, as my servant, the bearer, will explain to you.
I beg you will not be displeased in the matter of the prior of Tutbury. I have your letters, wherein you desired me not to meddle therein. But now your pleasure known, the bond shall be substantially made, and the penalty sent to you with all diligence. Hereford, 7 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 May. **683.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].
Vienna Archives. Gives an account of the execution of the poor monks. It seems that the King is envious of the talk about the procession which the French king made, and wished to do something new and strange to make people talk of him. Even if the King wished to give up his abominable obstinacy, the Lady and Cromwell, who are omnipotent with him, would prevent it, knowing that it would be their ruin. There is not much hope of the King's returning to reason, but Chapuys will make what remonstrances he can, which may do good for the reasons already written.
Sends a letter from the Queen. The superscription is incomplete, as her physician, who acted as secretary, did not know how to write it. Sends another from the physician to himself, which he thought he had sent already. It is that mentioned in his letter to the Emperor which caused him to go to Cromwell, who began to speak of the establishment of the peace. London, 5 May.

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683. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE]—*cont.*

Received yesterday morning Granvelle's letters of 20th ult. Thanks him for what he said to the English ambassador, which will not only make him more respected, but further the Emperor's service. Regrets the labour of the voyage of which Granvelle writes, but the quality of the enterprise and the hope of speedy victory surpasses the trouble. God preserve all those who go to uphold his Faith.

Since Cromwell left him, the courier has not ceased to ask to be sent. Has written this addition in great haste. London, 8 May.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

684. [KATHARINE'S PHYSICIAN to CHAPUYS.]

Ibid. Is informed by a person who is convinced of the fact that they will propose the oath to our mistress, and if she will not take it she will be put in perpetual prison or beheaded. This he states in the gravest possible manner, seeing the men of this country so variable,—or, perhaps, because *they* have found that our mistress will give credit to what he writes, and by intimidating both mother and daughter they will gain their end. It appears to us the thing is feigned. On the other hand, seeing how the King gives effect to his purposes (?),* you may be sure her Highness is in great tribulation. He also desired me to intimate to your Lordship (*Vra S^a*) what is passing, to see if any remedy is possible. Like persons accustomed to endure, they look for nothing but the worst, unless God help, whom our mistresses say they will not offend for fear of death or any temporal cause, but remain firm to what they have said. I think they will not do what they say; but if they attempt it, our mistress thinks you ought to speak plainly and in public, and leave the kingdom at once. Then business will stop, and thus will be intimated everywhere what her Highness wishes to make known. For the present, what her Highness feels is sufficiently apparent. The rest remains for you.

Our mistress has ordered Francis Philippe to pay the debt. I think he will have done so. I beg your forbearance. They have sent by the gentleman you know, and he says he is ill and cannot come.

From a modern transcript, pp. 2. *The original is endorsed by the archivist Wynaert:* "A remettre dans la lettre du 8 Mai 1535 de l'ambassadeur de l'Empereur."

8 May. **685.** CRANMER to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 324. I am much "beholding" to you for causing your servant, the bearer, to come by me on his way to Calais. I commend me to your good lady, and thank you both for your "well entreating" of my chaplains who were late in Calais. Otford, 8 May. *Signed.*

Add.: "Deputy at Calice."

8 May. **686.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has sent by Harry Drywry 6 pair of hose, 2 caps, 1 under-cap of velvet, another of satin, in a new cap case, 1½ yard of violet frysade for Mr. James, 3 doz. staff torches, two doz. quaryes, a chest containing 101 lb. of fine sugar in 12 loaves, 2 lb. cinnamon, 2 lb. ginger, 1 lb. cloves, 1 lb. mace, 1 lb. sawndres, 10 lb. pepper, 1 lb. tornsel, ½ lb. isinglas. Will

* "Por otra parte con aver probado al que haze esto saver muy bueno y cierto y los desconciertos daquy sin terminos y manera y con ver con hazerlo que este dice dan fin a sus deseos."

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obtain the 8 doz. counterfeit dishes, if it be possible to have them in all London. Yesterday Hyw Cotton and I searched all London, but could not find more than a dozen in a pewterer's house; but I hope to send them by Gardner, who is freighted with the King's stuff out of the wardrobe for apparelling the ambassadors' lodgings. I have paid for the articles, although Wyndsor is not yet arrived. As soon as he comes I will send the liveries. My lord Rochford goeth not. Mr. Comptroller is appointed in his stead. Must have an answer to the letter sent by Goodall, or no bill can be made of the forfeit the King has given him. Holt must have 30*l.* on St. Andrew's Day. The Marshal this day leaves for Calais. He has done no one harm but himself. The King refused him audience. London, 8 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 May. R. O. **687.** [Sir] Richard Deryng to Lord Lisle.

Touching the complaints of Rob. and Jas. Justyce, who had been amerced in certain penalties in the Cinque Ports. These penalties had been adjudged by the Lord Warden, Sir Wm. Haute, and Sir Edw. Ryngeley. At the writer's desire great part of the penalties have been remitted, and May, the claimant, has released half of his demand. Has received strait commandment to call before the mayor and jurats all persons retained by any nobleman or gentleman wearing their cognisances, and compel them to lay them aside. Dover Castle, 8 May. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.*

8 May. R. O. **688.** Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell.

Desires his favor for Dan Richard Grene, monk of Bitlesden, to be abbot, as the monks have left the choice to Cromwell, the abbot of Garedon, Dr. Lye, and the writer. Speaks highly of him. Cromwell had already named him for abbot of Bitlesden. When he looked among his scrolls at the intervals of his fever, found a book with articles written when my lady Mary, then called Princess, was to be married to the French king; and as the present treaty is not much unlike that, thinks it may be useful. Begs his favor for Dr. Fynche upon his great oversight and foolishness, "the thing that I promised on his behalf to be performed, for I have writings in my keeping therefor." Aldersgate Street, 8 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

R. O. **689.** Richard Andrews to Cromwell.*

Requests him to be good to the monk of Rewley for Bettelesden; "and I have here 60*l.* in angels, parcel of your 100 marks." Would fain go home to his wife, who is sore sick; and desires to know his pleasure.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

8 May. R. O. **690.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

I desire your favor to my prior of Launceston, who is an honest man, whatever people may report of him. He is guiltless of simony, though since the time that I made him I have had of him 200 marks, but without any promise of him or of any man for him. I was offered by other naughty persons of the house 600*l.* and 40*l.* fee of one of the canons, to have made him; he is the greatest procurer of this business against the Prior. His enemies are of no good name or fame, and some of them have been burned in the hand. One of them, Sir Lampery, has been put from the cure of Launceston by the Prior for his naughty conversation. He is a common

* This has been printed already, under a wrong date, in Vol. vii., No. 1214.

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690. Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell—*cont.*

lecher, a maintainer of thieves, and a thief himself; for he has a kinsman who has long been a thief, who is always "receytted" by him, for as soon as he has stolen in Devonshire or Somersetshire, he repairs to this priest, and has twice or thrice been taken in Launceston for felony. Powderham, 8 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 May. R. O. **691.** John Lord Audeley to Cromwell.

My old friend, Sir Thos. Denys, has caused you to write to me in his favor "for a title that he pretendeth upon a purchase made of my brother-in-law, John Tuchyt. Sir, it grieveth me that he that I have ever loved and glad was at his instance to help to speed his hearty desire in my lord Cardinal's time for his servant in the same matter, and now to enter so far with my unnatural brother-in-law, I assure you it is sore to my perturbation." If you knew the facts, you would say I should be a fool to yield. I beg that my cousin, Sir Humph. Wynffeld, and Mr. Yowrke, may hear the whole matter, and then I will do what you think right. Wade, 8 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To, &c., Mr. Secretary to the King's Highness.

9 May. R. O. **692.** Sir John Markham to Cromwell.

On the 8th inst. I received your letter dated 29 April, and I have sent up Will. Traford, monk, proctor of the house of Bevall, with the depositions of the words he spoke. 9 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 May. R. O. **693.** John Horsey to Cromwell.

I thank you for offering my friend, Dan John Barstabull, to be abbot of Shyrborne on the resignation of Dan John Mere, late abbot. The monastery are well pleased with the appointment. I cannot come to you now, as I am appointed to look to the taxing of the clergy. I will come, however, shortly, to make payment secretly between your mastership and me unto you, of 500 marks, according to my promise. Schyrborne, 9 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 May. Faustina, E. 1, 13. B. M. **694.** Garter King of Arms.

Grant by Thomas earl of Wiltshire and Ormond of a pension of 53*s.* 4*d.* from the manor of Rochford to Thos. Wall, Garter, 9 May, 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., Copy., p. 1.

10 May. R. O. **695.** Skeffyngton and the Council of Ireland to Cromwell.

Antony Mores, the bearer, with 17 other servants of the prior of Kyllmaynan, did good service in Dublin Castle for 12 weeks, during which time his corn, to the value of 40*l.*, was destroyed by the traitor. Commend the fidelity and diligence of Mores and of the Prior's steward, who is lately dead. When Thomas the traitor assaulted one of the gates of Dublin, Mores was one of the first who went out to resist him, and killed divers of his best footmen with his own hands. Desire Cromwell to inform the King of this, and beg that he may be recompensed with some fee or office. Maynoth, 10 May. *Signed:* W. Skeffyngton.—J.B., lord of Trymleteston, chaunceler.—Willm. Brabazon.—Patrik Fynglas, justice.—Thomas Luttrell, justice.—John Alen, m^r^ of the Rolles.—Gerald Aylmer Barron.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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10 May. R. O. **696.** COUNCIL IN THE NORTH to CROMWELL.

Have used all diligence in executing the King's commission for assessing and taxing spiritual promotions. Ask Cromwell to procure a longer time for their returns, as many of them are in divers commissions, and there are but three auditors for engrossment of the books from Trent northwards, one of whom is a very old man. Ask also for an explanation of certain doubts and ambiguities in their instructions in a paper which the bearer will show him. Durham, 10 May. *Signed:* Cuthbert Duresme—Thomas Tempest—Willm. Frankeleyn—Robert Hyndmer—Robert Bowis—Robt. Meynell—John Metkalff—Richard Crosby.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

10 May. Vienna Archives. **697.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Received, 28 April, his letters of 23 March and 5 April. Approves of his prudent conduct with Cromwell, both about the practice of better intelligence between the Emperor and the king of England, and in what concerns the treatment of the Queen and Princess. Cannot write more about the said practice than is contained in his former letters to the ambassador in France, of which Chapuys has had a copy; nor can he abandon the cause of his aunt and cousin, as the king of England pretends. But if Chapuys find that all remonstrances are in vain, and that the King insists absolutely on what Cromwell has told him, he is to endeavour, during the Emperor's voyage, and during the communications for the interview between them, to separate the kings of France and England, or at all events prevent their leaguing together further, so as to secure better treatment for the Queen and Princess. With this view the Emperor has written to the King, informing him confidentially of his voyage and embarkation, as he has done also to the king of France; and Chapuys will make what use of the letters he thinks best. Has caused Granvelle also to speak about it to the English ambassador here, confirming to him what Chapuys had said to Cromwell of the Emperor's intention to cultivate a good understanding with his master by means of the good treatment of his aunt and cousin. Leaves the rest to Chapuys. The English ambassador professed to have no charge upon the subject, but expressed himself very desirous of amity between his master and the Emperor, and said he had already written about it very earnestly, urging the good treatment of the said ladies. He also spoke about the commotions in Ireland, to see if we had encouraged the party of Kildare by suggesting that one of the things which would most incline his master to a renewal of friendship would be the assurance that the Emperor had not caused or favored Kildare's rebellion, and begged that the Emperor would give some explanation, as he knew that some Irishmen had lately been with his Majesty, though he did not suppose that he wished to injure the King. Answer was made to him that Charles had given no support or encouragement to the said commotion, either with men or money, and that if some Irishmen had been at his Court the King was all the more bound to him that he had so acted; and, supposing that the English ambassador will write of it, gives Chapuys this warning to act as opportunity requires, taking care at the same time not to counteract what he has done in the matter of Ireland, or prejudice the party of the said Kildare, whatever course matters may take. As to the removal and getting away of the Princess, the Emperor has carefully considered what Chapuys has written to himself and Granvelle, and agrees with him that it is a very difficult and hazardous matter, not to be attempted without good and sure means for its accomplishment; at all events, it would be unadvisable at this time, and for this reason it would be well with all necessary secrecy to consider all the means, keeping the

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697. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

Princess in good hope till it be seen how the Emperor's expedition and other public affairs succeed. Barcelona, 10 May 1535.

Modern Copy. French, pp. 2. "Copie de la minute dune lettre de l'Empereur à son ambassadeur en Angleterre."

2. CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.*

Vienna Archives. In accordance with what the Emperor declared at Madrid to the English ambassador, and as he likewise writes to Chapuys of his preparations to resist the Turks, and of his coming to this place for the better ordering of the expedition, writes to him that he proposes to visit Naples and Sicily, and take such measures as he finds necessary for the defence of Christendom against the common enemy. Barcelona, 10 May 1535.

Similar letters were written to the king of France.

Modern Copy, French, p. 1. *Headed:* "Copie de la copie dune lettre del Empr au roi dangleterre."

10 May. **698.** CHARLES V. to COUNT HENRY OF NASSAU.

Lanz, II. 177. * * * * * I quite agree with you that the affair of England is not to be treated with indifference; but we must accommodate ourselves to the time, and watch our opportunity. * * * * Barcelona, 10 May 1535.

Fr.

11 May. **699.** DR. EDWARD FOXE.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 25.

11 May. **700.** SIR THOMAS TEMPEST to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has executed the King's instructions along with the other Commissioners for the true taxation of spiritual possessions in Northumberland, Durham, and precincts, according to the Act. Desires to know the King's pleasure in certain articles sent by bearer. Wishes a commission for the visitation of two chantry priests, named the Chaunteryez of Farnacres, in the bishopric of Durham, founded by Sir Rob. Umfrevile. Does not desire it for lucre, but only to make the priests keep the true order of their foundation, which is much neglected. Cromwell may intimate his pleasure to Will. Blytheman. 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, esquire, Chief Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

11 May. **701.** RICHARD CROMWELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Cannot sufficiently thank him for his kindness to his poor cousin and kinsman John Gough. Begs he will continue it, as Gough has been very sick, and could not attend at Calais. At the Rolls, 11 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* The letter on the same subject addressed to Francis I. is printed in the Granvelle Papers, ii. 354.

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11 May. **702.** ANNE BASSET to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Was very glad of Jean Semet's arrival, as she wished to hear news of her. Monsieur and Madame* have treated her as if she were their own daughter. Would like to have some worsted (*demye ostade*) for a gown with a velvet side, some cloth to make smocks, some hose and shoes. Sends back the gold articles (*dorures*) as unserviceable, and wishes for others. Wants three ells of red cloth to make a mantle with a satin hood. Pont de Remy, 11 May.

Recommend me to my Lord. Desires her to procure for her "une dogue," which she has promised to a gentleman. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Madame.

11 May. **703.** THYBAULT ROUAULT (SIEUR DE RIOU) to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Thanks him for his present of dogs. He and his wife are looking forward to St. John's Day, when lady Lisle will be *par deça*, to make her the best cheer they can, and to accompany her "jusques à son voyage." Lisle's daughter† makes great progress every day. Compliments to lady Lisle, and thanks for the *vergines* (? virginals) she sent him. Pont de Remy, 11 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le Debitis, à Calles.

12 May. **704.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

Cleopatra, F. I. 260. B. M. Thanks him for signifying to him by his chaplain, Master Champion, the complaint of the bishop of Winchester to the King concerning his visitation, viz., that his style *Totius Angliæ Primas* is derogatory to the King's authority as Head of the Church, and that his diocese was visited by Cranmer's predecessor not five years ago, and should not therefore be charged with a visitation now. Thinks the Bishop does not so much tender the King's cause as his own, in complaining of the visitation. Why did he not move the matter before he received the monition, which was delivered to him within four miles of Winchester, on 20 April last, as he came up to Court? Marvels that he now finds fault, rather than before, when he took the bishop of Rome as chief head. For the bishop of Rome had a great number of primates under him, and, by having primates under him, his supreme authority was not less esteemed, but more. Why then may not the King have primates under him, without diminishing, but rather with augmenting, of his said supreme authority? The Bishop knows as well as any man that if this style or title had been any impediment to the bishop of Rome's usurped authority, it would not have been so long unreformed. Doubts not that the bishops of England would gladly have had the archbishops' authority and title taken away, that they might have been equal together; and it would have been easily brought to pass, if the bishop of Rome had thought the archbishops' titles any derogation to their supreme authority. All this notwithstanding, if the bishops care no more for their names, styles, and titles than he does, the King shall soon order the matter between them. If he thought his style were against the King's authority, would sue himself to the King to leave it. Cares nothing for any title further than it shall be to the setting forth of God's Word and Will, but yet would not gladly leave any just thing at the suit of the bishop of Winchester, he being none otherwise affectionate to Cranmer than he is. Diotrephes has had more successors than all the Apostles. Would that himself and all the bishops left their titles, and called themselves *Apostolos Jesu Christi*, and

* De Riou. † Anne Basset.

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704. CRANMER to CROMWELL—*cont.*

ordered their dioceses so that neither paper, parchment, lead, nor wax, but the Christian conversation of the people, might be the letters and seals of their offices.

As to his second objection, Cranmer's predecessor visited the diocese of Winchester after the decease of the Lord Cardinal, as he did all other dioceses, *sede vacante*, but otherwise it has not been visited by any Archbishop for 40 years. Yet Gardiner himself charged them with a new visitation within less than half a year after, and that against all right, as Dr. Incent has reported, the clergy at that time paying to the King half their benefices in five years, as they paid before, have paid since, and shall pay for ever by the last Act. Is glad he now has some compassion for his diocese. Other bishops, whose course is to visit this year, keep their visitation (where Cranmer visited last year), notwithstanding the tenth to be paid to the King. Does not do so in Winchester diocese, for it is the third year since it was visited, so that Gardiner has less cause to complain than other bishops. The charges of the late Act are no greater objection in Cranmer's case than in that of other bishops, and no greater this year than last year or any year hereafter. If they were true men in accounting and paying the subsidy, they are no more charged by this Act than they were for 10 years past, and shall be hereafter. If his objections are allowed this year, he might disallow all visitations for the last ten years, and for ever hereafter. Otford, 12 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

705. JURISDICTION OF CANTERBURY.

Cleop. F. 1. 88. B. M. Strype's Cranmer, 714.

[Reply (of Gardiner ?) to Abp. Cranmer, touching his Court of Audience.]

To the first, his protestations show no more but that he is not suspected to keep that Court of Audience by the authority of any legacy from Rome. No archbp. in Christendom ever had authority to keep such a court by reason of his archbishopric, but only legates. What vexations and oppressions they have done, both to the ordinaries and the lay fee, by calling poor men from the farthest part of the realm for a halfpenny candle, or a little opprobrious word, was declared plainly in this Parliament, and was a great cause of making a statute to remedy that before the statute of the abolishment of the bp. of Rome's authority. This execution of legacies in other jurisdictions and realms has been one of the greatest usurpations of the bps. of Rome. No archbp. can exercise this authority without implying that he is a legate of the See of Rome. It would be better for the King to give like authority to some other, by special commission, that it may be known certainly to come from his grace. If the King should make the archbp. his legate, it may perhaps derogate the power of his general vicar, and the people take occasion to say that the vicar exercises the power of a legate by the King's authority, and the Archbp. by that of the bp. of Rome. The Archbp. says he does not see why he should not keep that Court by authority of the Act of Parliament, as others enjoy what they had before from the See of Rome. It seems that he never read the Act, nor can discern between a thing absolute that may endure without a dependence, as an advowson in gross, and a thing that standeth in a continual dependence, as service to the signory. Exemptions and dispensations and such others be absolutes, not depending on the grantor after his grant; but legacies are but respective,—and no longer lord, no longer service. So no longer bp. of Rome lord here, no longer his vicar, who is but his servant. The Act of Parliament which he alleges is so plain that it cannot be drawn, with 20 team of oxen, to stretch to the continuance of this Court of Audience. Quotes the words

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of the Act, Anno 25, cap. 21 [clause 17], in the 26th leaf in the latter end. The Act speaks only of exemptions, and that only of houses exempt, and their jurisdictions, which might be suffered upon their few parishioners and neighbours, as prebendaries have in cathedral churches, but it does not speak of the universal jurisdiction of archbp., bp., or other person. Legacy is a universal jurisdiction depending on him who usurped a universal authority. Considering that the archbp. of Canterbury has, besides the courts in his own diocese, a Court of Arches in London authorised to determine all causes pertaining to a metropolitan, why should he require to keep this Court of Audience in London, within the jurisdiction of another bishop, except he [be] minded to call other bishops obedientiaries out of the jurisdiction, contrary to the Act? Or, at least, as this Court is kept within the Church and jurisdiction of London, and the Arches Court within the City, but not within the jurisdiction, if he may not vex the citizens and diocesans of London at the Arches, without an appeal first from his ordinary, because of the canon law, yet he might pull them to this audience at St. Paul's, as he did before by his legacy, and not offend the Act of anno XXIII., that no man should be called out of his diocese. The Archbp. says that the King bade him continue that court still; but it is to be marvelled that he has not expressed it in his citations and other writings about that Court, "as he did call himself in all his writings *legatum Apostolicæ Sedis* long after that Act of the abolishing."

Pp. 3. *Imperfect.*

12 May. **706.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sends him, by John Awgur, master of the *Julyen* of Erith, a fardel of liveries; *scil.* 42 yards for gentlemen, at 5*s.* 4*d.*; 132¼ yds. at 5*s.* for yeomen; 36 yds. for grooms, at 4*s.* Had great ado to find securities in 51*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, the amount. Mr. Windsor is not come. I intend to ride over to see him about the money. If he will come up Mr. Saymer is content to pay 60*l.* out of hand. Trusts to bring his money, or make it over to Mr. Judd of the Staple. Sends a basket of 8 doz. dishes, 8 platters, counterfeits at 5*d.* per lb. Has paid for these, and for the gear sent by Drywry, reserving what he had of Lock's. London, 12 May.

The pewterer is the naughtiest fellow that ever I knew. He would neither let me have dishes of him, nor yet your mark to mark them withal.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

12 May. **707.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Wrote today by John Awgur, by whom I sent your liveries, containing in the fardell 210¼ yds., amounting to 51*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Sent by the same ship, the *Julyan* of Erith, a basket containing 8 dozen dishes and 8 platters. You may write to the customers here that the 210 yds. are for your use and livery, for they have made me give sureties to pay custom for it otherwise. Wyndsor is not yet come up. Will ride and get the money. If he comes with me, Mr. Seymour will pay the money. If he can arrange with Wyndsor, will be with Lisle on Thursday night. London, 12 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 May. **708.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received your letter today by Rob. Johnson with the quails, which I have delivered, and for which all parties thank you. Mr. Basset is well, and is a great lawyer. Bremelcome has the water imperial, which shall be used according to your writing. As to the plague, Mr. Sulyer and Mr. Danestre will see to him as though he were their own kin. He breaks his fast daily

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708. JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

before leaving his chamber. I have delivered him 3*l.* as Bury has not yet come, and he is going to Mr. Danaster these holidays. The "febre" of his taffeta gown has made him a doublet. Of all this I will make plain reckoning at my coming. Today I have sent by John Awgur, master of the *Julian* of Erith, such vessel and liveries as my Lord wrote for. I hope the spices and wax have arrived, with Mr. James's cloak cloth, which I sent by Drywry. Mr. Wyndham cometh not up before the time, so I ride to him early tomorrow, and will be shortly after at Calais. London, 12 May.

Mr. Marshal* is at Calais, and sped not to his mind.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

12 May. **709.** ANNE ROUAUD (Madame de Bours) to LADY LISLE.

R. O. It is long since I received your letters, which I sent immediately to Amiens, to obtain wools of the colors you ask for. I could not obtain them sooner, as they had none dyed, but I send you 17 lb. to choose from, which I received on Saturday last. I am sorry I was not at Gaissart. "Il n'y en a en tout pour douze livres, et coute la livre quatorze solz." The bearer demands 50 sols. Pont de Remy, 12 (?) May.

My brother Mons. de Riou and Madame de Riou send commendations. Desires a greyhound for a friend. Is sure lady Lisle does not take ill her frequent importunities. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Below the signature in another hand is written:* Summa xxxij.*s.* ix.*d.* st.

13 May. **710.** QUEEN ANNE to the ABBOT OF YORK.

R. O. Whereas at your preferment to the abbey of York we requested you for one John Eldmer (Aylmer), B.D., of good learning and virtuous government, who stood in the election to be abbot, as you did, that the said John should continue his studies at the University of Cambridge, to which you consented: we are credibly informed that you have not only called him home, contrary to our request, but charged him with certain offices, to the great disturbance of his studies. We, therefore, desire you will allow him to return to the University, with sufficient maintenance to pursue his studies. Westminster, 13 May.

Copy, p. 1.

13 May. **711.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has spoken with his servant Swallow, who brought no letter from the
St. P. v. 22. King. Fears Henry has forgotten her, but she will always be his loving sister. Can do more than anyone in Scotland, except her son. Wrote and sent credence to Henry by lord William Howard. Desires an answer at Henry's pleasure, for her poor tenants got "infinite skaith" at the time of the last war in the earldom of March, Colbrandespeth, &c. Stirling, 13 May. *Signed.*

Add.

14 May. **712.** SIR GREGORY DA CASALE to CROMWELL.

R. O. When I had been ill over two months, and was still unable to rise from bed, the French ambassador came and showed me letters from his King, urging that the things done under pope Clement against our King should be declared null. They are the most effective letters Francis has ever written,

* Sir Edw. Ryngeley.

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and I suppose a copy has been sent to the King. The Ambassador asked how he should proceed; and I advised him, telling him what the Pope had said about the matter. I am perplexed, however, not to have heard from England what is thought of the French king's proposals; whether the King likes them, or does not care, or wishes the contrary. I wish to know also whether I am to go to Venice. Not knowing that was the chief cause of my illness. I warned the French ambassador to request the Pope not to consult on the matter with Simonetta, who has always been against the King's cause. The Pope, on hearing the Ambassador, asked time to reply, and has not yet done so. He is certainly one who is long in deliberating. Since he was made Pope he has not done one of the things he meditated, and I think he will be slow to move in this. The French ambassador told me that he was to have an answer today in the Pope's name from the Auditor of the Chamber and Simonetta. But I think he will either receive none, or a very vague one. Rome, 14 May 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

14 May. **713.** Sir G. da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 599.

Wrote how his brother the Prothonotary had endeavoured to find his way to King John. Ferdinand had all the approaches to Hungary watched, and especially now that peace is being negotiated at Vienna between him and John, whom he does not wish to be advised by any prince. Hieronymus Rorarius, who was sent by the Pope to Hungary, could not get leave to pass. The Prothonotary was offered a safe passage by the bishop of Zagrab, and his secretary got through safely, but the Prothonotary has been detained at the Castle of San Mobor, together with Andrew Corsinus, king John's secretary, who was last year in England. His remonstrances were useless, and he and Corsino will be sent to Vienna. The Pope thinks it most unadvisable to have given the kings of England and France a cause of complaint, and they may think it a declaration of war. If the King intend to do anything for his liberation, there must be no delay, for Ferdinand may ill-treat him.

Is not surprised that Cromwell has been prevented from answering his letters. Would have gone to Venice, but has been detained by illness for two months, and remained at first by desire of the cardinal of Lorraine. Now it will be better for him to go to Venice, and the Venetian ambassador says that he is expected. Carlo Capelli has returned from England, and another ambassador will not be sent until it is certain about Casale going thither. Will go as soon as he can bear the journey. Asks for some information about the wishes of the King and Cromwell.

The Pope lately set out for Civita Vecchia, to wait for the part of the Imperial fleet under the marquis of Guasto, and to pay the wages of 12 galleys. Thirty-six of the Emperor's transports at that time passed Civita Vecchia, and have gone to Gaeta. The Pope, after appointing the count of Anguillar captain of these galleys, had withdrawn to neighbouring places in his own States, when he heard that 50 galleys had been seen off Salerno, in which it was thought was Barbarossa himself. Guasto immediately went to Naples, and the Pope to Rome. It was afterwards found out to be the Jewish pirate, not Barbarossa. Perhaps the story was made up to exact a tax in Naples. Doria has gone towards Spain.

Letters from Spain state that the Emperor will sail to Sardinia, and thence to Sicily. His fleet is said to number more than 200 ships. The duke of Urbino has gone to aid his son at Camerino with 6,000 foot and 500 horse. He has summoned Baptista Savellus, a papal officer, who has refused to go to him. It is said the Duke threatened to invade Rome.

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713. Sir G. da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

Cardinal of Ravenna, accused of putting to death people of Ancona, has been sent to the castle of St. Angelo. He lays the blame on the Vice-legate and Clement VII. Trani and the other cardinals are trying to defend him. His case is referred to six cardinals.

By letters from Spain of May 4, Doria had joined the Emperor, who said he should shortly embark. Rome, 14 May 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 6. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

14 May. **714.** King's College, Cambridge, to Cromwell.

R. O. Apologise for obtruding their letters on the attention of one so much occupied with State affairs. But, considering his zeal for learning, and the benefits he has conferred on the university, request that he will obtain for them the King's licence to create one of their fellows bachelor or doctor of Divinity in the room of the deceased bishop of Hereford, in accordance with the ordinances of their founder, Henry VI. Cambridge, pridie idus Maii.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Ill. viro domino Thomæ Crumwello. *Endd.*

14 May. **715.** John Salisbury to Henry VIII.

R. O. Reporting the excellent service done by Serjeant White in the defence of Dublin Castle against the traitor Thomas Fitzgerald. Hopes the King will notice this to the encouraging of others. Dublin, 14 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

15 May. **716.** Thos. Agard to Cromwell.

R. O. On coming to Chester, met Talbott's servant who is in the Fleet. Sends copies of letters which he had for Ireland. Met also Leonard Skeyvington, and Powell, the treasurer's servant, coming to London. Pawlett has sped well. He has brought with him 16 or 20 hobbies and Thos. Kyldare's wife. Begs Cromwell to be as he has ever been to the Treasurer, for Pawlett little favours him because he shows him the plainness of his mind. Hopes to leave for Ireland with the first wind. "Rutland" (Rhuddlan), 15 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary, at the Rolls. *Endd.*

15 May. **717.** Christopher Count Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to Henry VIII.

Nero, B. III. 130. B. M. There is no need to recount to the King his entry into Denmark with an army to release his kinsman King Christiern from an unjust imprisonment. Will persevere till the end in the cause he has once taken up, and Albert duke of Mecklenburg (*Megopolensium*) has joined him. Asks the King for assistance. The King will have further information from the papers which George Vuluiurer, consul of Lubeck, will show him. Copenhagen, 15 May 1535.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

15 May. **718.** Henry Norryce to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. XIII. 139. B. M. Asks him to favour Master Stourton in his suit. Greenwich, Saturday, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

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16 May. **719.** CROMWELL.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 29.

16 May. **720.** ABP. LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. He and his fellow commissioners for the valuation of spiritual possessions were commanded to send in their certificate in the octaves of Trinity. Fears they will not be able to do so, because some of their fellows having the limits of the deanery of Bulmer have been at Westminster all this last term, as Sir Edward Gower and Roger Lasselles; also few of the auditors appointed on their commission came, and some were named in the bishopric of Durham and the archdeaconry of Richmond as well. Will make all diligence to send in their report, and trust not to be long behind their day. Bisshopsthorpe, 16 May 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

16 May. **721.** ABP. LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has before complained of the misdemeanour of some of the town of Beverley. Since then, eight of them came with their common letters, confessing that they had usurped upon the Archbishop and his predecessors. He conceded their requests, on two conditions: (1) that they should return to the old order of election of the 12 governors, and should allow one Wiese, who had been warned to leave for speaking in favour of the Archbishop's liberties, to remain in his house. They returned home, and moved the burgesses of 17 crafts, 15 of which agreed to take the old form of election. The other two, allured by old Sir Ralph Ellerker and others, would not condescend to it. "The said Sir Ralph took all the billes, and put them in his purse. At the daye wiche was appoynted that they should come to me with their commen seale they came not, ne long aftre." Sir Ralph took the bills, which ought to have remained with the clerk, that he might continue one of the 12 governors, against the old ordinances, and insisted that Wiese should leave his house. When, therefore, the burgesses came to the Archbishop with their seal, he told them, as they had confessed, under their own hands and marks, that he was at his liberty to grant or deny their suit, he had no cause to yield his liberties to those who would not allow a poor man to enjoy his house. Dismissed them accordingly without his seal; but, hoping they would the sooner relent, allowed them to enjoy what things they required, and still does so. This was at Christmas. At St. Mark's Day, when they elect their governors, Sir Ralph, being asked for the books of the 15 crafts aforesaid, behaved in a very violent manner. He first gave them the bill of the names of those out of whom to elect the 12 governors, but afterwards substituted one in which were named himself and eight others who were governors the year before. There are thus no governors legally elected. Sir Ralph has put one of his opponents in prison, and is likely to make "some great revell" in the town. Requests Cromwell to send letters to Sir Ralph and one Robt. Graye, and Sawnderson, his chief councillors, to leave the town. Busshopsthorpe, 16 May 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* "Secretarie." *Endd.*

16 May. **722.** JOHN SMITH [of Paul's] to SIR EDW. BAYNTON.

R. O. Whereas the King has been informed of a precious little cross with a crucifix of pure gold and a rich ruby in the side, garnished with 4 great diamonds, 4 great emeralds, 4 large balasses, 12 great orient pearls, amongst the jewels of our church; and upon the King's high affection and

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722. JOHN SMITH [of Paul's] to SIR EDW. BAYNTON—*cont.*

pleasure of the sight of the same, I, with other of my brethren residentiaries, were yesterday commanded by Mr. Secretary in the King's name to be with the King with the said cross tomorrow: I ascertain you as my trusty friend that by my special instruction and conveyance his Grace shall have his pleasure thereon, and receive the same of our free gift, trusting in his charitable goodness toward our church of St. Paul.

Whereas my unkind brother, Mr. Incent, has made labour to supplant me out of the deanery house, which I now have by the sufferance of Dr. Sampson, dean of the King's chapel, and on which I have expended 40*l.*, and makes labour to have the same authority and government of the deanery of St. Paul's as Dr. Sampson has: I beg you will enterprise in this matter with the Queen for me, considering the diligent love and service I showed her at her coronation, and at the birth of my lady Princess. I have always furthered the promotion of her chaplains against Incent's opposition, who used such odious words as I am ashamed to write. If you can procure me her favour, and prevent Incent's purposes, I will give you two years' rent of my prebend of Alkannynges. Give credence to my servant Thos. Benger. Whit Sunday, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Edw. Baynton, vice-chamberlain to the Queen.

Harl. MS. 295, f. 149 b. B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

16 May. R. O.

723. ROBT. DYLLON to the EARL OF ORMOND and WILTSHIRE.

Has received his letter by Thomas Geffry, and sends his nephew, Thos. Dillon, to account for his lordship's lands here. Geffry will tell him of the troubles here. If he knew that his nephew had offended the King or his subjects to the value of 3*d.* would never write in his favour. Has charge of his lordship's lands only for one year, for which he is clear, as the account shows. Henceforth, if he pleases, will send his rents yearly at Bartholomew Tide. The tenants are so poor that he has paid money for them that he will not receive this half year.

The land will amend daily. If it were all in the Earl's hands could increase it 20 nobles yearly. Geffrey will tell him of the ruinous state of the manor of Donoghmore or Blackcastle. Asks him to write in his favour to the Deputy Treasurer. Sent 43*l.* by John Gerot and the remainder, 7*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, by Geffrey. Dublin, 16 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

16 May. Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 30. B. M.

724. JAMES V. to the EARL OF OLDENBURGH.

Requests him to procure the release of a Scotch ship, which has been arrested by the people of Lubeck contrary to justice and the law of nations. "Ex Regia nostra," 16 May 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy. Add.:* Illustri et potenti domino, Gravi de Oldenburgh, consanguineo suo carissimo, cæterisque regni Daniæ consiliariis.

Ibid., f. 39 b.

2. Another copy of the same.

17 May. Vienna Archives.

725. HENRY VIII. to WALLOP.

"Sensuyt ce que le Roy dangleterre a escript au s^r^ Wallop, cap^ne^ du chasteaul de Calaiz et son ambassadeur en France pour dire et respondre a celluy de lempereur resident celle part."

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Articles specially relating to our amity, for the agreement to a General Council, with great desire to have our cause there determined, and therewith the good treatment of the Princess Dowager and the lady Mary, our daughter. 1. To that you shall say that you have received an answer to the said articles, in which, notwithstanding that we show ourselves willing to renew the said amity which has always existed between us two, putting apart every occasion of ingratitude formerly shown to us, and which cannot make us hate him whom we entirely love, especially when the cause of offence has been removed; nevertheless, we complain that the Emperor, his master, out of the affection he bears to one woman, would abandon entirely his most loyal and perfect friend; nevertheless, our inclination to the said amity will proceed more of the nobility of our heart than from any overture made on his part. 2. You may say that as to the consent to a General Council, we consider that very expedient in the present state of the world. As a means of promoting union in the Faith, we can very well agree to such a Council, provided it be summoned at a suitable place, with security to all princes who wish to be present. 3. As to the reformation of things requiring to be amended, you may say we do not think it necessary that our cause should be determined there, for we consider it has been already determined by the assent of a General Council, although not assembled in one place, because the greater part of the universities of Christendom have already determined it in favour of our clergy and common law; and what more could we have than the consent of learned men, perhaps not so indifferent as those who have already judged it? Moreover, those who are appointed to take part in a General Council are deputed by superiors, and in matters to which they are inclined they have already shown partiality by labouring to hinder justice, pretending to have cognisance of that, as they themselves have plainly declared by writings towards some, and by mouth towards others. We, therefore, will never consent to have our cause brought in question again, nor will we agree to a General Council in Italy, Germany, or any of the Emperor's dominions, or those of the bishop of Rome, where decisions might be obtained by a multitude in behalf of their own affairs, or to revenge private quarrels, which would tend rather towards disturbance than to advancement of the Word of God. 4. Finally, touching the treatment of the Princess Dowager and lady Mary, you will say that if the Emperor will write to the said Dowager to submit herself to the law of God, already determined by the majority of the universities of Christendom, which we take as if it had been decreed by a General Council, and be obedient to the laws of the realm, we shall not only be willing to treat her honourably as our sister, and as belongs to her birth and parentage, but also to make provision for our daughter on her doing the same, and conducting herself honourably towards us and our laws, as she is bound to do by the law of God, and we shall esteem them both, because they are of kin to the Emperor and otherwise allied to us, showing that we are much grieved at their obstinacy against the law of God, which has compelled us to treat them with less respect in the sight of the world than is due to their estates; and that we wish every one to see that this has arisen more from their obstinacy than from anything else, by the encouragement they have received from the Emperor, his master; and you are to urge that henceforth he will cease to encourage them, as we doubt not he will, if he really desires to conciliate us. Further, we wish plainly to declare that if the Emperor is sincere in desiring this perfect amity with us, he must on no account oppress us with dishonourable conditions in matters relating to justice and the right of our laws.

Modern copy, French, pp. 3. *The original endorsed:* "Responce que me baillie le s^r^ Walop ambassadeur du roy dangleterre en france le xvii^e^ de may 1535 a Rouen, sur les pointes et articles que luy avois precedentement bailliez."

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17 May. **726.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 53. B. M. * * * The ambassadors of Spain, England, Portugal, and Venice have been at Rouen for 20 days without having seen the Court. Says this to show that the manner of conducting business here prevents him from using such diligence as he would like.

The Grand Master advises the Pope to send spontaneously a bull granting Francis the three tenths; and thinks that if the Pope shows some good-will to the King, they will break off many designs which come here from England. Agrees with this advice.

The Admiral left four days ago for Calais, and with him the Grand Esquire, councillor Peret, and the secretary Bucchietel. The Swiss ambassadors have not had an answer. Three Lutherans were burnt in Paris about ten days ago. One, a Fleming, who refused to kiss the cross, or acknowledge his error, was slowly roasted alive.

There is strange news here of the cruelty of the king of England to certain religious men. He caused them to be ripped up in each other's presence, their arms torn off (*con farli scarpar le braccia*), their hearts cut out and rubbed upon their mouths and faces; and this for having caused remorse (*per haver fatto coscienza*) to certain ecclesiastics who had sworn that the King was Head of the English Church, and not the Pope. Has seen a letter of the 5th from London, saying that on the 4th a prior of one of the three Charterhouses, two friars of the Order, a prior of Sion, and a priest, who refused to swear to the King's supremacy, were hanged without degradation, as rebels. They were dragged through the streets in carts, their heads and feet were to be placed on the public gates, and the rest of their bodies burnt. The whole city is displeased, as they were of exemplary and holy life. It was thought that 10 or 12 priests now in the Tower would be also executed for the same cause. The same letter states that this "Gherardo" (Fitzgerald) in Ireland has lost a strong castle, and retired with 50 horse to the bogs, where he is safe while the wet weather lasts; but when it changes it will be easy for the King to take him dead or alive, for most of his followers have returned to their allegiance.

The duke of Norfolk with other English gentlemen and about 300 horses were to start on the 12th. In place of Cromwell, who cannot leave, having the control of everything in his hands, lord Rochford, the brother of the new Queen, or a bishop, her almoner, will come.

News has come of the capture, by the king of the Romans, of the prothonotary Casale, who was sent to king John on the part of England.

Hol., pp. 13. *Copy. Headed:* A M. Ambrogio da Carlemesnel,* alli 17 di Maggio, ritenuta fino alli 18, &c.

R. O. 2. Extract from the above, from the Vatican Archives.
Pp. 2.

17 May. **727.** EDWARD THOMPSON, Mayor of Cambridge, and ROBERT CHAPMAN, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I was informed by Will. Richardson, of Cambridge, that Martin Bassett, vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, has spoken traitorous words against the King, which on Tuesday last I showed to Robert Chapman, and by his advice sent immediately for Mr. Slegg, serjeant-at-arms, and other of the aldermen, intending to send for Richardson and examine him. As he was gone to Lynn, he could do no more till his return on Saturday last. On Sunday, before Slegg, Chapman, Rob. Smith, and other aldermen, I examined Richardson, who deposed that upon Wednesday in Easter week

* Charlemenil. The Vatican transcript adds, "three leagues from Dieppe."

1535.

last past he chanced to meet the vicar in the street of Cambridge about the Dolphin gate; where, after familiar salutation, the vicar asked him if he would drink a pint of wine; and on his consenting they went to Thomas Hennyng at the "Pump" tavern, and talked of divers things; among others, of certain trees growing in the churchyard, which the vicar desired to have, saying that his benefice was poor by reason of the great payments yearly made to the King; and he said, "Rather than the King should have this money paid to him and his successors according to the Act, it were better that the King had no head above his shoulders, nor none that should succeed him." Then, on Richardson asking if there were any more of that opinion, the vicar said, "Yea, 20,000 in England." On which deponent said, "It is the more pity;" and if ever I hear of any rising amongst you, I shall let it as well as I can, and whomsoever I catch make them sure for bearing tidings to their fellows. Then the vicar, perceiving he was somewhat earnest, said, "Neighbour Richardson, there be no one here but you and I." On this deposition we have arrested the vicar, and send him up to you to be examined before the Council. Cambridge, 17 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 May. R. O. **728.** ROGER BEVERLAYE, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Put up a supplication to the King as founder of Tillteye, which he delivered to Dr. Wolman, and lord George stopped it. The late Lord Marques* sent to the fathers of the religion to cause him to resign, and assured him 20*l.* under convent seal, which was not truly paid. Was content to take 10*l.*, but has had nothing since Michaelmas. Is in a strange country, and has nothing but this pension, which he cannot get, notwithstanding the great bonds under the convent seal of Tillteye, as well as of the abbots of Woburn and Tower Hill. Gives Cromwell all the forfeits to help him to the rest. Sent Cromwell a book of the acts of Bartilmew Fytzgerald, "that was the confusion of my lord (archbishop Alen)." Could not get the author's surname, but he is a merchant dwelling at the "Rose," in the Poultry. Knows one priest who robbed my Lord after he was killed, and broke out of Dublin Castle with some of his money and a goodly cross of gold with a great pearl. He has purchased a good benefice, and has money at will. They who intend truly to God and their King can have nothing, in spite of Cromwell's tender letter on his behalf. Has not had a penny since Easter. Owes for his board since Christmas, and fears he will be put out. If any of my Lord's money or jewels lacks, hopes to bring it to revelation. If Cromwell will help him to a benefice, will give him his annuity for any of his friends. Dublin, 17 May 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

18 May. R. O. **729.** ROGER BEVERLAYE, late of Tylteye, to RICHARD CROMWELL.

Can get nothing, notwithstanding the tender letter of "my good master your uncle." My Lord gave him the parsonage of Delganye, but the Deputy has given it to one of his chaplains. Asks him to move his uncle to write again on his behalf. Offers him his annuity of 10*l.* out of Tyltey, if he will be mean to get him some benefice in England. Dublin, 18 May 1535.

P. 1. *Hol. Add.:* At the Austen Freers, in London.

* Dorset.

1535.

[18 May.] **730.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Can do him the greatest service. The matter is well entered, I thank you, and by you can be brought to good effect. I think that my lord of York will offer you certain pleasures for stopping your suit in this matter, more than I can. If he insists on the promotion of his chaplains, I have a benefice worth 40*l.* a year in London, named All Hallows the More,* which I am willing to resign. I would rather have this than any bishopric in England, and will never ask anything more. From Aldersgate Street, where I dwell, Tuesday in Whitsun week, 12 at night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

18 May. **731.** JANE RYNGELEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I thank you for your many kindnesses. Your beads of coral with a heart of gold were a great comfort to me, knowing that you loved them so well; that you were wont to wear them about your arm. I send you your token again by him called Master Marshal† by name, that I love best, and your Ladyship next. I beg you to cherish him in my absence.

Commend me to my Lord Deputy, my lady Clynton, my lady Banester, and all the young gentlewomen pertaining to your Ladyship there, "also to my husband, Mr. Secretary."

I beg that my lady Banester may not have all the love in my absence. I have sent you a ring of gold with a flat diamond, by Perys, my servant, who is to be married on Sunday sevennight. Knolton, 18 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* In Calais.

[19 May.] **732.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your pleasure signified to me when I left you last, I send you a conveyance for an estate from you and your servants, Palmer and John Antony, of the house and lands which you have of the archdeacon of Canterbury. My lord of Norfolk and his company left this place yesterday "rathe in the morning," and are yet at Dover. Canterbury, Wednesday in Pentecost week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Sealed. Endd.*

19 May. **733.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to DR. BELLOUSIS.

R. O. I would gladly have retained your kinsman in my service had he been contented to stay; but I suppose he has some sinister counsel. Let no misreport draw your friendship from me. Myton, 19 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

19 May. **734.** The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received Cromwell's letter expressing the King's satisfaction at the entertainment given by James to lord William at his being here, and requesting the Bishop to put forward the matter about the sheriff of Linlithgow.‡ James will do what the King desires in the latter if it were a thing of a thousand times more weight, provided the gentleman be first reconciled by the Pope; otherwise it is against his conscience, even to give it to his wife, who wants nothing for herself and her children. This Cromwell

* He was collated to it 30 Dec. 1534 on the death of Dr. Taylor. Newcourt, i. 249.
† Her husband, Sir Edw. Ryngeley.
‡ James Hamilton of Kincavill.

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will see by the King's answer and the Queen's, sent by this bearer. Will do his best to promote amity. Complaints are come that broken men are resett in England. Hopes that "sharp charge" will be given to the wardens, for James does all he can to punish "lyermaris" in his realm. Jedburgh, 19 May. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

20 May. R. O. **735.** Sir Francis Bigod to Cromwell.

The reason he writes instead of coming himself is merely that he has not yet such money as he owes Cromwell. Was never so ashamed of anything. Unless Cromwell wink at this lewdness, accounts himself utterly cast away. As his wife has not purveyed the money she expected, is "riden" (*qu.* riding?) home as fast as possible to procure it, and Cromwell shall certainly have it soon after Pentecost. Forbears till then to press his late suits. Prays God to make Cromwell strong in this perilous time to set forth His blessed Word, as he has begun. *Si peccaverit in te frater tuus*, &c. London, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 May. R. O. **736.** Sir Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

When my lord Dawbeney was with me on Tuesday in Whitsuntide, one Alex. Clavell, talking with one of his servants, was reported to have lamented first the stormy weather and then the world, "saying it was a heavy world, and like to be worse shortly, for he had heard say that the priests would rise against the King," and it was never more likely than now, "because they should pay so much money to the King's grace." On being examined he told me that he had not mentioned the King but the Crown, and that he had heard the saying from one of my father's tenants, who had it from an old man called Payne, dwelling three miles from me. This was confirmed by the tenant, who had heard the old man say so several times; and, moreover, that at last "the priests should be fain to flee and hide themself and cover their crowns with the filth of the beasts, because they would not be known." I then went to the old man, who was too aged to come. He confessed he had told several "that the priests should make a field." I asked how he knew it; and he said by the report of his master, a well learned man, who had been dead 50 years. He added that the parish priests would rule the realm three days and three nights, "and then the white falcon should come out of the north-west and kill almost all the priests, and they that should escape should be fain to hide their crowns," &c. This is all I can hear of this wise matter; but my duty requires me to inform you. I should be glad to know your pleasure about my last letter. Chydyoke, 20 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Secretary. *Endd.*

[20 May.] R. O. **737.** Edward Knyghtley, Sergeant-at-Law, to Cromwell.

I advertise you of the misdemeanour of Ric. Tydder, a tailor in Blisworth, in service with Robt. Palmer, tailor, who discharged Tydder, and paid him his wages. About nine o'clock the said Richard broke open a window in his master's hall, where divers garments were ready made, the hall door being locked, and his master not at home. He was seen and brought to the stocks, confessing that he had intended to rob his master. Being cautioned what he said before the King's watchmen, he said to them, "Ye be the King's watchmen; the King liveth in avowtry, and so hath done all the days of his life."

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737. Edward Knyghtley, Sergeant-at-Law, to Cromwell—*cont.*

Being warned, he said he would abide by it, and that he trusted to see the King's head run upon the ground like a football. So he was conveyed to Northampton Castle. He has been examined before me and Master Barnard, one of the justices of the peace. Gives the names of the witnesses. Some say he was so drunk that he knew not in the morning what he had said overnight. Please to consider that the breaking of the house that time at night to the intent to rob is burgularie and felony, for which he ought to die; but he is a clerk, and can speak Latin, and write very well. Blisworth, Thursday in Whitsun week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[20 May.] **738.** Christopher Ascheton to Cromwell.

R. O. One Thos. Gold, who was with me on business on the 20th May, began to rail on the King, wondering that I would be his servant. He said that neither his Grace nor his servants should long prosper. I let him go on, and he said you were "a false wretch, a baudy wretch and a tyraut;" that you had put him from a parsonage worth 100*l.* a year; that when he was in the Tower you had asked him for it for master Croke of the Chancery, and because he refused it, he was kept a quarter of a year longer than he should have been. Is in commission for the subsidy in Oxfordshire, but, if excused, will come "to awoye hytt."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromewell, high secretary, &c.

20 May. **739.** William Hammond to Cranmer.

R. O. I abide in Lovayne, for when I came I was very sick of the "washing of the sea." On Saturday last appeared in Lovayne certain new books, of which I send one. The monastical brothers here fear their houses will perish for these books. They have faith in the provincial of the "Cartutians" who lately came from Italy, prophesying all rules of religion to be annulled, and affirming the most part attaining unto the bishop of Rome to be heretics.* I am bound by your goodness to write the news which doth "advolat" wherever I shall be. In Italy an answer is a making (according to the clergy of Lovayn) against the King's epistle to the Emperor.* Greek and Hebrew "flower" at Lovayn; but Divinity will not "flower" as long as the religious brothers bear chief rule. There are two licentiates here, who excel all the doctors, as appeared in disputing of the authority of the bishop of Rome.* From the text *Pasce agnos meos*, the doctors hold the bishop of Rome head of the Church.* These disputations are not yet "absolvyd." The common people are against him, especially for the indulgence.* Bargen, 20 May.

Below is written in Cranmer's hand: "The book that he sent me was *Concilium delectorum Cardinalium de emendanda ecclesia*," which contains a passage (quoted in full) in favour of abolishing conventual orders.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Abp. of Canterbury. *Endd.*

20 May. **740.** Sir Roger Tounesend to Cromwell.

Touching the prior of the Black Friars, Norwich. *See* Vol. VII., No. 694, which seems to be of this year.

* These passages are underlined, probably by Cranmer.

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20 May. **741.** Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, to Lord Lisle, Deputy of Calais, Sir Richard Grenfeld, and Sir Thos. Palmer.

R. O. Is astonished to hear that Lisle and others, pretending to have exclusive jurisdiction over all causes in Calais, have sent word to say that they cannot decide in a question between John Highfeld, guardian of Thos. Hawll, and John Rogers and Margaret his wife, daughter of Rob. Hawll, but have remitted the same to Audeley. Enters into a consideration of the case, and advises them how they are to proceed. Sends them a fresh commission, desiring them to call the parties before them. Reform the judgment of the mayor of Calais, if it be requisite. London, 20 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

20 May. **742.** Creation of Cardinals.

Vatican MS. "Diaria Pontificum," 1535.

Note of the decree for the creation of seven cardinals, 20 May, viz.: Nicholas abp. of Capua; Jas. Simonetta, Auditor of the Chamber; Jerome Ghinucci; John Du Bellay, bp. of Paris; John bp. of Rochester, kept in prison by the king of England; Gaspar Contarenus, Venetian; Martin Prothonotary Caracciolo.

On the 20th June news came of the death of Anthony, legate of France; on the 26th of the cardinal of Rochester having been put to death by the king of England.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy in R.O.*

21 May. **743.** Cromwell to the Prior of Trewardreth, in Cornwall.

Add. MS. 6,416, f. 8. B. M. The King hears that the town of Fowey is sore decayed, partly because there is no order of justice there, as the liberties granted by the King and his progenitors to the Prior and his predecessors, and by them to the inhabitants of the town, remain in his hands. Requires him, therefore, to agree with the said inhabitants, so that he may receive his duties, and that they may have their liberties to be used for the increase of good order. Desires an answer in writing by the bearer, Thos. Treffry. The King thinks that Fowey ought to be his, and holden of him, and intends that it shall be provided with good governance and for defence against foreign enemies; to which the Prior has had little regard, nor yet to the good rule of himself and his monastery. The King thinks that he is very unworthy to have rule of any town, that cannot well rule himself. London, 21 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. Corrected draft of the preceding, undated.

21 May. **744.** T. Batcock to Crumwell.

Vesp. C. vii. 64. B. M. Has had nothing to write since he wrote by Philip Hoby until this day, the 16th April, when Capt. Martin de le Renteria departed from the Passage with his great galleon of 800 tons, as captain-general with 700 soldiers and marines in 27 ships and savras. News has come that the fleet has arrived at Calis (Cadiz) in Andolozia. The ships and men taken up in Andaluzia have gone to Malaga to receive their victuals; and this fleet must do likewise, and then go to the Isle of Sardinia, where there are said to be 10,000 Swiss, 5,000 Spaniards, and 8,000 Italians waiting for the fleet. A chaplain of the Emperor's has written all this to his brother here, and also that the king of Portugal has sent to the Emperor 30 Latynes, of which two are great ships, and one a great galleon of 800 tons, with 100 brass guns. There is

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744. T. Batcock to Crumwell—*cont.*

no ship like this going upon the water. He writes also that Andre Ory (Doria) has come to Barsalona with 15 galleys and 2 carracks, and that the Emperor's galleys are almost all ready, "and tarryeth but for the coming that this ship that ladeth in Malaga were past to Sardeyna." The Emperor with his galleys, and 12 galleys that the Pope sent him, will go to Sardinia, and show them whither they shall go. The common saying is that they are going to besiege Tonys, where Barba Roche is. In the fleet of the king of Portugal the sails are made with one "kelle" red, and one white, that they may be known. This chaplain has the rule of the Emperor's "monycion," and is an old friend of Batcok's. Desired him to be familiar with Master Pattes, the King's ambassador, who has written to Badcok to acknowledge his kindness. The chaplain says that when the fleet is united, it will number 300 sail and 50,000 men. The Rendre, 8 May 1535.

"Continued to this, the xxi. of this present." A correo has come to the corregidor here, commanding him to convey 200 Lutheran prisoners who came to the Passage in a hulk of Flanders; 6,000 Tudiscos have come to Cysille (Sicily) to serve the Emperor. The king of Portugal has sent a great sum to his captain of the army, saying he will maintain them at his cost as long as the Emperor keeps war in this voyage. The "corey" declares also that the "masters of money" of Spain, Navarre, and Aragon are coining crowns day and night to the number of four or five millions.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. as* Secretary. *Endd.*

745. "Nichlas" Daniel to Thos. Batcok.

R. O. Is in much distress, and has no one to apply to but Batcok. His landlord says he has got him a messenger to the Court, but he does not know who he is. Begs Batcock to provide him with one who can convey letters to the English ambassadors. Has written a letter to them in Castilian, which he requests Batcok to translate into English. Begs to be commended to the English gentlemen. *Signed.*

Sp., p. 1. *Add.:* Ami senor Tomas Batcoc en la Renteria. *Endd.:* This is the lettre that Nycolas Danyell dud send un to Thomas Batcok.

ii. On the back of the above letter is written in Batcock's hand :—

"This is the lettre that Nycolas Danyell dud send to me Thomas Batcok frome San Sabastiaunce wer he is in prisson, the w^e^ for fawtt off space I had no leyzar to trasladat in to Englishe. You canot lak one or othir, the w^e^ will avertesy you the intent off this lettre.

"Sir, hit were good aftur that thes men had ther disspache, that you procure to have aprovizion off the Emperrowre comaundyng the corigedor that frome hence forth he inbrace none off our nacion that we be off Lutere is sect, or Erytickes, as John Young causith the corigedor to declare us. Wee were [never?] soe evill intreatyd in this contrey as wee be now, the w^e^ hath causyd this sympyll felaw John Young, thoes off San Sabastians or in there towem. H^t^ is our forteyne that our nacion is all ways trobelyd, &c.

T. Batcoc."

21 May. **746.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 304. B. M. Lately there came hither a servant of the earl of Tildaria (Kildare), who has lately taken from the king of England all the land he had in Ireland, except a city called Dubilia (Dublin), on the plea that as the King does not obey the Holy See, he ought not to be obeyed. Previously, the King put to death (*avie muerto*) the Earl's father in a tower, because he favoured the Queen.

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After giving the Earl's letter to the Pope, the messenger said the Earl had sent him to say, on behalf of himself, the lords of his party in Ireland, and their confederates in England, that they were astonished at his Holiness's negligence in permitting so many souls to perish, and not concluding the process against so wicked a King by declaring him deprived of his kingdom, and his subjects absolved from their obedience and oath of fidelity, since he persecutes the Catholics, favours heretics, exacts an oath from every one not to obey the Holy See, and allows no one to pray to God for the Pope. The people were indignant with the King, and much inclined to punish him. The messenger gave the Pope a printed copy of the heresies which are being sown in England against the Pope, and a writing about the acknowledgment of the Pope's supremacy by king John, and his payment of 1,000*l.* sterling annually. The Earl asked also for absolution for killing the archbp. of Dublin, who favored the king of England, had caused his father's death, and was compassing his own. The Pope expressed pleasure at what had been said, excused his delay in the past from his anxiety to see whether the King would acknowledge his error, and as to the future he would do his duty. He absolved the Earl.

Has urged the Pope not to hinder the despatch of the executorials, which were decreed so long ago in Consistory by pope Clement. They have hitherto been refused in consequence of the expected interview between the kings of England and France, and, now that the interview has been given up, they are refused until the result of the duke of Norfolk's embassy is known, which is expected this month. It was reported lately that the Pope stated in the Consistory that the French king was treating of a marriage between his third son, the duke of Angoulême, and the daughter of "la Ana." If it is so, it is showing favor to all the schisms and heresies of the king of England.

The princess of England has lately been very ill, and twice the physicians despaired of her life. The ambassador now writes that she is better, and that her illness came from grief. Her governess is an aunt of "la Ana." The King was at the house where she lives for many hours, but did not visit her. The ambassador cannot obtain leave for her to be with her mother.

Hears that, in addition to other heresies in England, they now deny purgatory and prayers to the saints, and discuss whether our Lord is in the sacrament of the Eucharist. All these were the opinions of an English heresiarch, named Wicleph, whose teaching was condemned by the Council of Constance, and his bones burnt.

Since writing the above, has received a letter from Eustachio Chapuys, dated London, 25 April, saying that the Princess was then in good health. Rome, 21 May 1535.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

21 May. **747.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Card. du Bellay.

Paris, Bibl. Nat. MS. Fr. 19,571, f. 117.

Congratulates him on his nomination. Is very sorry for that of Rochester. Fears that in England it will be imputed to him, and wishes the French ambassador with Henry to rectify this. This nomination of Rochester will completely ruin him.

P.S.—Very much annoyed by this affair of Rochester. Francis ought to tell Henry that the Pope did not know that Rochester was in prison, and found guilty of treason. Rochester, in order to be allowed to go to Rome, might perhaps submit. The king of England ought to be glad of it, and to profit by it.

Copy, Ital. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

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21 May. Paris, Bibl. Nat. MSS. Fr. 19,577.

748. Nicolas Raince to Cardinal du Bellay.

The Pope recommends the cardinal of Rochester to him.

Copy, Fr. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

22 May. R. O.

749. Wm. [Walle] Abbot of Kenilworth to Cromwell.

We beg your support against the false presumption that our perjured brother surmises, and advertise you of the authority that my predecessors have always exercised. I send you the muniments and the seniors of my house. As concerning the accounts connected with the said house of Broke and the Prior there, it will be seen that it is but a seal of office allowed him by the masters of Kenilworth for a term of years, that they need not have occasion to run for every grant to the masters of this house. In this matter I submit to the King and you, trusting I shall have more favor than a perjured canon. The bishop of Lichfield would write for me, but I trust it needs not. Kenilworth, 22 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

23 May. Vienna Archives.

750. Chapuys to Charles V.

Since my last, Cromwell has several times sent to excuse himself for not coming to talk with me on the matters under consideration, he has been so busy; but when disengaged he will tell me something to my satisfaction. Finding him occupied so long, I went to see him four or five days ago. He told me, in the first place, that he would not, for any money, have been so much occupied as he has been since he has been with me, as this had occasioned him to commit an error as regards me, at which the King, his master, had been displeased, and called him a fool to his face. The error was that in sending into France about other things, he had despatched an answer to their ambassador without first showing it to me, as the King had commanded him. The answer was to the effect that nothing must be said of submission to the Council, or of revoking or innovating anything done here; and that Your Majesty being pleased to leave things as they are, the King, although you had not kept your promise to him, not to discontinue making war upon the French king until he was crowned king of France, (of which he wished to remind Your Majesty, and also of the favours he had done you, both in the promotion of the Empire and otherwise, not by way of reproach but for the renewal of friendship,) would be ready to listen to all agreements possible and honourable to him. By this restriction it appeared to me that they would agree no further on the matter of the preceding treaties, because he several times said incidentally that they had no need of new treaties, and that former treaties were quite sufficient, provided pains were taken to remove obstacles to their fulfilment, which meant simply the matter of the good ladies; and he let out that if the said matter were settled to the satisfaction of Your Majesty and the King, his master, the said King would hold the helm of Christendom without tying himself to one or other prince.

I said I should have been well enough pleased that the answer had been despatched into France as made to myself, provided it had been as sufficient and reasonable as the case required; but being such as he reported to me, but for the considerations which I had formerly mentioned, I should have suspected that it was all intended to gain time and await the issue of the diet of Calais; which is the truth. He tried to produce reasons to make me believe the contrary, but this only increases my suspicion. At last, in the course of conversation, he said they would soon have news of their ambassador in France, and then he would talk with me more particularly.

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I then said to him that by the said news he might almost perceive to what the diet of Calais tended; which he could not deny, although after some other conversation he said that for that it was not necessary to await the diet, for he thought it certain they would conclude nothing good, and that it would rather give rise to discord and rupture of friendship than otherwise. In discussing these matters he could only allege that it would be very shameful in his master to show such inconstancy as to revoke what he had done. I replied, besides adducing the example of the emperor Clothair and of two kings of France, that the question was not about revoking anything, but considering whether it was well and rightly done, and that it would be no shame to him, even if some of his statutes were revoked, for even the constitutions of some Councils General had been revoked; and that he would be more accused of inconstancy, besides the suspicion of injustice, if he refused to acknowledge the said Council, seeing that he had interposed an appeal to it, and that to restrain the tongues of those who defamed him in Flanders, France, and Spain as a heretic and schismatic (of which he bitterly complained), there was no better way than to submit to its decisions; otherwise he would give greater occasion to the world to speak and even write of it, to his perpetual infamy. Moreover, I was sure that if your Majesty did not see clearly that his submission would be to the King's honor, besides being necessary for the discharge of his conscience and the peace of his kingdom, you would never have proposed it; and that the King ought not to attach so much weight in such a case to the judicial proceedings (*à la justice*), or to the statutes of this realm, which only depended on the prince's wish, as might be seen by the Acts of king Richard, who, not content with having declared by sentence that the sons and daughters of king Edward were illegitimate, caused king Edward himself to be declared a bastard, and, to prove it, called his own mother to bear witness (*il en fist testiffier sa propre mere en jugement*), and caused it to be continually preached so. He confessed that was true of king Richard; but the said King was a tyrant and a bad man, and he had been paid off for it (*et quil en avait eu son payemment*). Moreover, I told him that there would be no obstacle from your Majesty to the King making his submission in the most honorable fashion with whatever ceremony he pleased, as you wished to accommodate him as much as you possibly could; at which Cromwell was very much pleased. As Cromwell appeared to be afraid that on the King's submission not only the statutes concerning the Queen and Princess would be revoked, but also the others, by which the King received inestimable profit from churchmen, I gave him to understand that that might be confirmed to some extent; and that since the principal cause of gathering so much money was to prevent the rebellions of his neighbours, he need not be afraid of that, when once the case of the Queen had been settled, and the amity thereby confirmed with your Majesty. Moreover, that if he took back the Queen, this kingdom would give him as much as he could ask, and he should be the more induced to do so because it is probable he would sooner have male issue from the Queen than from this woman, as I am informed by physicians and others,—this being one of the principal points alleged by the King in favour of his second marriage, that the Queen was not capable of bearing children, being already past 48. I mentioned to him some ladies even of this country who had had children at 51. He said that her mother was 52 when she conceived her; and thereupon said a thousand good things of the Queen, cursing, nevertheless, those who had ever made the marriage which had been the cause of innumerable troubles, and made the King spend three millions of gold. I asked if he meant what the King had spent on the wars of France and Navarre. He said, "No." I shall not fail, the first time we are together, to question

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750. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

him on what the said sum was employed. But I only answered that he who had made the marriage,* knew not only how to conquer kingdoms, but also to keep† them; and that I thought the alliance of the said marriage, together with the holiness and devout prayers of the Queen, had hitherto preserved this kingdom from danger. After several discussions, Cromwell acknowledged to me that many of the arguments I had used were indisputable; nevertheless, it was not in his power, nor in that of any man, to alter the King's mind; nevertheless he would try, at all hazards, what he could do. I said, if they persisted in these general terms, no progress could be made. He answered that at present he could make no overture except that which he had made before of the Princess and the little one; and on asking him to show me how the King, his master, wished the matter of the Queen to be dealt with in any new treaty with Your Majesty, and whether he thought you would expressly or tacitly ratify this second marriage, a thing so repugnant to honour and reason, or that the matter could be passed over by dissimulation without any mention whatever, he said he did not know what to reply until he had spoken with the King as he would do shortly. I told Cromwell they showed no great appearance of desiring to come to the amity, and that, besides refusing the said submission, they were continually intriguing with the French, and nothing was done to improve the treatment of the Queen and Princess. He said their negociations with the French would bear such fruit as he had always declared; and as to the treatment of the ladies, the King intended to treat them most favorably whenever he saw (*dont quil verroit*) any appearance of reconfirmation of amity with your Majesty. Cromwell told me that this Pope, when he was cardinal, had written with his own hand to the King that he had good cause to sue for a divorce, and that pope Clement did him great wrong; and although I gave as much faith to those words as to what he told me lately (viz., that if the cardinal of Bourges had been at Rome at the time of the sentence he would by no means have consented to it), I only said to him that it was so much the better, and he had so much the less cause to refuse the submission. I forgot to write the reply I made to Cromwell when he said your Majesty had treated with the king of France contrary to your promise to the King, his master; which was that, as far as I understood, your Majesty had had most reason to complain, seeing that the said King, during the siege of Pavia, had treated with the French, and for this Johan Jocquin and the chancellor D'Alençon had been here secretly. To which he only answered that he did not know what to say about it, for then he had nothing to do with affairs.

There lately arrived here one of those sent by the King into Denmark with the brother of the count of Hoy, and along with him a German gentleman with five or six servants, among whom, I am told, is a secretary of Lubeck. I thought, as he was said to be the brother-in-law of the king of Sweden, that it was the same count of Hoy, but I am told he is a fugitive from the country of the duke of Holstein, called Herr Berne Fron (?) vander Mellent. It is said that though he has married the king of Sweden's sister, he is his enemy. I enquired lately of Cromwell who he was, and whether he came to solicit aid for the Lubeckers. To which he only answered that he was a German, who, hearing of the King's liberality, came to make trial of it; and that he knew nothing of the affairs of Lubeck except that the Lubeckers were endeavouring to restore king Christiern. He added that the doctor of

* Ferdinand of Arragon.

† *de le consterner* in transcript; qu., "de les conserver"?

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Lubeck who had come here before had already removed with a view to his return. But it is not true, for the said doctor is continually with the aforesaid gentleman. Cromwell told me the French were very glad, expecting that your Majesty's going into Italy would be broken off because certain captains who had been charged to levy men [in] Germany had been countermanded.

Four days ago, the good old lord of whom I formerly wrote, sent to me an old man, a relation of his, of more virtue and zeal than appears externally, who told me that the said lord had sent him, both to ascertain my news and to let me know his intention, which was that, not being able to remain in this kingdom on account of the great heresies prevailing here, which every one was compelled by force to accept to the great injury of their souls, besides being continually pillaged and eaten up, he had determined to cross the sea in order to unfold to your Majesty the urgent necessity of remedying matters, and some of the ways in which it might be done if your Majesty would undertake it; and, if not, that he might inform those in England, that they might not be deluded by waiting longer, so that they might act for themselves, as, failing other means, they are resolved to do. I told him that if he went he would put the said lord and his other friends in great danger. He said he would not leave this till the said lord had got to his own house, where he would be very soon, and then the said lord would not care a button for all the suspicions entertained of him. He is to return to me, as soon as the said lord has left, to arrange with me. I was sorry I could not talk with him longer to get at his ideas about the means of the enterprise. A long time ago the younger brother of him* about whom your Majesty once received letters from Venice, told me he wished to go to Spain; which I dissuaded, as the service he could do to your Majesty was less than nothing, at the cost of the injury he would bring upon himself and his friends, especially as the matter could not be kept secret, as was written to you at the time. London, 23 May 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6.

23 May. **751.** Chapuys to [Granvelle].

Vienna Archives.

Does not write to the Emperor the fourth part of the remonstrances he has made to Cromwell, and they are quite useless. Fears that medicine or words will not cure these maladies, and that cautery will be necessary. Will not cease, however, so that at least the Emperor's good intentions to this King may be visible.

The English deputies to the assembly at Calais, who left before the Feast, are accompanied by two doctors of law, who have with them all the processes in the King's matrimonial case. They are the same doctors as went to Marseilles when the Pope was there. Hears that the King was not at the execution, as he was told, and that he was very angry with the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Wiltshire for not replying to one of the monks, who made a very fine sermon.

They have taken three more Carthusians; the others are in their convent, where they are guarded by the King's servants, in whose custody are all the goods of the monasteries of the Order. It is thought the King will suppress them (*deffera*) as they are rich, and there is no hope of making the religious change their opinion. London, 23 May.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

* Of Reginald Pole. *See* Vol. VII., No. 1368. The younger brother was Sir Geoffrey Pole.

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23 May. R. O. **752.** Stephen Vaughan to [Lord Lisle].

In behalf of the bearer, Thos. Higon, who now repairs to your Lordship to desire that, in consideration of his extreme poverty occasioned by the loss of a ship of Andalusia, wrecked upon the coast of France, you would appoint him a victualler of Calais, and give him a protection.

I showed your letter touching Mr. Hacquett's legacy to Mr. Secretary, who seemed to take it unkindly, thinking you suspected he would not fulfil the will. I assure you he will. He is only waiting the end of a process instituted at Brussels by Bernardo de Pigly, a Florentine, against him and the other executors. London, 23 May 1535.

Hol., pp. 2.

23 May. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 59. B. M. **753.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Reports an interview with Francis I., who spoke highly of the Pope. Is sure that if the Emperor allows the conference proposed by M. Latinus (*parlamento che portò M. Latino*) to be talked of, that His Holiness will command here for the rest, and that the French will make another treaty against England without any concealment, which the Bishop has already mentioned to the King; and though he put it off, he hinted that they would do what the Pope wished.

Spoke of the unfortunate conduct of the king of England, which would displease even Turks, and condoled with Francis for being united to him by friendship, as these horrible cruelties do not agree with his mild nature and rare goodness. He heartily expressed his disapproval of them.

The Admiral ought to be at Calais, but there is no news of him yet. Hears that the bp. of Tarbes, nephew of cardinal Grammont, accompanies him, and will go on to England as ambassador. He is about 30 years of age, a doctor of laws, and a councillor.

Ital., pp. 7. *Copy. Headed:* 1535. Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, da Minival alli 23 di Maggio, &c.

24 May. Cleop. E. iv. 308. B. M. **754.** Edw. Lee, Abp. of York, and Others, to [Cromwell].

Would have been ready to make certificate of the yearly value of spiritual promotions, according to the King's commission, if we could have had the auditors who were joined to us. Some of them are sick, some have not come, and some are appointed in other places. All the books came in, but some were not written "in partishement" for lack of auditors, and others were not in due form after the auditors' fashion. For these reasons we cannot certify at the day appointed, Octavis Trinitatis, and doubt whether we can certify during this term. As Mr. Blitheman is coming up to know your mind about certain doubts, we will wait for his return, desiring you to see that we run in no danger in the exchequer, and that we have a new commission for a further day. York, 24 May 1535. *Signed:* Edouarde Ebor'—Willm. Wryght, mayr off York—George Darcy—T. Magnus—Brian Hastings—Roger Cholmeley—George Lawson—Robert Bowes—Robt. Chaloner—Th. Grice.

Pp. 2.

24 May. Lansd. MS. 602, f. 96. St. P. II. 243. **755.** Agard to [Cromwell].

Arrived with the treasure at Dublin on May 19. The treasurer Aylmer, and the Master of the Rolls, had ridden to survey the late earl of Kildare's lands, and have not returned. The Deputy is at Maynewthe,

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Sir Ryce Mawnxell at Trym, Mr. Salsburye at Dundalke, Mr. Brewerton at the Castle, and Sir John Saynctlow at Conwey. Pawlett will go by the next wind, with Thomas the traitor's wife.* He will try to come again, though few here desire it. "He came hither with a small male, but he cometh home with his trussing coffers." He has got more than the Treasurer would if he were here seven years. The earl of Ossory, Sir James, his son, O'Donell, and baron Aylmer, are true servants to the King. Has given the Deputy the letters of the King and Cromwell. Asks him to be good to the prior of Kylmaynam, who is an honest man. He offers Cromwell 20 mks. a year. Dublin, 24 May.

Suggests to Cromwell that Serjeant Whitt should be examined about the Chancellor's having advised him to surrender Dublin Castle to Lord Thomas.

Has made an inventory of Talbot's goods, who is in the Fleet.

Hol., pp. 4. *Endd.*

[24 May.] **756.** THOMAS CUSACK.

R. O. Draft patent granting to Thos. Cusak† the office of Secondary Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, with 20*l.* per ann., as held before by Gerald Aylmer.

P. 1, *large paper, with corrections in Cromwell's hand.*

24 May. **757.** SIR EDW. RYNGELEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I and my wife heartily recommend us unto you. I have received your letter, and am contented that I shall have my money before Whitsuntide. I have been very sick, and am not able to ride, but when I can go to the Court I will speak to the Council about Mr. Wingfeld's marsh, according to the Commissioners' and your letters. It would be well for you and all the commission to write to the King and Council about it. I thank you for saying that you are not a little sorry at my leaving Calais, but I was never sorry myself. My blunt fashion has served me well enough hitherto, and I trust it will as long as I live. If I have been blunt to you at any time, it has been for your honor, for I never meant worse to you than to myself. I never "think to desire" another room in Calais, but I thank you for your offer to give me and my wife one week's board. Sandwich, 24 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

25 May. **758.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you such things as were noticed unto me this Tuesday,
Letters, 306. which I cannot keep undisclosed. Make them known to the King. Sir John,‡ parish priest of Wytesham, is imprisoned at Maidstone. Otford, 25 May. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

25 May. **759.** HENRY VIII. to the CONSULS AND SENATE OF [LUBECK].

Vit. B. xxi. 105. B. M. Depends on their friendship. The confirmation of the articles proposed to him by their envoys, and sent back by him, has been delayed, as it appears by their letters, for a more formal ratification. Having received their letters of 27 March, is surprised that it has been put off so long,—longer

* Frances, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue.

† It appears that the date of his appointment was 24 May 1535. See Lascelles' "Liber Hiberniæ, Part. II. 37.

‡ John Hastings, of Wyttrisham, near Tenterden.

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759. HENRY VIII. to the CONSULS AND SENATE OF [LUBECK]—*cont.*

than he would have done in a similar case. Complains that their confirmation is not mentioned in the said letters. Desires to know what the Senate has determined. Promises his assistance whenever necessary.

Will answer briefly their letters of 10 April. "Quod enim suspicamini Ill. Holsaciæ principem tum . . . . . tum etiam misso nuncio nomen causamque vestram suis . . . . . [gra]uiter læsisse, vel actiones vestras parum æquas, seu forsan . . . . . reddidisse, re vera, ut de istis vestris controversiis, multis rat . . . . . apud nos egit, ita nobiscum ineundæ amicitiæ, et conjunctionis . . . . . conditiones sui ipsius respectu, et a generoso principe profectas . . . . . contemnendas obtulit." Assures them that he is tenacious of old friendship, and that he gave him such an answer as a king careful of their welfare should do. But as events have not justified their promises, and the intended benefits do not result from his loan to them, asks for its repayment according to agreement. Is grieved to hear of their dissensions, which have resulted in the removal from office of men who have deserved so well of their State. Advises them to replace them. Greenwich, 25 May 1535.

Lat., draft, mutilated, pp. 4.

25 May. **760.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. I met this day my lord Rocheford by the way, who showed me part of his charge. I cannot a little marvel that the Admiral arrived at Calais on Saturday, and was ready to leave upon Monday, making so light of the matter; still more, that he should in effect answer all our charge, for we had instructions to proceed with him by degrees, and when we had brought him to the point of desperation, devised the best remedy we could, declaring the King's pleasure in the second degree. But these matters I refer to your judgment. Still, if the French persevere in this manner, one of three things is the reason:—Either they think we cannot do without them, and therefore we must do whatever they would have us; or they are vainglorious from the wealth they have gotten since their King's deliverance,—the pride of their children and their new men of war, forgetting the aid our king gave them. When Frenchmen are aloft, they are the highest men in the world, and the soonest forget their benefactors: when they are a little under foot they are the humblest. The third is, they are in some hope to accommodate themselves with the Emperor, and therefore crow so high; but he would rather have our amity than theirs. I like not their fashion. But though they cannot be brought to the King's purpose by coldness, let us use all gentleness at parting, for I would not break with them until we hear more from the Emperor. I write but blindly now, but when I have been among them three or four days, I shall guess more. Show so much of my letter to the King as you deem convenient.

Lord Rochford wished me to tarry here till his return; but as the weather is fair, and I love to take to sea at the tail of a storm, but chiefly as the King commanded me to tell my lord Norfolk that he and I were to take a view of Calais, its ordnance, &c., I have resolved to take my passage tomorrow.

This morning I received a letter from my brother, by which I perceive that the King was informed that there are certain rovers at sea. I have spoken to Mr. Wingfield, of Sandwich, and the mayor and bailiffs of the town; also with Edw. Waters, captain of the King's ship, and Adrian Dogan, just come from Calais, who say there are no such rovers, but they hear of a rumour that the Lubeckers are fitting out ships against the Hollanders Dover, Tuesday night, 25 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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761. POLE to ALOYSIUS PRIOLUS.

Poli Epp. I. 422.

Sent remembrances to him today of himself and his companions here by Priolus's cousin Franciscus, who was to leave Padua after dinner. Thought it better, however, to write of the arrival here last night of himself with Sigismund and Donatus. We are much pleased with everything, and only regret your absence: but, knowing how agreeably you commonly live at Pavia, we bear it the better. Hope, however, we shall see you sometimes. Means to give up writing during the hot summer, but cannot forbear thinking of the thing he is to write about. Will imitate the ant in collecting during summer for winter use. Would be glad if he had Sadolet's book on Philosophy to read. Desires him to ask Lazarus to send the Commentaries of Proclus on Euclid's first book, with MS. notes; which he may give to Pole's countryman, who promised to come to him as soon as he heard Pole had reached this villa. Cannot write more, as dinner is waiting. Compliments to the Bishop and Lazarus. "Ex villa tua." As you know the hour I need not write the day.

Lat.

[26 May.] **762.** POLE to ALOYSIUS PRIOLUS.

Poli Epp. I. 424.

Has been fatigued with writing letters all day to friends in England, but as Priolus's agent is about to leave, must acknowledge his delightful letters received last night. Does not well know, however, what to write. If he praised his correspondent's kindness, he would say he had done nothing for Pole, but only for Christ. Thanks him, therefore, in Christ's name, though he declines the goods offered. Approves of his advice to submit himself entirely to the will of Christ in taking opportunities to advance His glory. Must, however, be watchful. If Aloysius has written this "propter Germanicam occasionem," mentioned by Pole when they were together, considering the time, the place, and the person with whom he had intended to journey, does not see how a man shut out of his own country could have a greater opportunity. Thinks this all the more, as it will deprive him of those studies in which he takes so much pleasure. Hopes, however, to discuss this with him personally. Flaminius has written, asking me to Verona to spend a few days with that good bishop. Means to comply, as he has often promised, and hopes Priolus will join him, as he is so anxious to meet Camillus, whom Pole may perhaps pick up on the way. "Ex villa tua Trevilliana, pridie Corporis Christi."

Compliments to the good bishop and to Lazarus.

Lat.

26 May. **763.** JOHN BOROBRYG, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The bishop of Worcester is made a cardinal with eight more, amongst whom is the bishop of Rochester. As soon as the bishop of Worcester heard that his "intrate" was taken from him, he sent for the "penetenser" for England and myself, saying he was content, as it was the King's pleasure, and promised to do anything in his power for us or the Hospital.

There came "a nontrue Englychman" to the Hospital, who said words touching on treason to the King. Sent him to prison, and then went with the bishop of Worcester, and showed the matter to the governator, "and they tweyn sent the falce Englychman to the gayly, and ther shalbe duryng his lyfe."

Many Englishmen come here without passports, bringing much money in nobles and royals; they lose in changing this money, and the King loses "the vantage of the sele for there pasportes."

1535.

763. JOHN BOROBRYG, Priest, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Lately a scrivener, James Holywell, said openly that when every man was sworne to the King, he was not, nor would be. Put him out of the Hospital, and he left Rome, "for yf I cowd have fownd hym in the mornynge he had gone to the galy."

Please make one of your clerks write to me, if I am to write you any news henceforth. "And thus God of hys gret mercy preserve our gracyus kyng Henry the ayte, hys qwyne, with your Mastership and his wel wyllars." Rome. *Dated at the beginning:* 1535, 26 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* "Regis Anglie Secretario." *Endd.*

26 May. R. O. **764.** CHRISTOPHER LORD CONYERS to CROMWELL.

I perceive by Sir Geo. Lawson that the King's College in Oxford shall discharge me of the subsidy for the benefice of Rudby, for which I thank you. The prior of Newburghe, late collector, has set two suspensions of that church for non-payment. I beg you will write to him, and remember my old debt against Mr. Holgill. I send up 40*l.* for the half-year's farm of Rudby, and 50 marks of arrears. Horneby, 26 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 May. R. O. **765.** LEONARD SMYTH to [LADY LISLE].

Her late servant Fischer tells him that she has heard from Mr. Aylmere that Mr. Hyde has 20*s.* yearly by the common fine of Balking, with all waifs and strays there, contrary to Smyth's promise. The matter was debated among all her counsel and trusty friends. Did nothing without the consent of her and her husband. Mr. Aylmere thought the bargain not ill for lord Lisle, who had need of money, and the assurance of the land before made to him, at "my master" and Mr. Norres' request, for nothing. Gives particulars. Has beaten divers bushes, and others have taken the birds. Has long perceived suspicion in her, which has caused him t meddle in her causes only as commanded. Explains that Hyde had bought the reversion of the land from Sir John Dudley, and how the auditor's books were examined for the value of the casualties. Never concluded anything without knowing their pleasure, as appears by writing. Would never have agreed thereto if Aylmer had considered the bargain prejudicial. It is only worth 30*s.* a year to Hyde, except for his commodity, unless he despoils the tenants, which he is bound not to do. Would be loth to give 50*l.* for four times as much profit hanging upon such an uncertainty as lord Lisle's life. Asks her to give orders to Mr. Aylmer that Hyde may have 23 trees in Kyngeston Lisle park, which Smith sold him, by lord Lisle's commission, for 20 nobles, and sent the money. Has had this year an unquiet office, which has caused him not to write as often as was his duty.

Has not received any money on the warrants which lord Lisle directed to Mr. Wyndesore and to the Exchequer in payment for money spent and costs in journeying between London and Calais. Unless she will procure him a letter from lord Lisle to Mr. Wyndesore, will be unpaid, as the warrants are so old. London, 26 May.

Hol., pp. 4.

27 May. R. O. St. P. I. 428. **766.** NIC. SHAXTON, Bishop of Salisbury, to CROMWELL.

Asks him to command Mr. Pople, his servant, to finish the "Custodias temporalium," that it may be signed by the King, and the Bishop be discharged in the Exchequer for the revenues of the bishopric from Michaelmas till Lady Day last. Also that he will write to the canons to exact no oath for his bishopric, which he confesses to take only of the King's

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hands, nor yet for the prebend of Poterne annexed thereto. When he has them, will go to his diocese. The oath includes *fidelitatem Ecclesiæ Sarum, et quod defenderem, pro viribus, jura et libertates ejusdem ecclesiæ, pariter cum consuetudinibus antiquis et approbatis.* Does not see how this can stand with his oath to the King. Murtelack, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

767. Nic. Shaxton, Bishop of Salisbury.

R. O. "The names of them to whom I have read my book after that I received it again from Mr. Butts on Wednesday in Whitsun week."

1. Matthew Wotton, prebendary of Sarum, by whose advice I put out a line. 2. My chaplain, Mr. Mac Alpyne.* 3. Mr. Cake, my chaplain, who disliked the sentence "that the defenders being overcome should be content to suffer [dea]th therefore." 4. Dr. Crome, who disliked the same, and who declined to enter the disputation because, he said, his learning was little. 5. Edmund Davy, one of my chamber. 6. Wm. Grey, who wrote it. 7. Mr. Thixstyll. 8. Sir Edw. Baynton, on Friday about 6 o'clock, who said it was no foolish book. 8. Mr. Latymer, who seemed to mislike it more than any of the others, but only spoke against the penalty of death. This was done only to have their judgment upon the book; neither did I speak with them, except apart, before Saturday, when I opened my book before the Lords. Mr. Haynes came to me when I had not fully made an end, to whom I read it. He misliked it not, but thought it good I should send it to the King.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.:* The bishop of Sarum.

27 May. **768.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Letters, 306. Desires his favor for Mr. Roode, of Gray's Inn, who has a suit in Chancery. Otford, 27 May.

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

27 May. **769.** William Ardern to Cromwell.

R. O. In behalf of Mr. Franklyn, who was cited by my lord of Lincoln before his Chancellor on Trinity Sunday last. Sends copy of the citation, and trusts the articles will be found untrue "for the parsonage es well and "sufficiently reparelld and in the same hospitality kept and a priest to "serve the cure." Hawmes, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his right worshipful Master, Mr. Cromwell.

27 May. **770.** Praying for the Pope.

R. O. Depositions of Will. Bettes, of Harleston, and others, against Sir John Tomlingsone, parson of Harristone, taken before Sir Thos. lord Wentworthe, 27 May 27 Hen. VIII.

Bettes deposes that on Good Friday last Tomlingsone prayed for the Pope in these words: *Oremus et pro beatissimo Papa nostro.* And on remonstrating with the parson for breaking the command to the contrary, he replied that he would pray for him till he had further command to the contrary. John Baxter deposes to the same. Edmund Wage, of Schellonde, says that he met with the parson on Easter even last on Shellonde Green, driving home of his cattle, and asked him if he came to fetch home his

* John MacAlpine, who was collated to the prebend of Bishopstone in Salisbury after the death of John Wafter in 1538.

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770. Praying for the Pope—*cont.*

parishioners; and he said no, he came to fetch his cattle. Edmund said he did not well to pray for the Pope. The parson replied he should pray for him till he had commandment to the contrary. Ric. Thurmode deposed that on Bettes condemning the parson for praying for the Pope, and he saying he would, the said Richard asked him whether he would pray for Dr. Pupsie; at which the parson was very angry; and seeing the parson was so grieved he prayed him that if he had not said well he would go and tell the Pope.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

[27 May.] **771.** Antony Waite to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Desires to be recommended to Lord Lisle. Received by the bearer, Master Shephard, her letters, dated Whitsun eve, in answer to his sent by Thos. Shelley. Commends Shephard's diligence and trustiness. Thanks her for her favour to Bottler. Will not write about his master's matter, but trust to her promise, and doubts not that his master will have no cause to be miscontented. Went with the bearer to Lincoln's Inn to see Mr. Bassett, but he had gone to the country with Mr. Danester. He does not need Waytte's counsel, being disposed to virtue by the goodness of his nature. His cousin Wayte and his wife are merry. It is rumoured that a person should be committed to the Tower for saying that this month will be rainy and full of wet, next month, death, and the third month, wars. He will be kept there till experience shows the truth of his prophecy. There are 23 persons of Flanders, three being women, some of whom have come over, and others dwell here, who hold these no less strange than damnable opinions:—that Christ hath not the nature of God and man; that Christ born of the Virgin Mary took no part of the substance of her body; that the bread consecrated by the priest is not the incarnate body of Christ; that baptism given in the state of innocence to children does not profit; that if a man sins deadly after being baptised, he shall never be forgiven. The bishop of London and Dr. Barons are in commission to examine them, and have sat two days past at Powles. They are so stiff there is small hope of their conversion. Tomorrow they will be examined again, and take their judgment if they are obstinate. It is doubtful, however, if the King will suffer execution of them here, or send them to their country to suffer according to their laws and deserts. The Inner Temple, Corpus Christi day.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* At Calais.

772. Augustine Skerne to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks her and lord Lisle for assigning him to the company of her son Master Bassett, though he was unknown to them. Praises Master Bassett's gentleness, virtue, and wisdom, and declares that he will do his best to accomplish the trust in which he is placed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 May. **773.** Leonard Smyth to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Excuse me that I have been so slack in writing this year, the office I have occupied has so disquieted me. At my last being in Calais you directed warrants both to Mr. Wyndesore and to those of the Exchequer for money due on my last reckoning with you and my lady. I showed the warrants to Mr. Wyndesore, and told him I would ask no money till next half year after that Michaelmas, which was Easter last; but now he will

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pay no money till you write to him. I have not received one penny, either in the Exchequer or of Mr. Wyndesore, since I left you, and I know not how long it will be before I receive any of your creation money. London, 27 May.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

28 May. R. O. **774.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.
Has lately advertised Cromwell of the demeanour of Sir Raufe Ellerker, the elder, who, with some others, has brought the town of Beverley out of all good order, and "so steared the wicked headie people that the good people dare not resiste them, but suffre great injuries of them." His steward and other the commissioners who should hold the King's sessions of the peace there hesitate to go for fear of Sir Ralph. Thinks Cromwell knows or has heard of Sir Ralph, "a man more meete to bee a capiteigne of evell ruled persons than to bee a governor of a towne." Requests Cromwell to address letters to Sir Ralph and his company in such form as he has sent. Bishops Thorpe, 28 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretarie." *Endd.*

28 May. R. O. **775.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.
I sent to the prior of Tutbury to repair to you. I shall be sorry if you thought I coveted the benefice of Hereford. Hereford, 28 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 May. R. O. **776.** The MAYOR and JURATS of RYE to CROMWELL.
Certain variances have fallen out between Sir Will. Inold (or Juold?), curate of Rye, and John Yong, on which the latter said that as good men and as true as the same Inold were hanged in this month. On Inold's complaint we have examined Yong, who has affirmed that as good men and better than Inold were hanged, as they would not be sworn to the King; whereas Inold was sworn, and has done to the contrary. We have informed the Council, and sent letters to my lord of Rochford, the warden of the Cinque Ports, but he is one of the King's ambassadors beyond sea. In his absence my lord of Wiltshire has opened the letters, and shown them to Mr. Chr. Hales, the King's Attorney, who advises us to send the parties to you. Rye, 28 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 May. R. O. St. P. VII. 604. **777.** SIR GREGORY DA CASALE to CROMWELL.
Wrote on May 22 about the consecration of cardinals, and among them the bishop of Rochester. On recovering sufficiently to go out, went to all the friendly cardinals, and remonstrated with them for offending the King and kingdom in this way; for the bishop of Rochester was sticking to his opinion against the King, from vainglory, for which cause he was in prison and condemned to death, and was also in extreme old age, and unequal to the purpose for which they thought him apt. Expressed the greatest indignation, so that the whole city talked of it, and the Pope sent for him. Spoke even more strongly to His Holiness, telling him that he had never made a graver mistake. He tried to show that he had acted with a good intent. The French king had written that he was very desirous that the king of England should be satisfied in his marriage case; and he thought he would be doing what was pleasant to the King, and providing a fit instrument for treating of these matters.

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777. Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

Another reason was that a certain constitution orders cardinals of all nations to be present at a council, and so he thought it necessary to make some Englishman a cardinal. He had not the bishop of Rochester more in his mind than any one else, but when he heard in what estimation his books were held in Germany and Italy, and how Campeggio and others praised him, it seemed a good thing to make him a cardinal, and he thought the King would be pleased. Replied to each of these, and advised him not to send the red hat without hearing from England. The Pope begged him to use all means to excuse the act to the King. Rome, 29 May 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Sealed.*

R. O. 2. English abstract of the above.
Pp. 2.

29 May. **778.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O. Cromwell sent order, through Mr. Rastall, to take from the monks such books as the Statutes of Bruno and "suche lyke doctors." Accordingly, Rastall and Jasper Phylow have perused the books in every cell. Thinks if Jasper were to "lye here in the Charterhouse," where there is plenty of room, he might do some good. Of the monks, three or four will forsake their opinions; the rest trust much in the prior of Hynton, Dr. Howrde, for whom Cromwell must send. "Somme of thiese olde preachers might preache unto them every weke, & I thinke they wille sone be at appoynt." "From the Charterhousse, this Satterday, 29th of May."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Right wurshopfull and singuler goode maister." *Endd.*

29 May. **779.** Bishop of Mâcon to Francis I.

Bibl. Nat. Paris, MS. Dupuis, 265, f. 178. The Pope asked him to write to Francis to use all his influence with Henry in favor of the bp. of Rochester. Replied that he would write in that sense, but feared it would be of little use; for the Imperialists were saying that the creation of Fisher had been at the request of the king of France—hoping by such speeches to make Henry suspicious of Francis. If the latter should now intercede for Fisher, the suspicions would be confirmed, and the request might be refused. The Pope was greatly distressed, and declared himself ready to pass a formal attestation that he had not been requested by any prince to make Fisher a cardinal. If he had done so it was merely on account of his fame for virtue and learning, and rather with the intention of pleasing the King than from any ill-feeling towards him.

Hol., Fr., partly cipher. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

29 May. **780.** Charles V. to Chapuys.

Vienna Archives. Has received his letters of 17 and 26 April concerning the communications he has had with Cromwell, both as to what concerns the Queen and Princess, and the occurrences therein mentioned. Thanks him for the pains he takes to advertise the Emperor fully of all that passes. As the Emperor has lately written both about the new practise and touching "nrd huyerez" (?), and as he is on the point of embarkation, forbears to say more. Barcelona, 29 May 1535.

French, from a modern copy, p. 1.

1535.

30 May. **781.** GEO. AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs his help in his necessities against Sir John Mondy, who has the execution upon the lordship of Audeley. His deputies Richard Bedle and Broke came with a *posse* on the 10th May to Audeley and vexed the tenants. Some lay in wait for Will. Boughie. Is afraid of a riot, but is patient for fear of displeasing the King. Heley Castle, 30 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 May. **782.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Granvelle Papiers d'Etat, II. 358. The French ambassador has persisted in accompanying the Emperor in this voyage, and a galley has been assigned for him, the English ambassador and the ambassador of the marquis of Saluces. Complains of the behaviour of the French ambassador * * * *

Can say nothing further about the English affair but to bid him use means to gain time, in accordance with the information received from the ambassador in England. Barcelona, 30 May 1535.

Fr.

31 May. **783.** HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN DESMOND.

Add. MS. 19,865, f. 9 b. B. M. To the same effect as the King's letter of 26 April (No. 594). Westm., 31 May.

Since writing and signing this letter news is come that, in spite of his letters and Sexten's labour in his behalf, he has made a new confederation with O'Brien to hinder the King's affairs. Cannot believe what is so contrary to all truth and honesty, but thinks the report must have proceeded from the malevolence of his adversaries, who wish him to incur the King's indignation.

Modern copy, pp. 4.

31 May. **784.** HENRY VIII. to the CITY OF LIMERICK.

Add. MS. 19,865, f. 4. B. M. Has received their letters by their mayor, Edmund Sexten, desiring a confirmation of their charter with certain additions. In consequence of the reports of their loyal hearts, is inclined to grant their petition. Has ordered the Deputy at his next being at Limerick to leave a great piece of ordnance there, to be ready for enterprises attempted by our said servant (Sexten) and John Arthur FitzNicholas, one of the brethren of the city. Westm., 31 May.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

31 May. **785.** PATE to STARKEY.

R. O. Hearing of your return to your native country for the recovery of your health, which is now restored, and of your promotion according to your deserts, I cannot but rejoice most sincerely, especially as you are my unfeigned friend, and I know your learning, and count our realm fortunate in having the benefit of your judgment. I received since your departure a letter from Mr. Pole, who was then merry and in good health. I hope you received my long letter from Madrid in Jan. or Feb. "This messenger, your old friend, is the cause I write no news," as he can declare all. Barcelona, 31 May.

Commend me to my long countryman, Owen, servant to lord Montague. *Signed:* Ric. Pate, priest.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Maister Doctor Starkey, chaplain to the King's grace.

1535.

31 May. **786.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 319. B. M.

Wrote lately of the Princess's health, and the difficulty of obtaining the executorials on account of the expected interview between the kings of England and France at Calais this May. They say the French king will convert the king of England; of which there is no hope, because the king of England lately tried to cause the French king to separate from the Holy See, and it is thought that he is negotiating a marriage between the daughter of Anne Boleyn (*su manceba*) and the duke of Angoulême. Chapuis writes on May 8 that on that day were martyred three Carthusians, a monk of Monte Sion (*sic*) of the Order of St. Bridget, a very learned man, and another priest, who would not acknowledge the King as Supreme Spiritual Head, but only the Pope. They died with great constancy, and with much blame of the judges who condemned them. Without any degradation, they were dragged [to the place of execution] in their habits, to the great grief of the people. They were hanged, cut down before they were dead, opened, and their bowels and hearts burned. Their heads were then cut off, and their bodies quartered. The pieces were hung up in different places, one at the gate of the Carthusian monastery, to terrify the other monks, of whom some have been arrested for the same cause. The cardinal bishop of Rochester and Tomas Mauro, late chancellor, have also been arrested for the same reason and their defence of the Queen. They have been ordered to recant their opinions (*que se desdigan de su sentencia*) in eight days, but, animated with the same constancy, they have replied that they want no time to deliberate, but are prepared to die for the Catholic faith.

Supposes that they are already martyred, and that the Queen, who suffers a continual martyrdom, has sent them before her to heaven. Feels more envy than compassion for them. Their example is great confusion to all these cardinals here, and to the vain cares (*cuidados*) which reign among churchmen. Advises the Empress to order continual prayer to be offered for the Queen and Princess.

On May 22 the Pope created seven cardinals, one of whom is the bishop of Rochester. Thinks that, before he is aware of it, our Lord will have given him the true red hat, the crown of martyrdom. Was much rejoiced at this creation, as it is a new confirmation of the Queen's rights and the truth of the Faith, and a new condemnation of the King and of the errors sown in his kingdom. The other cardinals are the archbishop of Capua, the auditor Simonetta, Gaspar Condarino, a Venetian of holy life and learning, the auditor of the Chamber, the bishop of Paris, and another whom the Pope keeps secret. The auditor of the Chamber has hitherto been a chief enemy of the Queen's cause, and it is said that the bishop of Paris is inclined to Lutheranism (*a parecido a personas Lutheranas*). Cifuentes, therefore, opposed their creation. Hears today that the Pope has created another Milanese cardinal, named Mercurio, a good servant of the Emperor. The cardinal of Ravenna is in prison in the Castle. Rome, 31 May 1535.

Sp., pp. 7, *modern copy.*

31 May. **787.** The New Cardinals.

Chigi MS. Rome.

"Diarium Martinellis."

Note of a Consistory held on Monday, 31 May, at which the Pope gave the rings and titles to those of the new Cardinals who were present, and the titles to those absent.

On Wednesday, 2 June 1535, it was determined by the Pope and Cardinals that hats were not to be sent to any new Cardinals henceforth except those beyond the mountains.

Lat., pp. 2.

1535.

May. **788.** IRELAND.

Royal MS. 7 F. XIV. f. 123. B. M.

"The receipts by me, William Brabason, as well in England as in Ireland."

Received from England at several times 34,628*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* st.; the King's revenue in Ireland for five terms, 3,373*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* st. = 5,060*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* Irish. Total, 38,000*l.* 42*s.* 3*d.* st.

Paid to the King's army, 38,148*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* st.

Ordinary fees, 1,200*l.* = 1,800*l.* Irish. Repairs of garrisons, 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* = 700*l.* Irish. To the late countess of Kildare, part of her jointure, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* = 200*l.* Irish. Total, 39,948*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* st. (*sic.*)

There is also due in this present month of May wages for seven and eight months to the army, *i.e.*, the deputy treasurer, captains, petty captains, 250 horsemen and 450 foot, 5,340*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* st.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A brief declaration of the receipts and payments made by Brabazon, the King's grace's treasurer in Ireland.

May. **789.** SIR WALTER STONORE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have to advertise you of certain ill-disposed persons lately in Oxford, of whom I am informed by Rob. Hall, who was taken at Tame for making money, and sent to Oxford gaol by Sir John Dawnse. He is one of them, as he declared to two of my servants that watched the gaol there since the prisoners broke out of Banbury prison.*

He stated that if I would be his good master he would betray a great nest of thieves. As I could not go myself I wrote to the said Hall to tell me his secrets, and if I found it to be true I would befriend him. I send his letter here inclosed. On receipt of it I sent to Oxford to take "the seyde abbote" and others specified in it, who had fled to London, where Hall was taken. Since then it is said that 140*l.* have been found with him. The Abbot is abbot of Valecrosse, in Wales, and is a White Monk, named Sallysbere. If it be your pleasure, I will speak with Hall, because my neighbour Hamylden was robbed on Shrove Sunday last, when the said abbot and Wm. Pygott and Jonys mentioned in the letter were present. They have committed many robberies, as Hall says. Stonore, — May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

2. ROBERT HALE (HALL), Goldsmith, to [SIR WALTER STONORE].

R. O.

This is the truth of the robbery of Hamlynton. The thieves were, my lord Abbot named Salbere, Wm. Pegot, his servant, Master Jonys, James Whelar, Perys Felde, and Robt. Hale, goldsmith.

The Abbot is at the White Friars of Horforte (Oxford), or else at the Bellys, Kedlenton, "for he is great with him." You shall know more when I speak with you. Jonys and the other met at the White Friars' gate in Horforte, at the next house to the gate toward the town. Whatever they took, the Abbot and Master Jonys had all, and none of us had one penny.

Hol., p. 1.

May. **790.** [CROMWELL] to DR. LONDON and MR. CLAYMOND.

R. O.

The President† of Magdalen College has sundry times told me that he would be contented to resign his room to my friend Thos. Marshall, and would obtain the goodwill of the fellows of the college. He now alleges as an excuse that their goodwill cannot be obtained. I now desire you to entreat the fellows to admit Marshall on the President's resignation, or at least to tell me in whom the matter sticketh. London, — May.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of a letter sent to Mr. Doctor London and Mr. Claymond.

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* *See* GRANTS in MARCH 1534, No. 10.

† Thos. Knolles, S.T.P., was appointed President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1527, and resigned 3 Feb. 1536. He was succeeded by Oglethorpe, afterwards bp. of Carlisle.

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791. ——— to [Lisle.]

R. O. A messenger of the Pope crossed to England on Tuesday night with a cardinal's hat for the bishop of Rochester, and a bull to excommunicate the King if he refuses to release Rochester or let him wear the hat.

Whatever the Admiral concludes with you will be broken by the Pope, who will excommunicate the king of France if he does not quit your alliance, and the Pope and King will then destroy you.

Begs to be dismissed and paid, as he has been 15 days there. *Not signed. Fr., p.* 1. *In the hand of Lisle's spy.*

792. [Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.]

Cal. D. x. 233. * * * * * *

B. M. . . . . life wrote letters of . . . . . [suc]h matters, as I and my colleagues . . . . . their consents. But, sir, at this time [I write these] to ascertain you of the state of our affairs . . . . . [at] this time. First I consider the great [labor that the] Admiral maketh to go from hence, and [also that the Grand] Master hath that he shall come unto him . . . . . by letters sent from him, which Sir John W[allop] delivered yesterday. And I fear we shall have m[uch ado] to detain him here, till we shall have [accom]plished the whole effect of the instructions now sen[t by my] lord of Rochford. And to ascertain [you] what I perceive in [the said] Admiral, the hatred [is] so great b[etween the Emperor] and his master [that] they wold . . . . . [th]e King our master

* * * * * *

. . . . . break no league with themp[eror] . . . . . [empl]oyed to a good use, and they . . . . . [the]ir purses. And also they to join . . . . . general council and to grant to nothing [except] by the King's consent. Methink all things . . . . . considered, and specially that as yet the King is . . . . . of the Emperor, a reasonable sum were not evil [bestowed], for giving of money a man may leave off wh[en he] list, and so can he not do when he is ent[ered] into the war. And also in case the Emperor sh[ould] . . . . . of this, the thing being so given that it should not . . . . . the league it should make him more gladder to . . . . . to the King . . . . . as methink. Th . . . . . judgment . . . . . things in this letter . . . . . and yours. T . . . . . that * * *

In the hand of Fitzwilliam's clerk.

Ib. 234. 2. [Continuation of the preceding ?]†

* * * * * *

. . . . . [be]twixt Themp[eror] . . . . . for nothing leest th . . . . . there is great apparance that they will n[ot] much demoure upon the requiring of the pensio[n] perpetual, the pension voyager and salt, n[either upon] entring to the warre ner the mariage, yf [the King's] Highness list, ner upon noon other [thing but] oonly the continuance of the ametie . . . . . bee gyve[n] . . . . . ayne to empeche th . . . . . E . . . . . * * * *

. . . . . our master . . . . . t whereof and in all . . . . . I refer to the King's high wisdom . . . . . his Highness will take it as a vise of him [that meaneth] well, and if the King have any appetite to have [the] marriage concluded, it would in mine opinion [be] better done by a wise man sent into France

† This was printed as an independent paper, under what was certainly an erroneous date, in vol. IV. No. 5895.

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[than by a French]man sent into Engl[and] . . . . . by the personage . . . . . the . . . . . the Ad[miral].

793. The MATCH with the DUKE OF ANGOULÊME.

R. O. St. P. VII. 608.

Articles and instructions for the duke of Norfolk and his colleagues, the King's ambassadors and commissioners at Calais.

By the report of lord Rochford, and the letters of the duke of Norfolk and his colleagues, the King perceives that the French admiral and his colleagues stick at the two first points in the former instructions given to Norfolk and his [colleagues] at their dep[arture, for the conveyance hither] of the duke of Angoulême for his education in England. He has debated the matter with his council, and these articles contain his final determination. Rochford was present at the discussion, and can instruct the ambassadors by mouth, as required.

1. Norfolk and his colleagues shall again try to induce the French to consent to the book in Latin delivered to them by the English. If they are not successful, they shall further press them to have the same bond and promise of the French king and his three sons, omitting the rest. To this point they shall stick fast, without relenting in any manner of wise, if the French can be induced thereto. If they cannot, Norfolk and his colleagues shall say that the King, in order that there may be no breach on his part, is contented to agree upon the effect of a minute now sent by lord Rochford, in accordance with their own minute sent hither in French, which also the King sends back by Rochford. If they will agree to this, and conclude that the French king shall be bound by treaty, and his three sons by another instrument, the Duke shall have the effect of the minute reduced into Latin in form of a treaty, and conclude accordingly.

2. As to the education of the duke of Angoulême in this country, Norfolk and his colleagues shall press the French thereto, reminding them of the voluntary promise made by Francis at his last interview with Henry, when there was no cause except amity, as there now is, adding thereto the reasons contained in the King's last letters.

They must firmly stand to this, but if the French cannot be induced thereto, they shall press them to conclude that the duke of Angoulême shall be brought hither, when the espousals are solemnized between him and the princess Elizabeth, which shall be when she is seven years old, and be brought up at the King's court until the marriage. If the French say that perhaps the King may then have an heir male, so that it should not be requisite for them to treat that Angoulême should come to England, Norfolk shall answer, that, if so, he shall not be brought hither, unless by the death of such heir male the Princess becomes heir apparent, as she now is. If the French demand that if there is an heir male when the Princess comes to the age of seven, that in that case she may be sent to France and brought up there, the English shall reply that if they will now conclude to deliver the Duke at the said time, then Henry will agree, if he has two heirs male alive, to deliver the Princess to be educated in France till the marriage; provided that if the Duke dies before the marriage, the Princess shall be at liberty to return with her dote and dowry and moveable goods. If they will not agree to any of these overtures, the King will be contented if the duke of Angoulême be sent hither one year or at least six months before the marriage. If they will agree to this, Norfolk and his colleagues shall proceed to the conclusion of the treaty. If the French will not agree, they must certify the King with speed. If, before the espousals or consummation of the marriage, either of the Kings die, their executors, &c. shall be bound to accomplish the treaty.

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793. The MATCH with the DUKE OF ANGOULÊME—*cont.*

3. In the former instructions the King had given in charge that it should be provided that in case the duke of Angoulême should succeed to the Crown of England, his dukedom and lands in France should be discharged of all exactions and homages which might hereafter produce unkindness between the kings of England and France. They must stick to this point, and, if the French will not agree, must finally put off the conclusion till the marriage.

4. They must conclude with the French that neither the King nor the French king shall practise any marriage or league with the Emperor without mutual consent.

5. That the French king shall not agree to the indiction of a General Council but at such time and place as Henry shall agree to.

6. If the French speak of contributions towards the war against the Emperor, Norfolk shall say that the marriage once concluded, so that the King may see the integrity of their proceedings, he will answer with like correspondence of kindness.

7. In other things they must act according to the former instructions, and not lightly condescend to any conclusions. They must not be hasty in making one overture after another, but do all they can to make the French conclude in those points which tend most to his honor, &c. In cases of doubt they must immediately advertise the King thereof.

Draft, with corrections by Cromwell.

Mutilated, pp. 43. *Endorsement pasted on.*

794. [LORD LISLE] to the [CALAIS] COMMISSIONERS.

R. O. Articles addressed at the beginning to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, K.G., Treasurer of the Household, and the other Commissioners :—

1. Sir Edward Ringeley, High Marshal of Calais, has delivered a book on the wealth of the town; if anything in it touches the prerogative of my office, I, the King's deputy here, desire leave to answer it.

2. It is to be noted that the brewers of Marke have grown rich, while those here are in great poverty, and "like to lay the key under the threshold."

3. That no soldiers of the King's retinue here shall be allowed to use any handicraft whereby a commoner should decay.

4. That no house here should be covered with "thacke," but with tile or slate.

5. The making of "sworn men" increases strangers, who are not to be trusted. [Lisle] has made five in his time. Thinks this and the marriage of the King's subjects with strangers ought to be reserved.

6. That purchasers may have licence to sell grain bought from strangers out of Picardy or the county of St. Powle.

7. The man sent to get bacon, cheese, and eggs at Tourney suffered the soldiers to take the money, and his Grace took it up on their pay day.

ii. Additions to the above in Lisle's hand, numbered as below :—

2. "Where I have not put into the garrison men not meet to furnish the room, but have regarded my lucre more than regarding the personages, yet that I have taken amounteth not to 24*l.* sterling, to abide by."

3. I have admitted Gyllam Browder, a Norman, but have the King's letters for my discharge, and have suffered George Haynsford for two of his men, a saddler and tailor.

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4. I desire that the men-at-arms and archers may keep ward at the market at 8 and 9 o'clock.

Pp. 3, *and a slip pasted in, partly in Lisle's hand. Endd.:* "To the Commissioners."

R. O. 2. A fragment, apparently of another draft of the same paper:—

* * * "every ix. night and woll not be kept for xvi. which is as well to the unsurety of this town as to the decay of housing and impoverishment of your burgeis; for by reason the watch returneth so oft he is the more charged. And because of the reparation he cannot lessen his rent, so that his house standeth void; where, if the watch which his house beareth did not return as it did in old time every 14th night, he might take the less rent and his house occupied." * * * *

As I perceive the making of sworn men increases strangers, who are not to be trusted in emergencies, "I confess myself to be admitted 5, which hath been used before my time." I think this should be reserved to the King; and also whether a stranger should be allowed to marry an Englishwoman, or a strange woman an Englishman. Although it has been used before my time, and the profit went to the "conduyt," please urge the King to grant the bill money of strangers thereto, and that no strangers marry here after the decease of him that now hath it.

Pp. 3, *mutilated, the greater part of the first leaf having been cut out. Endd. by Lord Lisle:* "My bill put to the King's Commissioners."

795. Lord Lisle.

R. O. "The names of them that hath had preferment by me, the Kynge's debyte;" viz. men of arms, gunners, surgeons, &c.; 24 names in all, at 6*d.* and 8*d.* a day.

"Romys (offices) bought one of another,"—4 exchanges.

In Lisle's hand, p. 1.

796. A Soldier of Calais.

R. O. Petition of Will. Coton, soldier of Calais, to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, stating that he had obtained a grant from the King, 16 years before, that his wages should be augmented from 6*d.* to 8*d.* a day. He had letters to this effect, signed by the King, and directed to the deputy for the time being, but "because of often change of the room of the King's deputies," they never took effect. He, therefore, 12 years ago, gave one of the archers on horseback a sum of money to have his place with 8*d.* a day, and so continued 10 years and more, till the 5th March was 12 months, when he desired my lord Lisle as deputy to give him the 8*d.* a day without charge of horse, according to the King's grant. Lisle said he had promised John Worth the first promotion to an archer's place, and that if Coton would give up his place to Worth, taking Worth's 6*d.* a day meanwhile, he should have the first 8*d.* a day that fell void. To this he agreed, but he has been since disappointed twice of a "room" of 8*d.* which fell vacant. Begs Fitzwilliam to intercede for him with my Lord Deputy.

P. 1. *Endd.*

797. Lord Edmund Howard to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Tonight, after midnight, I have taken your medicine, which has done me much good. It has caused the stone to break, and now I void much gravel. "But, for all that, your said medicine hath done me little honesty, for it made me piss my bed this night, for the which my wife hath sore beaten me, and saying it is children's parts to bepiss their bed. Ye have made me such a pisser that I dare not this day go abroad; wherefore I

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797. Lord Edmund Howard to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

beseech you to make mine excuse to my lord and master Treasurer for that I shall not be with you this day at dinner. Madame, it is showed me that a wing or a leg of a stork, if I eat thereof, will make me that I shall never piss more in bed, and though my body be simple, yet my tongue shall be ever good, and specially when it speaketh of women; and sithens such a medicine will do such a great cure, God send me a piece thereof."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

798. Lord Edmund Howard to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have got my son Andylby as good a living in Guisnes as he has in this town, and he is content to resign into my Lord's hands his room here in favor of one of my servants. He and I will be with my Lord after dinner about it, but meanwhile I beg you to move my Lord for the grant. Lake will not have it, and I will give it to Bucke if my Lord will give it to me. I would have come to you myself, but it is my dedication day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

799. The Royal Supremacy.

R. O. Depositions of John Emerson as to treasonable words alleged to have been spoken by Sir Robert Croft, priest, in New College, Oxford, 19 and 20 May, in opposition to the King's measures against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome.

Croft joined Emerson and a chaplain, who were walking together, "and asked if there were no such serious counsel between us but that an honest man's word might be heard. I answered, None. Then he, coming to us, moved this question: Is the Church above the Scripture or no?" Emerson held it was not. Croft advised him to leave these new opinions, and, calling him aside, said, "There shall be 40*l.* given to the college, and I assure you none that be of these new opinions shall get a fardyng;" and further reminded him of his poverty and need of exhibition. Next day Emerson went to Croft to borrow a "wymbyl to make a hole in the door," and some nails, and asked him further about their previous conversation. Then Croft, "seeing at that [tyme] Mr. Belsan garding," said he would go to his chamber. There they were joined by Sir Goodryche, and Croft produced a book of Eckyus, entitled *Enchyridyon adversus Lutheranos*. Hearing Croft say that Christ wrote no book, and that what the bishop of Rome with his lordly cardinals did determine was as effective as the decision of the united congregation of all Christians, Emerson said that on such a feeble foundation he would make but a "schrowde" house. Emerson said the King was head of our congregation, and under him the bp. of Canterbury: to which Croft, "making a mad gesture," answered nothing. *Signed by* John Emerson.

ii. Mem. That Sir Goodryke was present at both the above-mentioned conversations. *Written and signed by Sir Matthew Goodryke.*

Pp. 3, *mutilated, and injured by damp.*

R. O. 2. Robert Croft's answer to the charges brought against him by John Emerson. He met Emerson and Sir Goodryche walking one evening, and Goodriche left as soon as Croft joined them. Next day he saw Emerson, and reminded him that Augustine says he would not believe the Scriptures if they were not approved by the Church, and the Gospels of Bartholomew and Nicodemus are rejected on the authority of the Church. Emerson bears Croft malice, because Croft testified against him for denying transubstantiation to Master Warden. Emerson also said that Fryth was wrongfully put to death. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated.*

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800. LADY ALICE MORE to CROMWELL.

Howard's Lett., 271.

Acknowledges herself much bounden to him for his manifold goodness, which is her husband's and her greatest comfort. Has been compelled of very necessity to sell her apparel to provide 15*s.* weekly for the board wages of her poor husband and his servant. Wishes to know whether she may attend on the King's highness, as the young ploughman that died [in her house] five weeks ago was diseased of an ague three years before, and no other disease has since appeared there. Begs of him, for the love of God, to consider the premises, "and thereupon of your most abundant goodness to show your most favorable help to the comforting of my poor husband and me in this our great heaviness, extreme age, and necessity."

Add.: Master Secretary.

801. [STARKEY to POLE.]

Cleopatra, E, VI. 358. B. M.

I am glad that by your letters of April 12 to John Walker we heard of the receipt of the letters written to you concerning the King's pleasure. I marvelled at not hearing of their delivery, but understand now that it was because they went by Florence. I am glad to see by the few words that you wrote that you will apply yourself to satisfy the King's request, which was, in few words, clearly and plainly, without colour or cloak of dissimulation, to show your sentence in his lately defined cause. This, I am sure, you will do gladly, for you will not dissemble with a king, from which dissimulation I have never seen a mind more abhorring. I have assured both the King and Mr. Secretary that, whatever your sentence shall be, it shall be unfeigned and pure. The King is desirous of a sincere judgment, because peradventure he has been deceived in others. You may signify the inclination of your mind in some part to Mr. Secretary, though you reserve the full declaration by your next letter in answer to his, which I am sure you have received by the ambassador of Venice. Touching the Pope's authority, we hear your friends put no doubt but that to the King's full satisfaction you will see the judged truth. Considering your judgment and learning, I never can think that you can be of this sentence, that such a head or superiority can be of the law of God, and to the salvation of man of high necessity.

St. Jerome plainly affirms it to be constitute *in remedium schismatis*, and not to be of such necessity. The superiority, of long time given to the Pope only by the patience of princes and tacit consent of the people, has grown as a thing convenient for the conservation of unity, but not of such necessity that without it Christian minds may not attain to their salvation nor keep the spiritual unity. If you weigh the matter well, I think you will find this superiority, as it has been of many years used, not at all convenient to the conservation of politic unity. You, to whom "storys" are better known than I, know that this has been the greatest "brake" to Christian civility. For what Christian princes have not drawn their swords against each other for the maintenance of this authority? I know that we see not the same in our days. It were better, with some danger, to cut up such a root of sedition than let it remain to the continual destruction of our posterity. I am sure you see these things with a higher and deeper consideration than I can attain unto, whereby you will, I trust, satisfy the King. His Highness would be sorry to see you not reach unto so manifest a truth, as I have perceived when he has talked of you, to the declaration of the noble effect which he beareth toward you.

Touching the first marriage, if you lay together without any affection the weight of such marriage between brother and sister, and the slenderness of the Pope's power to dispense, you will see the inconveniences of that marriage; so that in both parts I have great hope to see you satisfy the King, and then shortly return to your native country to finish your life in quietness and tranquillity.

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801. [STARKEY to POLE]—*cont.*

Explains, as follows, the death of the Carthusians, that Pole may stop any misreport.

At the last Parliament an Act was made that all the King's subjects should, under pain of treason, renounce the Pope's superiority; to which the rest of the nation agreed, and so did these monks, three priors, and Reynoldys of Syon, though they afterwards returned to their old obedience, affirming the same, by their blind superstitious knowledge, to be to the salvation of man of necessity, and that this superiority of the Pope was a sure truth and manifest of the law of God, and instituted by Christ as necessary to the conservation of the spiritual unity of this mystical body of Christ. In this blindness their superstitious minds were stabled, lacking judgment to discern between the unity spiritual and the unity political, which they thought would run to ruin for lack of this head, whom they made immediate under Christ, and on whose judgment, as of the vicar of Christ, all Christian men ought of necessity to hang.* Reynolds, whom I have often heard praised by you, would admit no reason to the contrary, though divers were sent to them in prison by the King's commandment to instruct them. They were so blinded and sturdy that they could neither see the truth in the cause, nor "give convenient obedience due to such persons as of themself cannot see the truth." Therefore they have suffered death, according to the course of the law, as rebels to the same, and disobedient to the princely authority, and as persons who, as much as in them lay, have rooted sedition in the community. This is the truth; for by Mr. Secretary's licence I was admitted to hear Reynolds' reason, and confer with him. Found in him neither strong reason to maintain his purpose, nor great learning to defend it. I conferred with him gladly, for I was sorry to see a man of such virtue and learning die in such a blind and superstitious opinion. But nothing would avail. They themselves were the cause. It seemed that they sought their own deaths, of which no one can be justly accused. You may repeat this as you think expedient, to those whom you perceive to be misinformed.

After writing so far, having perceived somewhat your mind from your letters to John Walker, received on Whitsun Even,† I received your letters of April 22, the tenor of which I showed to the King. He gratefully took your mind, but somewhat marvelled that you should take so much pleasure in your quiet and scholastical studies, desiring you, according to your duty to him and your country, to set apart such scholastical respects to the declaration of your learned judgment; which I affirmed you would do. By all these two months your sentence shall be looked for. You shall not need to write any great or long volume; but temper your style. I have great hope that you will see the truth when I consider the saying of Scripture, that by purity of mind the light of truth is soonest perceived; and your mind to this day I have not known spotted with any notable affection. Master Secretary wills you to ponder this well; that is, the uncertain fruit of secret and quiet study, which hangs for the most part upon the blind judgment of the reader and posterity; and, on the other side, the wise and prudent handling of controversies of weight in this present age, to the order whereof we are brought forth, as posterity to matters of their time; the clear and manifest definition whereof has annexed thereto a certain fruit,—the established quietness of the common weal. By pondering this, he judges that you may be moved to lay aside for a time your scholastical studies, to which you may have recourse again as occasion shall serve. Mr. Baynton also, the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, to whom the King's pleasure is not unknown, willed me to write that you should well consider how the King graciously searcheth, and ever hath

* The following words are appended in the bottom margin:—"The example of Trajane in Christianos and Edwarde in fratrem quendam."

† 15 May.

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done, a convenient mean to set you in such case that he might treat you according to the fame of your virtues and merits, and also to consider how much the King giveth to your learning and judgment, in wishing to have your consent to his great cause, although it be defined already, so that your judgment can little advance it, except perhaps to the confirmation.

These things I was willed to write. Though it greatly needed not, because you yourself are sufficiently stirred to fulfil the King's pleasure, I judged it my duty to do so.

Draft, hol., pp. 6.

802. Grants in May 1535.

May.

Grants.

1. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 5,000 cr. of gold of the sun paid at Calais for the pensions of salt, according to the treaty of Hampton Court. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

(2.) Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 47,368 cr. of gold of the sun, 16 sous, paid at Calais according to certain bonds, &c. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2. Sir Hen. Wyatt. Grant in fee simple of 1 messuage, 1 garden, and 1 toft in Watsham, Suff., called Loosehall, and 3 tofts 240 a. of land, 20 a. of meadow, 20 a. of pasture, and 8 a. of wood in Hutheham and Watsham, Suff.; on surrender of patent 13 Sept. 8 Hen. VII., granting him the same in tail male. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

3. Sir Arthur Darcy. Annuity of 12*l.* issuing from the manor of Hampton Meysy, Glouc., and from the manor of Castell Eton, 16 messuages, 3 tofts, 1 water-mill, 300 a. of land, 120 a. of meadow, 260 a. of pasture, and 20*s.* in rent in Castell Eton, Wilts, and from the manor of Barnegroves, with appurtenances in Staines, Middx., which lately belonged to Will. Souche, deceased; during the minority of Frances Souche, daughter and heir of the said William; with the wardship and marriage of the said Frances. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

4. Sir Arthur Darcy. Annuity of 40*l.* (to be assigned by the master of the King's wards) out of the issues of the possessions of Sir John Dunham, deceased, during the minority of Katharine, Anne, Mary, and Frances Dunham, daughters and heirs of the said Sir John; with the wardships and marriages of the said heirs. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

5. Rob. Feron, *alias* Ferne, of Todyngton, Middx., clk. Pardon of all treasons, &c. whereof the said Robert along with John Hale, clk., was attainted before Sir Thos. Audeley, the chancellor, and other justices, by virtue of a commission dated 23 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

6. Rob. Eive, *alias* Yoe, *alias* Yewe, *alias* Yeo, *alias* Yew, late of London, *alias* of Hampton Sechefeld, or Heyaunton Sechefeld, in the parish of Patryxstavy, Devon, *alias* of Fyle, Devon. Pardon for all offences to the present date. Greenwich, 26 Apr. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 May. —P.S.

7. Denizations.

Matthew Isard, *alias* Broun, chaplain, born a subject of the king of the French. Westm., 1 May.

Mark de Brayis, *alias* Mark Brayis, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

8. *Yorkshire.* Commissions *post mortem.*

Sir Hen. Everyngham, Rob. Chaloner, Wilfred Holme, and Arthur Preston, to make inquisition on the lands [and heir ?] of Thos. Gower. Westm., 2 May.

Ralph Evers, of Fowbridge, John Barton, of Quenby, Thos. Wentworth of Gaunton, and Will. Twaytes, of Lunde, on the lands and heir of Thos. Suttell. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Peter Manne. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Thos. Colvyld. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Edm. Halder. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Roger Halder. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Chr. Conyers. Westm., 2 May.

The same on the lands and heir of Gilbert Topclyf. Westm., 2 May.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18*d.*

9. John Yarmouth, fisherman, a born subject of the king of Denmark. Denization. Westm., 3 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

10. Hen. marquis of Exeter. Licence to alienate the manors of Newham and Cherybear, Devon, and 60 messuages, 2,000 a. of land, 300 a. of meadow, 400 a. of pasture, 100 a. of wood, and 500 a. of furze and heath in the said manors; to Cuthbert bp. of Durham, Will., earl of Arundel, Thos. earl of Rutland, Sir Hen. Pole lord Montague, Sir Hen. Parker lord Morley, Charles Blount lord Mountjoye, Sir Philip Champarnon, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Philip Butler, John Tirrell, John Baker, Jasper Horsey, Rob. Chudley, Nich. Willoughby, Walter Seymour, Will. Wylkyns, Anth. Harvye, Ric. Gyfford, and Will. Dawbeney, to the use of the said Marquis and Gertrude his

1535.

May.

GRANTS.

802. GRANTS in MAY 1535—*cont.*

wife, and the survivor of them, and after their decease to the use of the right heirs of the said Marquis for ever. Westm., 3 May. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

11. Hen. marquis of Exeter and Thos. earl of Rutland, Jasper Horsey, and Rob. Chudley. Licence to alienate the manors of Westhorsley, Ockeham, and Effyngham, and 100 messuages, 40 tofts, 50 gardens, 3,000 a. of land, 300 a. of meadow, 3,000 a. of pasture, 1,000 a. of wood, 3,000 a. of furze and heath, and 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent in Westhorseley, Esthorseley, Chydyngfold, Byfleyte, Effyngham, Ockeham, and Shyre, Surrey; to Cuthbert bp. of Durham, Will. earl of Arundel, Sir Hen. Pole lord Montague, Sir Hen. Parker lord Morley, Charles Blount lord Mountjoye, Sir Philip Champarnon, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Philip Butler, John Tyrrell, John Baker, Nic. Willoughby, Walter Seymour, Will. Wylkyns, Anth. Harvy, Ric. Gyfford, and Will. Dawbeney; to hold to the use of the said Marquis and Gertrude his wife and the survivor of them. Westm., 3 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

12. Monastery of St. Mary, Sherborne. Congé d'élire to the Prior on the resignation of John Mere, abbot. *Del.* Westm., 3 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

13. Hen. Salesbury. Lease of the site of a water-mill called Llavassok, in the commote of Keymergh, parcel of the lordship of Denbigh, for 28 years; at the annual rent of 17*s.*, and 8*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 4 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b.

14. Ric. Pollard. To be remembrancer of the Exchequer, with fees, &c. as enjoyed by Humph. Bowland, Thos. Walssh, or Sir Will. Essex. *Del.* Westm., 4 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

15. Denizations.

Simon Goddin, a native of Picardy and born subject of the king of France. Westm., 4 May.

Thos. Daigremont, a native of Normandy and born subject of the king of France. Westm., 4 May.

Peter Cornelius, tailor, a native of Liege and born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 4 May.

Giles Hoseberd, beer-brewer, a native of Arenys and born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 4 May.

Peter Mathewe, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 4 May.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

16. Sir Edw. Ferres. Custody of the manor of Clonygonford, one cottage in Hales Owen, Salop, one toft in Pirton, one messuage, one dovecot in Southlitilton, two springs (*bulleriæ*) of salt water in Droytwyche, Worc., during the minority of John Litilton, son and heir of John Litilton, with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 5 May 27 Hen. VIII.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 46.

17. Will. Welles, of Youghull, in Ireland. Licence to import 30 weighs of beans and 30 weighs of wheat and malt. *Endd.:* Greenwich, 3 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May.—S.B.

18. Ric. Watkins, prothonotary. Annuity of 10*l.* issuing from the manors of Maynston and Pikesley . . . . . of Burghill, and a third part of the moiety of the manor of Dudley, Heref., which belonged to John Hakkeluet, deceased, during the minority of Geo. Hakkeluett, s. and h. of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 7 May 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

19. Hen. Rither. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Ralph Rither, deceased. Westm., 24 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 7 May 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

20. John Gostwike. To be Treasurer and General Receiver, and Commissioner of First-fruits and Tenths, in accordance with statute 26 Hen. VIII., in every diocese in England, and in Wales, Calais, Hammes, and Guynes. Also Commission to receive the issues of the possessions acquired by the King in England, Wales, Calais, Hammes, and Guysnes; and specially of the possessions of Thomas late cardinal of York and Rece ap Griffith which came to the King's hands by the attainder of the said Thomas and Rece; and of those of the late priory of Holy Trinity, commonly called Christchurch, near Algate, London, and the late priories of Bethekellerd and Caldwich, in the lordship of Wales or elsewhere, which came to the King's hands on the suppression of the said late "abbeys" or priories; also to receive all profits, fines, &c. which belong to the King by the voidance of sees and monasteries and religious houses; also to receive all other foreign fines for licences to export merchandize, fines for the escape of prisoners, clerks attainted or convicts from the prisons of any archbishop or bishop of England, Wales, Calais, Guysnes, and Hammes, and fines for temporalities. The said John also to receive to the King's use from Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary, certains bonds in which divers persons stand indebted to the King in divers sums, and to receive and prosecute for the said sums. Also the said John to be Treasurer, General Receiver, Commissioner, and Surveyor in and for the premises; with an annuity of 100*l.* *Del.* [Westm.],* 7 May . . . . . .*—S.B. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 8–10.

21. Anth. Skevyngton, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Seaton, Rutland, Linc. dioc.; the right having been given to the King *hac vice* by Roger Ratclyff, the nominee of a body of trustees; viz., Sir Will. Skevington, Sir

* Place and year of delivery illegible in S.B.; "Westm." on the roll.

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May. GRANTS.

Everard Dygby, Roger Ratclyff and Thos. Skevington, s. and h. of Sir William, and the living being now void by death. Greenwich, 7 May 27 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* Westm., 10 May.—P.S.

22. Anth. Baily, a native of Luke (Liege). Denization. Greenwich, 8 May 27 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* Westm., 10 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

23. John Gachet, *alias* John Frencheman, of York, bookbinder, a born subject of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 10 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

24. Will. Leygh or Leght. Livery of lands as son and heir Rob. Leygh, deceased, and of Anne Leygh, also deceased, daughter and heir of Anerild Lathbury; and kinsman and heir of John Lathbury, viz., son of the said Anne, daughter of the said Anerild, son of the said John; on all the possessions of his said ancestors in England, Calais, and Wales. Westm., 24 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* 10 May 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (mutilated).—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 17.

25. Edw. Foxe, S.T.P., counsellor and almoner of the King. Presentation to a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of SS. Mary and George, in Windsor Castle, *vice* Chr. Plummer, deprived. *Del.* Westm., 11 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

26. John Godsalve, one of the clerks of the King's signet. Reversion of the offices of constable and keeper of the castle and gaol of Norwich, which were granted by patent 20 Dec. 7 Hen. VIII. to Sir Hen. Wyat, then master of the King's jewels, and Thos. Boleyn, knight of the Royal body, now earl of Wiltshire and Ormond; with the same fees as John Grey, temp. Ric. II., and the said Henry and Thomas, enjoyed. *Del.* Westm., 14 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

27. Monastery of Sherborne, Salisbury dioc. Assent to the election of John Burstable as abbot *vice* John Mere resigned. Westm., 15 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

28. Will. Blyke, page of the pitcherhouse. To have the corrody in the monastery of Cristhede. Greenwich, 4 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 May.—P.S.

29. Thos. Crumwell, the King's Chief Secretary. To be steward and bailiff of the lordships and manors of Edelmeton (Edmonton) and Sayesbery, and other lands, &c. in Edelmeton, Middx.; with an annual rent of 40*s.* as steward, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as bailiff. *Del.* Westm., 16 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 4.

30. Thos. Ferne of Hognaston, Derby, jun., laborer. Pardon for having, along with Roland Hill of Perewich, Derby, laborer, on the 12 Sep. 19 Hen. VIII., at Rowcettor, Staff., in a pasture called Brymesholme, assaulted and mortally wounded Geo. Rowseley, who died on the 14th Sept. Westm., 11 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 4.

31. Alan Percy, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. Licence to receive and hold other benefices, not exceeding the value of 100*l.*, besides those which he now has, without personal residence, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 4.

32. Denizations:—

Julian Mares, a born subject of the king of the French. Westm., 30 May.

Paul Flamezen, mariner, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 30 May.

Lambert Johnson, shoemaker, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 30 May.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

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1 June. R. O. **803.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Renunciation of papal jurisdiction (similar to those in Nos. 190, 311, and 494), by Henry bishop of St. Asaph's. Dated Wrexham, 1 June 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. Present: Hugh Pylston, bachelor in decrees, perpetual vicar of Wrexham, Alex. Standishe, rector of Llanormon, and Ric. Eton. *Seal good.*

1 June. R. O. **804.** The MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND SHERIFFS of York to CROMWELL.

Thank him for the great pains he has often taken in behalf of the city, and for his goodness in their old dispute with the earl of Rutland, which he has brought to pass after such fashion that they and the child ungotten will have cause to pray for him. Agree to his request that Percival Selby shall have the office of mace-bearer when next vacant by the death or resignation of John Burton. York, 1 June.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, Chief Secretary unto the King's Highness, and master of his Grace's rolls. *Endd.:* Julii.

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1 June. **805.** Sir Francis Bryan to [Cromwell].

R. O. Learnt, at his coming into the country, that the prior of Chyksand, Beds, is deceased. Desires to have the preferment of the next prior. Ampthyll, 1 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary to the King. *Endd.*

1 June. **806.** Sir Gregory da Casale to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. I received letters today from Master Secretary, directing me, as I had written of certain lawyers who are about the Pope and who are favourable to the King's cause, to ascertain if the Pope would declare the justice of the King's cause in opposition to what was done before. Went to see the Pope as if for other things, and said it would be the greatest glory to him to correct what had been done wrong against the King. He asked what I would advise. I said, to call learned men to examine the question, and not to conceal the truth, as Clement VII. did ; but not to consult with Simonetta or other auditors of the Rota, who, to please Clement, both spoke and passed sentence against the King. Recommended him to send for some men from France. The Pope said he did not object to this, but would take advice. He showed the best disposition, and good ought to come of it, but he is very deliberate.

No news yet of the Emperor having left Spain. It is said he has 200 ships, and will go first to Africa, because he can never be without Andrea Doria and part of the fleet, with which, if necessary, to attack Barbarossa. He will then go into Sicily. The Marquis Vasti, with the rest of the fleet, has left Naples with 200 noble Neapolitan youths. The grandees of the whole kingdom are to meet at Naples on the Emperor's arrival on St. John's day. An imperial messenger, who had gone to the duke of Urbino to persuade him to arrange matters with the Pope, reports that the Duke desired a settlement, but was determined never to give up Camerino.

At the request of the Imperialists and some cardinals who complained that nothing was done to gratify them, the Pope has created the prothonotary Caraccioli a cardinal in place of him whose nomination he reserved to himself at last election after taking the votes of the College. He had intended the archbishop of Milan, brother of the duke of Mantua, but if this matter be settled the cardinals will vote for him too. Rome, 1 June 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. *Add.*

1 June. **807.** Sir G. da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. Did not receive until today, by the factor of John Giraldi, his letter
St. P. VII. 605. of 10 April. As the courier is going to France tonight, cannot write as much as he would wish.

Went immediately to the Pope, on the pretext that he was going to complain about certain letters brought from France, of which he heard that a copy had been read in consistory. Taking an opportunity, said to the Pope that if he would allow his good intentions toward the King to take effect, he hoped that great benefit and special honour to His Holiness would result; and on the Pope's asking his advice, went on to suggest that he should find out the truth from learned men, and then not conceal and wrest it as Clement did, but manifest it to the world. Simonetta and the auditors of the Rota, who declared their malicious mind against the King at the time of the sentence, ought not to be consulted. Mentioned several learned men, and said others might be sent for from France. The Pope was not displeased at this advice. He said he would consider the matter further, and wait for an answer to what he had said to the French ambassador, meanwhile omitting

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nothing which might tend to the furtherance of this business, which he desired ardently to settle.

Did not conceal from him that the proposal about Cambray which he had made to the French ambassador, was not a hopeful one. The Pope is by nature slow in deliberation. Will not act as if he spoke by the King's wish but rather for the sake of the Roman Court. Will urge the French not to be slothful.

The French ambassador has received letters about certain monks executed in England for denying the King's supremacy. The letter, which was read in consistory, stated that they answered the King's council wisely and holily. There was much talk about this in Rome, and some cardinals said they envied such a death. Told them, if that were so, they might go to England and imitate the monks' folly. *Is surprised that the French ambassador showed these letters, and does not quite know what he means. Latinus says that the French king remarked to him that the king of England was demanding what it was impossible for him to get; but he was so much bound to him that he must ask the Pope for him. As to the condemned monks, the French show the greatest astonishment.*

By the letters from Spain, it appears that the Emperor had not yet embarked. He had 200 ships, on board of which the cavalry and other troops already were. Almost everyone thinks he will first go to Africa, which will be an opportunity of attacking Barbarossa. If he goes in any other direction, he will take with him Andrea Doria, and with the force thus divided, it would be useless to attack Barbarossa. It is thought that the Emperor will go to Sicily after leaving Africa. The Marquis of Guasto went from Naples with the other fleet, with 200 Neapolitan nobles; all the nobles have been ordered to meet at Naples by St. John's Day to prepare for the Emperor's coming. The Emperor sent an envoy to the duke of Urbino to urge him to settle his quarrel with the Pope; and he brought back as an answer, that the Duke was anxious for a settlement, but would never give up Camerino.

Being pressed by the Imperialists, the Pope has promoted to the cardinalate the prothonotary Caracciolo, the Imperial Chancellor in Milan, in place of the archbishop of Milan, because the duke of Ferrara has sent no answer about the money for which his ambassador and the Pope were disputing. If this matter is settled, the College will not refuse to promote the Archbishop as well.

Hears from Vienna that his brother, the Prothonotary, is strictly imprisoned. Ferdinand's ambassador says he attempted to escape, but Casale believes this to be merely a pretence to excuse his conduct. Thinks his brother will be badly treated, unless the King will speak to the Imperial ambassador.

Hears that directly after Fisher's election, the Imperial ambassador sent a courier to Flanders with orders in the first letters written into England to boast that he has made a cardinal by Imperialist influence. Rome, 1 June 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 5. *Part cipher. Add.*

R. O. 2. Abstract in English of part of the above, and decipher of the portion in cipher.

Pp. 3.

1 June. **808.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. Since writing his other letters, there came letters from Vienna, written by the secretary of the Nuncio in his absence, stating that the prothonotary Casali had been captured, but managed to escape, along with Andrea Corsino, on the way to Vienna. Thinks this true, though the ambassador of the king of the Romans and others say he was brought to Vienna. As the

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808. Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

credentials of our King must either have been destroyed by the Prothonotary or intercepted, requests Cromwell to procure other letters to king John, which Sir Gregory will transmit into Hungary. The secretary writes that the ambassadors of king John had come to Vienna with great pomp, and would have come with greater if Ferdinand had suffered them; also that the Turkish ambassador was there, and they had begun to treat of peace. King John will probably meet the Turkish prince, for he has sent a messenger about it; who, however, was very nearly killed by robbers in Moravia, the country being subject to Ferdinand. Rome, 1 June 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

2 June. R. O. **809.** Katharine of Arragon.

Depositions:—

i. Of Henry Roche, of Bristowe, "whitawer" (widower), aged 40, before Roger Coke, mayor, and others named, among whom is Will. Shipman, late mayor, touching the saying of Hugh Lathbury, hermit, that he was lately in Lincolnshire with Katharine the Queen of Fortune, and she would make 10 men against the King's one.

ii. Of Thomas Stockbridge and Will Jonys to the same effect.

iii. Affirmation of the said Lathbury before the said mayor, &c. that he was late with Katharine late Queen of Fortune, and he trusteth that she shall be hereafter Queen again.

P. 1. *Headed:* "ij^{do} die Junii anno R.R. H. viii. xxvij^{o}."

2 June. R. O. **810.** Nich. [Shaxton], Bishop of Salisbury, to Cromwell.

Whereas it is your pleasure that John Clerke should be elected prior of Thetford, as this has not been done previously, but the bishop of Norwich sets one in, you must consider whether an election be needful now, or else to use this as a donative. If it must be done by the King's authority he must have your licence and commission, or the election will be informal. Murtelack, 2 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 June. R. O. **811.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

I send you your half year's fee. We are glad to hear of your amendment. Myton, 2 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

2 June. Paris Bibl. Nat. MSS. Fr. 19,577. **812.** Bishop of Mâcon to Cardinal du Bellay.

The Pope asks him to intercede in favor of Rochester. He is extremely sorry for these executions.

French. Copy. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

2 June. Paris Bibl. Nat. MSS. Fr. 19,751, fo. 1186. **813.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cardinal du Bellay.

The Pope asks Francis to interfere for Rochester. The Pope says that he did not know the Bishop was in prison. Rochester ought to be obliged to accept the statutes and then set free; which would be very advantageous for Henry and for Francis.

Italian. Copy. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

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3 June. **814.** Sir Thomas More.

R. O. His answers to questions put by Thomas Audeley, Lord Chancellor, and others, 3 June 27 Hen. VIII.

1. Whether he knew the statute making the King supreme head, &c. Replied that he did.

2. When asked whether the King was, as by statute decreed, head of the Church [in England] or not, he answered that "the [statute made in the Parliament] whereby the Kynges Highnes was made supreme hedd as ys aforsayd [was like unto a sword] with too edges, for yf he seyd that the same lawe werre [not]* good then [yt] was daungerous to the soule. And yf he seyd contrary to the seyd estatute [then] yt was deth to the body; wherfor he wold make therto none other aunswer by ca[use] . . . old not . . . . . f . . . of the shortyng of his lif."

ii. The effect of the conversation between Richard R[iche] and the seyd Sir Thomas More, in presence of Edward Walsyngham, Richard Southwell, Palmer and ———† Derleght (?). (The conversation described seems to have been that which took place on the 12 June. *See* the record of More's trial, 1 July.)

Pp. 2. *Much mutilated. Large paper. On two separate leaves found apart.*

[3 June.] **815.** Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1452. Writes, as it is likely she has heard that he was before the Council this day. Perceives little difference between this time and the last. As far as he can see, the whole purpose is to drive him to say precisely one way or the other. My lord of Canterbury, my Lord Chancellor, lords Suffolk and Wiltshire, and Mr. Secretary, were here. Mr. Secretary said he had told the King about More's answer, and he was not content, but thought More had been the occasion of much grudge in the realm, and had an obstinate mind and an evil towards him, and he had sent them to command him to make a determinate answer whether he thought the statute lawful or no, and that he should either confess it lawful that the King should be Supreme Head of the Church of England, or else utter plainly his malignity. Answered that he had no maliguity, and therefore could none utter, and could make no answer but what he had made before. Is sorry that the King had such an opinion of him, but comforts himself, knowing that the time shall come when God shall declare his truth towards the King. His case is such that he can have no harm, though he may have pain, "for a man may in such a case lose his head, and have no harm." Has always truly used himself, looking first upon God and next upon the King, according to the lesson his Highness taught him at first coming to his service. Can go no further and make no other answer. To this the Lord Chancellor and Secretary said that the King might by his laws compel him to give an answer. Said this seemed hard, if his conscience were against it, to compel him to speak either to the loss of his soul or the destruction of his body. Mr. Secretary referred to More's having compelled heretics to answer whether they believed the Pope to be Head of the Church or not, and asked why the King should not similarly compel him? Replied that there was a difference between what was taken for an undoubted thing throughout Christendom, and a thing that was merely agreed in this realm, and the contrary taken for truth elsewhere. Mr. Secretary answered that they were as well burned for denying that, as they were beheaded for denying this, and therefore as good reason to compel men to answer one as the other. Answered that a man is not so bound in conscience by a law of one realm as

* Apparently crossed out. † Blank.

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815. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper—*cont.*

by a law of Christendom; the reasonableness or unreasonableness of binding a man to answer stands not in the difference between heading and burning, but in the difference between heading and hell. In conclusion they offered him an oath to answer truly what was asked him on the King's behalf concerning his person. Said he never purposed to swear any book oath while he lived. They said he was very obstinate to refuse that, for every man does it in the Star Chamber and elsewhere. Replied that he could well conjecture what would be part of his interrogatories, and it was as well to refuse them at first as afterward. The interrogatories were then shown him, and they were two;—whether he had seen the statute, and whether he thought it a lawful made statute or not. Refused the oath, and said he had already confessed the first and would not answer the second. Was thereupon sent away. In the communication before, it was said that it was marvel that he stuck so much in his conscience while he was not sure therein. Said he was sure that his own conscience might very well stand with his own salvation. It was also said to him that if he had as soon be out of the world as in it, why did he not speak plain out against the statute; it was clear that he was not content to die, though he said so. Answered that he has not been a man of such holy living that he might be bold to offer himself for death, lest God, for his presumption, might suffer him to fall. In conclusion, Mr. Secretary said he liked him worse than the last time, for then he pitied him, but now he thought he meant not well. God knows he means well. Wishes his friends to be of good cheer and pray for him.

Headed: Another letter written and sent by Sir Thos. More to his daughter Mistress Rooper, written A.D. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

3 June. R. O. **816.** Sir Thomas Palmer to [Cromwell].

Has made many such requests to Cromwell. Is 500 mks. worse than nought, and so does but dishonor the King and shame himself. Begs Cromwell to declare his poverty to the King, so that His Highness may help him, or else give his room to some man of worship who shall be charged to pay his debts. Will be well contented to serve the King at all times in France or Flanders. Begs Cromwell's favor in the above. Cales, 3 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary [and Master] of the Rolls. *Endd.*

3 June. Royal MS., 18 B. vi. 4. B. M. **817.** James V. to Francis I.

Thanks him for his letters stating that he is willing that the proposed marriage between his daughter Magdalene and James be consummated, unless there are reasonable impediments. His servant will inform Francis of his mind concerning the often proposed marriage with Mary of Bourbon, the eldest daughter of the duke of Vendôme. Stirling, 3 June 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

818. James V. to the Admiral of France.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 30. B. M. Thanks him for his services in preserving the alliance between France and Scotland, and desires credence for the bearer. "Ex regia nostra."

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.* At the foot of the page is an impression of an ancient seal bearing a three-masted ship.

Ibid. f. 40. B. M. 2. Another copy.

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4 June. **819.** EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 5.

4 June. **820.** CRANMER to [CROMWELL].
Cleopatra, E. VII. 233.* B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 306.
Today, June 4, I have received the King's letters, dated Greenwich, 3 June, concerning the diligent declaration of the King's title and stile of Supreme Head in Earth, immediately under God, of the Church of England. Will satisfy the King's command to the best of my power. I desire you to send me a resolution of such doubts as the bearer shall open to you. Lambeth, 4 June. *Signed.*
P. 1.

4 June. **821.** NICHOLAS SHAXTON, Bishop of Salisbury, to CROMWELL.
Cleopatra, E. VI. 258. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. II. 204.
Has received the King's letters sent by Cromwell. Rejoices that it has pleased his Highness to write so earnestly to his bishops in this so earnest a cause. Prays Cromwell, whose wisdom, no doubt, stirred him to it, to persevere till the usurped power of that man of Rome be clean abolished.
Has taken leave of the King and Queen, and begs Cromwell when he next repairs to Court to remember his *custodias temporalium* with a discharge for taking any oath of the residentiaries of Sarum, which they will otherwise exact of him. Will seal new obligations tomorrow if Cromwell will send them by the bearer. Mortlake, 4 June. *Signed.*
Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

4 June. **822.** RICHARD LAYTON to [CROMWELL].
Cleopatra, E. IV. 10. B. M. Wright's Suppression, 156.
Asks that himself and Dr. Lee may be Cromwell's commissaries for the North Country at his approaching visitation. Proposes to begin at Lincoln diocese, and go to the borders of Scotland, down one side and up the other. Assures him that he will not find monk, canon, friar, prior, abbot, or any other, who will do the King such good service, nor be so trusty to him. As the King has given him sole authority for the reformation of the clergy, he must choose persons whom he can trust as himself. Both Lee and Layton have been preferred to the King's service by Cromwell, and look upon him as their only patron; and both of them have familiar acquaintance within 10 or 12 miles of every religious house, so that no knavery can be hid from them, nor can they suffer any injury. They know the fashion of the country and the readiness of the people. Their friends and kinsfolk are dispersed in every place ready to assist them, if any stubborn or sturdy carl proves rebellious. The interrogatories in the book of articles which Layton sent him for his visitation a year ago will detect all coloured sanctity, superstitious rules of pretented religious and other detestable abuses, cloaked by the so-called reformation of every religion, who have found crafty means to be their own visitors, and do not intend any reformation nor increase of good religion, but only to keep sec[ret] all matters of mischief, selling their jewels and plate at half their value for ready money. The ruin of their houses must increase unless Cromwell sets to his hand. Friday 4 June.
Hol., pp. 2.

4 June. **823.** EDWARD FOXE to CROMWELL.
R. O.
Thanks for his kind remembrance of him in his letters to the duke of Norfolk and Mr. Treasurer. Had nothing worth writing previously but what was contained in their common letter to the King. Knowing the

1535.

823. EDWARD FOXE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

nature of Frenchmen, he perceives they are desirous "to bring us into the bryars." In only two things can they "do us any gratuyte"; the one the declaration of their opinions on the King's marriage, which he perceives will never be of such sort as to be available to the King, "and in that case it wer as good to be undoon"; the other "thempechement of the indiction of the Generall Counsail," which they can certainly do, but under what terms he does not know.

Since his coming to Calais, he has had George Joye lodging with him. Joye will never again say anything contrary to the present belief concerning the sacrament, and is conformable in all points as a Christian man should be; he has therefore promised to be a mean for him with the King. Asks Cromwell to set forth this to the King. Calais, 4 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

4 June. R. O. **824.** THOMAS, ABBOT OF ABINGDON, to CROMWELL.

Is in readiness for the commissioners who are to sit between him and John Audelett. It would be a great favor if Cromwell would get them sent to him on the 14th June. Wishes also a licence for Robert Burgoyn, Mr. Walwyn's clerk, to come with them, as he has been of the Abbot's counsel before. Hopes, if all four commissioners cannot be spared, Cromwell will licence as many to come as possible, that the matter may be settled before the King and Cromwell leave Abingdon. Abingdon, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

825. GEORGE NEVYLL LORD ABERGAVENNY.*

R. O. "The petitions to your Highness by your most humble subject and servant George Nevyll, knight, lord of Bergevenny." First, he prays that, in case of his death, his son and heir apparent, Henry Nevyll, who is a minor, may be committed to the custody of such of his friends as he shall appoint. Secondly, that he may know whether the King will permit his friends to have the marriage of the said Henry, and for what sum. Thirdly, that because he has many daughters to marry to his importable charges, and is otherwise indebted, and his houses are unbuilded and in great decay, the King's pleasure may be known as to what portion in yearly value of the lands of the petitioner he would accept in recompence of the lands which would appertain to him by the nonage of the said Henry; so that the petitioner may be able to declare his last will.

P. 1. *Endd.*

5 June. Vienna Archives. **826.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

After the two first communications between the deputies of these two Kings, lord Rochford left Calais, and arrived here on the 25th ult. Before speaking to the King he went to the Lady, his sister, and conversed with her a long time. He could not have brought back from Calais anything agreeable to himself; for, as I am told by the Grand Esquire,† both then and several times since she has been in a bad humour, and said a thousand shameful words of the king of France, and generally of the whole nation. On the 25th and on the 27th, Corpus Christi Day, the King and his Council were exceedingly busy, consulting, as it is supposed, on the message brought

* His will, according to Dugdale, was dated 4 June 1535.

† Otherwise called Master of the Horse, Sir Nic. Carew.

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by Rochford, and were unable to dissemble their great dissatisfaction. The French ambassador has had his share of dissatisfaction also, because Rochford did not bring him any news, and because he was not called to Court, although on Corpus Christi Day he waited at Cromwell's lodging till 10 at night, expecting that Cromwell would return from Court and tell him the news. Indeed, Cromwell himself informs me he despatched him in two words, and he left greatly dissatisfied.

On the 28th Cromwell came twice to my lodging, not having found me the first time; and, anxious and troubled as he showed himself, he told me that when the French came to Calais they began by protesting that they would not speak of war, and they continued this language till Rochford left; but afterwards, as the duke of Norfolk wrote, they entirely changed their tone, and were very desirous of war. He said he would not specify in what quarter; notwithstanding he immediately observed to me that it was for Milan. Further, in the way of confidence, Cromwell showed me a writing, which, he said, had been enclosed in a letter sent to him by the admiral of France, although it bore no signature or appearance of being an inclosure. He allowed me to read it in full. The purport was that Francis, having carefully examined the question of the validity of the two marriages of the king of England, found the first unlawful and the other valid, and promised to defend the latter, and procure revocation of the sentence given to the contrary by the Holy See. On reading it I smiled, and said the French knew well what they were doing, and did not promise things without knowing for how much an ell, and, having obtained what they wanted, knew how to wash their hands of their promises. And for this they had several means sufficiently apparent, especially as there would be time enough before they were called on to fulfil their promises. I added that since the said king of France had taken so much trouble in examining matrimonial questions, this King had no occasion to send lately to Calais; and that, having the promise of such a prince as the king of France, who is not only so great but allied to the Queen, this King, who alleged the fear that princes entertained of the kindred and affinity of your Majesty, ought to make no difficulty in submitting to the determination of the Council. To this he made no reply. In truth I should doubt that the said writing had been drawn up by the English, who want to impute it to the king of France, for otherwise it would not agree with what a very good person has sent to inform the Princess, *i.e.* that the French insisted on having her for the Dauphin; and this is said commonly at the lodging of the French ambassador. It seems the more probable from what the King said lately, that the Admiral had written on his arrival at Calais, that there was nothing so true as that your Majesty had previously offered them the said Princess.

As to what Cromwell said to me about war against Milan, I told him that it was not likely that Francis would disturb your Majesty's holy enterprise; that the conquest of Milan was more difficult than it had ever been; that the French professed that they meant to keep treaties; and that, even if Francis did conquer Milan, he would have more need of your Majesty's friendship to keep it than he had now, and that he would refuse no condition for that purpose. This I said that they might not imagine you would be moved by such menaces to do whatever they wished. I used every means I could to ascertain the conditions asked in return for the aforesaid offers; and, among other things, I asked him if the French did not require hostages, seeing that the girl was still young, or a cessation of their pensions in the meantime. He said as to the first nothing had been said; as to the second, "Yes, indeed!" *en grondissant*, without saying more; but next day he added that if the French wanted to cheat them of their pension (*ses jouoyent de vouloir avoir leur pension*) they would presently have "la passion," *i.e.* war. I talked about hostages, because I had been told that the French demanded the Princess as a

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826. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

hostage. To give me to understand that there was no fear of the French not complying with all their demands, Cromwell told me they would never think of doing otherwise, seeing they were excluded from the friendship of all other princes, and that they had lost all hope on the side of Germany, and did not know how they stood with the Swiss. I confirmed all that he said, saying that as God had given him so much sense and intelligence it would be the more shame to him if he did not know how to use successfully such an opportunity. This I said to him for the mystery which your Majesty will very well understand. Afterwards he told me that, notwithstanding the offers made to them by the French, if there appeared any hope of a renewal of amity with your Majesty the French should have a very short answer, although they always wished to preserve the friendship of the French, and that, awaiting news from your Majesty, he had caused the said Rochford to stay here,* to the great regret of the French admiral; and finally, hoping for some good fruit of the things we had discussed together, he would take care that Rochford did not return so soon to Calais, and especially that nothing was treated to the disadvantage of your Majesty or to the hindrance of the new alliance; telling me what their ambassador in France had notified to the King his master, that Likerke, having heard the answer to the overtures made on behalf of your Majesty, had sent to you in haste, and hoped for a favourable answer, provided that your Majesty had not left Barcelona before the 26th ult.; and that this King and those of his Council (who were, in this matter, at their wits' end) desired that meanwhile I would consider the terms and means for this noble and necessary work, the restoration of amity, giving me to understand that I could do it very well, and better than the whole of them, and that I would in this show myself a good and true counsellor of the King.

To encourage them in these communications, I did not insist that there was no other means than that which was indicated in the said overtures, but told Cromwell, after excusing my insufficiency, that I would give it full consideration; but that I did not see as yet how they understood matters, seeing that there was no amendment in the treatment of the Queen and Princess, and that the King his master always showed himself colder than he had done heretofore; and that I remembered that when the earl of Wiltshire went in embassy towards your Majesty, the duke of Norfolk declared that this King was ready to make himself, so to speak, a slave of your Majesty if you would consent to the divorce; and that to get rid of the blame and doubt that might be attached to it, the King, for the service of God and benefit of all Christendom, would have been glad to spend part of his goods; and now that the cause was settled at Rome, and they ought to make greater offers, I did not see that stricter alliances ought to be spoken of. Moreover, the last time I spoke to the King his master, when I alluded to his predecessors, who had formerly conquered Rhodes and done a thousand brave things in the conquest of the Holy Land, saying that he also was able to do like them, he had made me a very cold answer, that he had not the same advantage as his predecessors, who were nearer at hand because they held Guienne. Nevertheless I had not cared to inform your Majesty of this answer, but rather of what the King his master had affirmed publicly, not only to the admiral of France, but also to several of his company, viz., that the money that he took and meant to take from churchmen he intended to apply against the Infidels or in some other pious works. Cromwell answered, that as soon as he had some hope of this re-establishment of cordiality, the Queen and Princess would be most favourably treated; and

* Il avoit icy fait sur journee (*qu.* séjourner?) ledit Rochefort.

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that, with regard to what the King had said to me, that it was too far to send against the Infidels, the King remembered very well having said it, as the King himself had lately told him; but one must not think too much of that, but rather believe that, matters being accommodated, he is as ready to go in person against the Infidels as anyone in the world, and would moreover bring a very great company, for he had taken measures to get an inestimable treasure, as Cromwell assured me that, besides what he had received from the benefices which he has bestowed since January last, he had bonds for more than full payment, which amounted to more than 500,000 ducats; and, to be frank, his master had become very greedy, and unless some other way were found to spend his money he would collect in his treasury all the money of the kingdom, to the great injury of private persons. Moreover, not only England, but also Flanders and France, were sore about the money which the King his master spent in his wars with France, and for this reason he and the other counsellors wished to find means to make him spend it for the general good, thinking this would also moderate his greediness. Cromwell also told me that the German of whom I lately wrote was sent hither by the duke of Mecklenburg, and that for his despatch he had given him a letter of credence to the said Duke, and the present which the King had ordered to be given him for his trouble in coming, but had never wished to speak with him. He also told me that the secretary of Lubeck was despatched at the same time, as the King would no longer trouble himself with the business of the Lubeckers, which could not go on well, seeing that the town was divided into three parties. The King afterwards told me that he did not properly know whether the said German was despatched (*uyde*, qu. *vuidé* ?), and he immediately changed the subject of conversation.

On Saturday, 29th ult., I received your letters of the 10th, with those addressed to the King. I immediately informed Cromwell, who would have liked me to go and present them at Court next day, but I excused myself, saying I required to take medicine. I did so because everybody is at Court on Sunday, and most of those present, seeing me present letters from your Majesty, would have been easily induced by those about the King to believe that your Majesty was reconciled to the said King, and treated the interests of the Queen and Princess as secondary. I presented the letters on Monday after dinner. The King received me most kindly, and, after reading them, asked me if I had any other news. I said only that your Majesty had commanded that his ambassador and that of France, for their greater convenience, should have a galley. At which he showed great pleasure, saying he was surprised that his ambassador had not mentioned it in letters of the 12th. After these and other conversations, the King spoke about the news received of the defeat of the Turk by the Sophi, saying he considered all that I had published to be fables, and that he had heard the contrary, both from Venice and from France and Spain; moreover, that it was not likely such a powerful prince could have been subdued by the Sophi, and that, even if the Turk had lost two or three hundred thousand men, he would not feel it, he was so rich and powerful. Not content with asserting this as if it had been certain, to show his inclination he told me that many were much deceived in thinking that it would be easy to conquer the countries held by the Turk in Europe, supposing that there were some Christians in those countries; which was a lie, for he was told by many of his subjects who traded there that if there had been any Christians in Coron or thereabout it might have been much more easily kept. I replied that as to the news of the Turk, they had come from so many quarters that there must be some truth in them; and whether they were true or not was needless to debate; and that I was sure, whatever he said, that he wished the said Turk to be defeated, knowing well that the matter concerned not only your Majesty but all Christian princes; and for the rest, whoever informed him that there was not a Christian in Greece deserved to

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826. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

be very well punished ; and as to the loss of Coron, I told him what your Majesty was pleased to write to me, adding that, if there had been no other cause for it, it was owing to the fact that many men and even princes said it would be a useless irritation of the Turk. To this he did not know what to answer, but went on to speak of the quadrireme of your Majesty with 27 benches, saying he would make one with 100 benches, and in a shape unknown to prince André Doria. I asked how many oars he would allow to each bench ; and he replied, one, insisting obstinately that in a galley there could not and ought not to be more than one oar to each bench. He was, in short, for the time, quite fixed in paradoxes. The King made a great deal of these legions which had been raised in France, and of the fortifications the French were daily making on their frontiers, saying that the said legions had been principally appointed for the keeping of the kingdom in case the king of France should be occupied in Italy or elsewhere, and that the said ordinance had been projected at the interview in Calais. He spoke also of the unrivalled fortification which he has constructed at Calais, and of that which he has begun at Dover, with the most triumphant air imaginable ; which words only caused me to give the greater faith to what has been reported to the Princess, that the King was reckoning that if he were left in peace this summer, winter would secure him, and that next summer he hoped to be provided in such fashion that he need fear no one.

The King also told me that your Majesty had thought it better to go to Naples than to Tunis, and that the latter was too great a risk to your person, on whom so much depended. Perceiving that he avoided speaking of the proposed negotiations, I touched upon them myself, saying I had no doubt that Cromwell had informed him of our conversations, and therefore I would only say that he would find your Majesty fully inclined to listen to any proposed alliance as far as honor and conscience would allow. He then told me he wished he could be assured of being able to make arrangements with your Majesty, and in confidence of some favorable answer he had detained Rochford, but that he could not keep him longer, for the Admiral was in despair from the great delay, and that the French bragged that they meant to make war on the duchy of Milan, and pressed him strongly to join the dance ; to which he had refused to listen. He wished also to make me believe that what the Pope was doing against the duke of Urbino was not without an understanding with the French ; and on my showing him, by the reasons I had declared to Cromwell, and other arguments, that it was not likely the French would move war, he said to me that the truth might be anything (*que tout pouvoit estre*) ; nevertheless, they (the French ?) expressed it as above. Hereupon he asked me what the cardinal of Liege was doing, and if the duke of Gueldres was on good terms with your Majesty (*estoit bien de vre. Ma^te^*) ; and on my telling him that I knew nothing but good, he said the French boasted that the said Duke had revoked all the treaties made with your Majesty, and intended to make the king of France his heir ; and though it would be difficult for Francis to take possession of the duchy, it would be always a matter of contention. I told him that as your Majesty held the country of Utrecht and Over Yssel, the duke of Gueldres had no mind to be fractious (*regipper*, qu. *regimber?*), and in order to be paid some arrears the Duke will have advanced the said practises. The King replied that if other news did not come from your Majesty he feared he could not avoid treating with the French. I said that as they were both princes of virtue and honor, it was not to be feared that they would treat matters in prejudice of the treaties made with your Majesty. At which reply he remained astonished, thinking I was going to beg him to break off their negotiations, and give him some hope of obtaining from your Majesty what he demanded.

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As to what your Majesty wrote to me about gaining time with the English, and keeping up practises skilfully during the assembly at Calais and the voyage of your Majesty, I will take all possible pains; likewise to reply in conformity with your Majesty's letters, if I am asked about the disturbances in Ireland, without forgetting to inquire about means of carrying away the Princess. She and the Queen, her mother, have been much consoled by hearing of the prosperity of your Majesty, and of the thought you have given to their affairs, for which they do not cease to pray God for your welfare.

I forgot to write that, having occasion to speak of the marriage of duke Frederic, Palatine, he said he wondered what title he meant to take in the kingdom of Denmark; for, since that kingdom was elective, his wife could make no pretension thereto. I said that if the Duke desired to obtain the kingdom he had a better title than those of Lubeck, doing everything as administrator for his father-in-law; and in elective kingdoms the election commonly does not take place when there is issue capable of succeeding. He kept silence.

Cromwell told me that if the King's lady knew the freedom with which we conversed together she would procure some trouble, and that only three days ago they had had words together, and that she had said she would like to see his head cut off, but he had such confidence in the King, his master, that he thought she could do nothing to him. I suspect he invented this to raise the value of his goods; for I told him all the world regarded him as her right hand, although I am informed on good authority that the said lady does not cease night or day to procure the disgrace of the duke of Norfolk, whether it be because he has spoken too freely of her or because Cromwell, desiring to lower the great ones, wishes to commence with him.

About a score of Dutch Anabaptists have been taken here, of whom 13 have been condemned to the fire, and will be burnt in different parts of the kingdom, as the King and Cromwell have informed me. The others, who have been reconciled to the Church, will be sent into Flanders to the Queen to be dealt with as seems right. London, 5 June 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 9.

5 June. **827.** Chapuys to [Granvelle].

Vienna Archives.

As far as I can make out, what the English say about the French urging them to war is an invention, to improve their position with us. It is true that the French ambassador said the other day that he hoped soon to be governor of Savoy, and to see Savoy destroyed, but this was an expression of his wish without other foundation.

The King says he is daily expecting a gentleman from the French king, named St. Ambroz. It is he who was arrested at Brussels on his return from carrying money to the duke of Gueldres. A letter was seen in the hands of the secretary of Lubeck, addressed to the said St. Ambroz, sealed (?) with the arms of the duke of Gueldres, or something like them.

It has been discovered in Scotland that certain gentlemen had intelligence with the English during the war. Two of them, relations of the earl of Angus, are already condemned.

The son of the governor of Ireland, who came here the other day for money, said that Kildare had retreated to a bog where they could not follow him, but when the dry season came he could not escape.

Supposes Granvelle will hear what is treated at Calais sooner from France, for he understands from Cromwell that Norfolk had charge to inform the ambassador in France that he might know how to conduct the practise he has commenced with the Imperial ambassador, who will know how affairs go, as the English ambassador is well disposed to the Emperor.

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827. Chapuys to [Granvelle]—*cont.*

The English do not like negociating with people who know them and the state of affairs here. Wherefore, they prefer treating with Mons. de Likerke, instead of Chapuys; and the more so, as the latter is attached to these good ladies. However, the King has lately thanked him for his good offices in this behalf. London, 5 June 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

5 June. R. O. **828.** William Byrlyngham to Cromwell.

I am much comforted to hear of the great goodness spoken of you by all men,—especially poor men, whom you are always glad to help. You desired me, when I last saw you, to wait an answer of my bill; and I staid a fortnight in London, when I could wait no longer, and desired Mr. Poplar to make my excuse to you. At Easter, when I came again, you were crased, but I rejoice to hear you are now amended. As I have always desired to be priest, I beg you to take me as your scholar, and help me with some small thing towards my living. By the help of Dr. Aldryge, chaplain to the King, I became an officer of King's College, Cambridge, whereof Dr. Fox, the King's almoner, is master, but for lack of friends I am fain to go to service. Cambridge, 5 June.

Hol., p. 1 (*broadsheet*). *Add.:* Secretary.

5 June. R. O. **829.** Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

Together with the King's other commissioners, has searched out the extent and yearly value of all the spiritual benefices and promotions on this side the sea, with the exception of the abbey of Sandingfild, the master of which refuses to declare the ordinary rent or lands of the house. As the Admiral of France is here, who favours him highly, thought it good to meddle no further with him till the King's pleasure be known. Thos. Brooke should have been with Cromwell before this, but, being the maker of the books, he could not be spared till they were finished. Has received from Husee the 40 marks Cromwell gave him for Mr. Hackett's funerals as his bequest. Trusts to employ the money for his soul's health. Calais, 5 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

5 June. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 323. B. M. **830.** Cardinal Contarino to Charles V.

Has been created cardinal, without having either procured or expected it. Has known by report for many years, and by continual and familiar conversation for many months, the Englishman, Rainaldo Polo, great by his noble birth and descent from the royal blood, but greater still by his virtue, learning, and religion. Seeing that England and the King are deceived by error, and have separated from the Church, he has determined to assist them, not by arms, but by peace and persuasion. The bearer, a gentleman of Pole's, will explain his method of action. Venice, 5 June 1535.

Ital., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

6 June. Vit. B. xxi. 114. B. M. **831.** Jacobus Gislenus Thalas[sius] to [Cromwell.]

"In postremis literis quas ad tuam grâtiam s[cripsi, Princeps illus-] trissime, partim a me explorata, partim vero . . . . . intellecta continebantur, verum interea temp . . . . . tu dignum apud nos contigit, nisi Lantgravium . . . . . ex curia Ferdinandi regis cum stipendio 9 milium f[lorenorum] aureorum annuo super Austriæ archiducatu domum reversu . . . . . na pompa atque triumpho,

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acceptum a suis honorific . . . . . ipsius beneficio Ferdinandi ac Cæsaris totius fere Germaniæ [op]primendæ libidinem extinctam. Experti sunt enim unius [Lant]gravii principis apud nos exigui potentiam, cui tota Austria, [Bo]hemia, Alsatia, Moravia, et Slesia resistere non potuerunt. Ces[ari] ac regi solus ille restitit, multisque annis a Ferdinando oc[cu]patam provinciam ex Austria faucibus ereptam hæredi vero recuperavit." What, think you, would take place if all Germany were to defy the Emperor? Surely what formerly happened to Conrad of Nassau, Ferdinand, and Christiern king of Denmark, viz., that the one would lose his empire, the other his kingdoms. But now, taught by danger, he will consult his safety, not his treasury.

The Landgrave and Ulrich duke of Wirtemberg have met Louis count palatine of the Rhine at Heidelberg to treat of religious councils, and to hunt and feast. The Palatine is now known for certain to favour the Gospel, and allows priests to marry and the Gospel to be preached in his dominions. He was the only prince of Germany who opposed Lutheranism with all his force, fearing the hatred of the Emperor or Ferdinand. Now there is no obstacle to Christian truth, and the death of the beast of Babylon is at hand. Rome has drunk enough human blood; the impostures of monks and Romans will come to light. "Liberabimur aliquando a papist[is] vide . . . . . regnum florentissimum regis proind[e] . . . . . opulentissimum sed diris Romanorum pontificum vinculis . . . . . licitum Angliæ imperium, ereptum a teterrima peste, libe[rat]um a sacratissimis illis cardinalium prostibulis et libidinum omnium fœdissimarum sacrario, ubi scelera cuncta decoquebantur, trium inquam, regis, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, tuique, principis optimi, clementia, vigiliis laboribusque." I often relate to the noble and learned men of Heidelberg how last summer in England I heard the Archbp. preaching at London, Leicester, Worcester, Croydon, and other places, exhorting the people to piety, advising monks, bishops, and priests in a friendly manner to leave their deceits and avarice, adopt brotherly love and care for the people's salvation, instead of gain. I tell them of the dress and institutes of the English episcopate, and they congratulate the country on its King, and reflect what injury has been done to Germany by their ignorant, idle, and luxurious bishops. I am filled with joy at the opening of the eyes of the Palatine, and hope that we shall soon confess Christ freely together. The dispute between the cardinal of Mayence and the senate of Frankfürt has been settled before the Palatine. The Cardinal wished the old state of things to be restored, and the possessions of the churches and monks to be returned to them. The matter is referred to the General Council, which is expected to meet at Metz. A fortnight ago 20 men were killed by hail at Undehem, and next day the rain was so heavy, "ut plus . . . . . s pecoribus torr * * * viri divites qui verebantur ne vina in ipsorum . . . . . vilius quam arbitrabantur venundari deberent." Heidelbergæ Palatini, 6 Ju[nii].†

Signed: Gratiæ tuæ deditissim[us], Jacobus Gislenus Thalas[sius], famulus reverendissimi [Ar]chiepis. Cantuariensis, &c.

Hol., Lat., mutilated, pp. 3.

6 June. **832.** John Bishop of Bangor to Henry VIII.

R. O. I received your Grace's letters, 5 June, concerning the diligent setting forth and sincere preaching within the diocese of Bangor of your most just title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, and the abolition of the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, which I will do or cause to be done with all celerity. Hide monastery, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd. by Tuke.*

† Supplied from modern marginal note.

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6 June. R. O. **833.** JOHN BISHOP OF BANGOR to CROMWELL.

I received the King's letters on 5 June, and have certified to his Grace by letters, of which I enclose a copy. Will do my best to accomplish the King's pleasure, but as to setting forth this matter in the diocese of Bangor, as "I can not" the language of the country, I desire to know if it will be sufficient to cause it to be done by others. Hide, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 June. R. O. **834.** NICH. SHAXTON, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to CROMWELL.

I beg your favor for this poor man, and the poor priory of Thetford, whereof, at the contemplation of the Queen's token, you commanded him to be as minister until ye were more thoroughly instructed of the thing. The house is in great decay because former priors made their hands, and so departed to other livings, four of whom are still alive. To make this bringer the fifth by election would be too great a charge to the house. As it has been usual for the bishop to send one thither at his pleasure, commanding the canons to receive him at the church door, bring him to the choir, and install him without more solemnity, it would be strange if the King could not do the same. Murtelack, 6 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 June. R. O. **835.** ROBT. BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to HENRY VIII.

I have received your letters and commandment, which I will put in execution to the best of my power, and besides "declare myself for your other most dread commandments past heretofore," so that you shall be satisfied. Aldingbourne, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 June. R. O. **836.** ROBT. BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to CROMWELL.

According to your letters, I have received the King's commandment, which I shall put in execution with diligence to the best of my power; and that done, I shall not only send his Grace a declaration of my deeds, but declare myself for such things as be past, I trust, to his satisfaction. Aldingbourne, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 June. Add. MS. 8715, f. 67 b. B. M. **837.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

* * * Spoke at length to the French king of the Pope's concern about Fisher (*Rossense* instead of *Roffense*), and begged him to use his influence with the king of England for his liberation, for he ought to be able to obtain a greater thing than that from him. He replied that there was no need to speak of his virtues, which were known to all the world, both by his books, for no one had written better than he against the Lutherans, and by his innumerable virtues. His Holiness might be sure he would do what he could for his liberation; but he doubted his success, for he feared this hat would cause him much injury, according to what he heard from England, where they have been using strange methods against the Carthusians. He added that the king of England was the hardest friend to bear in the world; at one time unstable, and at another time obstinate and proud, so that it was almost impossible to bear with him. "Sometimes," said Francis, "he almost treats me like a subject, *e vero dico che come mi volte anch' io egli caglia:* in effect, he is the strangest man in the world, and I fear I can do no good with him, but I must put up with him, as it is no time to lose friends." He would, however, do what he could

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for Fisher's (*Rossetto*) liberation. Offered to give the King the brief and hat for Fisher, and that all should be put in the Grand Master's hands, so that it might be done sooner according to the Pope's will. He told the Bishop to keep them, and he would be asked for them when it was time. The card. du Bellay (*il Rmo. Bellier*) has also promised to do what he can, but he fears this Cardinalate will make Fisher a martyr. They will try to find some means to make the king of England take it as he ought.

Will lose no time, and do all he can for his liberation. Would rather see Fisher in Rome than be a cardinal himself, for he hears on every side that his virtue is not less than what the world wants now, "ne sua Beatitudine potra fare in queste bande cosa piu degna di lei."

The Admiral is still at Calais. Does not think that anything will be done of much importance. Nothing more is said about the interview.
* * *

Two days ago the King was very angry with the English ambassador. Spoke to the Grand Master, who said that the English wished the King to do things that touched his conscience; but they must not think the French would do anything against the Church, but rather defend it against oppressors. In fact, the king of England is enraged and desperate because the French will not imitate him, and he sees himself alone in his opinions. The King told him, and the Imperial ambassador showed him a letter to the same effect, that the king of England went disguised to the Charterhouse, of which they have treated some members so badly, and urged them with many reasons to take him for Head of the Church, and not the Pope. To which they replied unanimously that he might do with their persons what he would, but they would never consent to what they considered unjust. There is no news of anything being done against them yet. Du Bellay thinks the marriage with England will take place. Is of opinion that, whatever Francis may do so as not to be alone, he is so impressed with the instability, madness, and impiety of the King that at some time he expects, without fail, to have him as an enemy according to the custom of the country. * *

The English ambassador, having spoken to the King, who in public was vexed and angry with him, went to Calais, perhaps sent there by his master on the business there, about which, until now, 29 June (*sic*), in the morning, nothing has been heard of moment, but it is clear that difficulties will not lack.

Ital., pp. 11. *Modern copy. Headed*: Al Sig. Monsig. Ambrogio, ut supra (*i.e.* 6 June.)

R. O. 2. Official copy from the Vatican Archives of some passages in the original letter, which is in cipher. Abbeville, 6 June 1535.
Pp. 3.

7 June. **838.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 307. I send you the priest who, reading the Act concerning the tenth part of the spiritualty, bid a vengeance on the King; as also the woman who said that since this new queen was made there was never so much pilling and polling in this realm, asking a vengeance also upon her. Lambeth, 7 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

7 June. **839.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Yesternight I received the King's letter for preaching against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome. That no dissimulation might appear in me, or anything contrary to my promise, I will send for my horses and

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839. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell—*cont.*

repair to my diocese; and in my own person, though I was never heretofore in pulpit, and by others, will execute the declaration. Let me know your mind by the bearer in certain points. I shall leave Mr. Englefield sole. You will perceive what justice has been done upon robbers of churches, &c. Gloucester, 7 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

7 June. R. O. **840.** Wm. Fynche, Prior of Bromer, to Cromwell.

Desires the continuance of his favor. Proffers of service from him and his house. Bromer, 7 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

7 June. R. O. **841.** Letters of Administration.

Grant by Cranmer, dated Lambeth, 3 June 1535, of letters of administration to Cristina Justice of the effects of her late husband Nic. Justice, of Newbury; with a confirmation of the same by Henry VIII., dated 7 June 27 Hen. VIII.

Two documents on parchment.

7 June. Acts of Parl. of Scotld. II. 339. **842.** Parliament of Scotland.

Edinburgh, 7 June 1535.

10 June.—Lords of the Articles chosen.

11 June.—The accused Borderers to be kept in ward till they can be brought before a condign assize what time and place the King thinks expedient. Answer to be made to the duke of Holster, and in accordance with his request that the King should write to the king of England, desiring him to desist from interfering with Denmark or other lands belonging to the Duke, and from aiding the Lubeckers against him. Also that James should send a messenger to Lubeck to inquire the cause of the war, and desire them to desist.

12 June.—Ordinances. (1). For the freedom of Halikirk. (2). Against heretics. (3). For distraining the goods of persons who have lain under a curse 40 days. (4). For a general council of the realm to be held at the Blackfriars, Edinburgh, 1 March next, by the Archbishop of St. Andrews. Here the archbishop of Glasgow's Chancellor asked instruments to preserve the privileges of his archbishopric. (5). Tax of 6,000*l.* to be levied on spiritualty and temporalty. (6). Against exportation of coin. (7). For planting of woods and orchards. (8). Against destroying green wood. (9). For keeping forests. (10–18). Against slaughter of does, and other domestic acts. (19). "Of walpinschawingis." (20). For hagbuts and small artillery to be provided by every landed man. (21). Merchants compelled to import them. (22). Fortresses to be built on the border. (23). "Ostillaris" to provide accommodation for travellers. (24). No man to buy English horses; (25) or sell cattle to Englishmen. (26–33). Touching forestallers, slaughters, beggars, and other domestic matters. (34). No one to sail into Flanders oftener than twice a year. (35, 36). Touching burgh officers. (37). My Lord Chancellor to sit once a week.

17 June.—Legal matters, &c.

8 June. R. O. **843.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

I beg your favour for this bearer, doctor Boothe, in his reasonable suit. Gloucester, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

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[8 June.] R. O. **844.** Sir Walter Stonore to Cromwell.

I thank you for my good fortune in recovering the poor house at Stonore, with all the manors it has pleased the King to give me. I shall be his faithful servant to the utmost of my power. I send you by my brother John the sayings of all the witnesses examined before me on June 8, and the words spoken by Margery Cowpland* against the King and the Queen. She utterly denies them; but I think they are true, for she is a marvellous drunken woman, somewhat "straght" of her wits, and her husband is out of his mind. Wynbok, one of her accusers, was brought up by her from a child, and for her love to him she has delivered him a lease of a mill that her husband and she have of the prior of Bursetter, on condition of being found in meat and drink, and to have yearly a mark in money paid by Wynbok. This has led to a dispute between them, as appears by the depositions of John Lambourn and Nic. White. These words were not revealed till long after by Wynbok, who thinks by this means to obtain the mill. I have, however, sent her to the gaol at Wallingford till I know the King's pleasure.

P.S.—Let me know your pleasure, as the said Margery is aged and lacks wit, and there is no one to attend upon her husband, who is mad. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

8 June. R. O. **845.** Florys [Count of Buren] to Henry VIII.

Recommends Michiel Marcator, a native of his country, who is bringing a musical instrument made by himself as a present to the King. Brussels, 8 June 1535. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Au Roy.

8 June. Vatican Archives. **846.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Hears that the reason Francis was angry with the English was for insisting that the duke of Angoulême should go to England, alleging that he had promised it; which he denies, and says he will not send a son to be hostage in England, with other disdainful words. Nevertheless, knows that the King has said that the marriage will take place. Hears that the Carthusians whom the King himself tried to persuade to recognise him as Head of the Church are in prison with chains round their necks, and will certainly be put to death, but perhaps not so publicly, for fear of the displeasure of the people, which was shown at the death of the others. They have also taken in England about 25 Anabaptists, with whom Cranmer, (Dr. Chramuel,) and others of the Court disputed; and, not knowing how to defend themselves, they said that the Holy Spirit inclined them to it. For this several of them have been already executed, and it appears that the King intends to persecute this sect as much as he can, as it already has firm footing in England. Amiens, 8 June.

Ital., pp. 2. *From a modern transcript.*

Ib. 2. Brief abstract of Faenza's letters of the 6th and 8th of June.

Ital., from a modern transcript. p. 1.

8 June. Paris, Bibl. Nat., MSS. Fr., 19, 577. **847.** Ph. Chabot de Bryon to Cardinal du Bellay.

Is sick of his mission. Should be glad to see the end of it on account of the haggling and carping of the English. Will act according to the contents of the last paragraph of Du Bellay's letter.

French, copy. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

* See Vol. VII., No. 1,609, which it appears should have been dated 8 June [1535.]

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9 June. **848.** THE POPE.

Wilkins, III. 772. Soc. Ant. Proclam., I. 78.

Proclamation against the supremacy of the bishop of Rome; charging also the bishops to set forth, every Sunday and other high feast thoughout the year, the King's title, and raze out of every book the name of the bishop of Rome. Westminster, 9 June.

9 June. **849.** CUTHBERT BISHOP OF DURHAM.

R. O.

His acknowledgment of having received, 9 June 27 Hen. VIII., from Sir Fras. Bygod, the Kings's letters of admonition for declaration of his Grace's title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, and for the extirpation of the authority of the bishop of Rome in his diocese; the letters being dated at Greenwich, 3rd inst., and delivered him on the 9th, between 8 and 9 p.m.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

10 June. **850.** GARDINER to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. I. 430.

Wrote, with his letters of answer to the King, to ask how the bishop of London had proceeded in executing the King's commandment. Thinking that Cromwell's business might delay the answer, has made out commandments throughout his diocese, as the bearer will show. Anything that Cromwell wishes added can soon be supplied. Has delivered the enclosed verses, to be learned by the scholars of Winchester. To other petty teachers gives commandment in general. "And although, as I have devised the words to be spoken, I preach the matter upon Sunday next in every man's mouth, yet will I preach also, omitting all other respects of myself rather than I should be otherwise taken than I am, that is to say, openly to swear one thing, and privily to work, say, or do otherwise; whereof I was never guilty." Has great cause to desire rest for the health of his body. Intended to abstain from books and writing, having finished the translation of SS. Luke and John. Has stayed the levying of the subsidy, the commissions of sewers and musters, at Cromwell's advertisement. Waltham, 10 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 June. **851.** HARRY HUTTOFT to [CROMWELL].

R. O.

I have been to lord Audeley's, and all the houses are in good order; but provision must be made for the reparation, and chiefly for covering in divers places to prevent great ruin and decay. I have viewed the park, wherein are 70 deer. Four or five persons remain of the lord Audeley's, with stuff and cattle. I beg I may have something there, keeping the place and park, with such fee as you shall think fit, and also the demesnes in farm at the same rent as lord Audeley leased them to one Dowce, as it would be to my discommodity to be "extinct" therefrom. Please send your commands to my son, and remember the money for Portsmouth, of which there is great need. If it be 1,000*l.* we shall not soon trouble you again. Before the *Harry* be hanged upon her shores she will cost 500*l.* 10 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

10 June. **852.** JOHN BARSTABULL, Abbot of Shurborne, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thank you for my preferment to be abbot of Shurborne. According to your letter I am content to permit the prior of the said house to enjoy the office of prior, and also to occupy two other offices generally separated from the priorship. All these offices amount yearly to the sum of 40*l.* Whereas you have been asked to augment the Prior's living, please to remember the great charges of this poor house in paying the King's first fruits and the

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yearly payment of the tenth, according to the Acts of Parliament, and the 40*l.* to be paid to my predecessor during his life. His living is already augmented by these two offices 20*l.* yearly. Shurborne, 10 June. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

10 June. R. O. **853.** ANNE BASSET to LADY LISLE.

It is now eight days since Madame de Rieu has allowed her to spend the time with the daughter of Madame de Bours. Bours, 10 June.
Begs to be remembered to her father, brothers, and sisters. Madame de Bours recommends herself to you. *Signed:* Anne Bassistes.
Fr., p. 1. *In the hand of Madame de Bours. Add.*

11 June. R. O. **854.** SIR FRAS. BIGODE to CROMWELL.

I have delivered the King's letters to the archbishop of York the 8th June, and to the bishop of Durham the 9th. They received them with great humility, and were evidently glad of them. The Bishop sent for his chaplains to execute them in all haste. He himself tarried to make precepts, and send to every ecclesiastical person in his diocese. The effect I shall report. I purpose to be at York on Midsummer Day, and also on St. Peter's Day, which is there the most solemn day of the year. If the Archbishop preach sincerely, and set forth the King's title, he will do much good, as that day all dignitaries must be in the church. If the Archbishop be negligent, my chaplain, who, as Dr. Crome, Master Latimer, and Barnes can show you, is well learned, will be ready to say the Word of God truly. I have for him the archbishop of Canterbury's licence, and the King's likewise; but till I know your pleasure he shall not preach either at York or elsewhere. I have drawn an abstract from the statute touching the deposition of the bishop of Rome and the style of Supreme Head, which I intend to nail on a table in my parish church, and give a copy of it to all who can read, to instruct their families at home. I send a copy. Setteryngton, 11 June.
Hol. pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 June. Royal MS., 18, B. VI. f. 40 b. B. M. **855.** [JAMES V. to MONTMORENCY.]

"Magnifico et potenti domino, Galliarum [magno magistro], ami[co] suo charissimo."
Requests him to persist in his endeavours to preserve friendship between the two kingdoms, both of which he knows are much profited by it. Desires credence for the bearer. Stirling, 3. Id. Jun. 1535.
Lat, copy, p. 1. *Mutilated.*

11 June. R. O. **856.** FISHER and MORE.

"Answers by confession of Richard Wilson, servant to Mr. John Fisher, doctor of divinity, late bishop of Rochester," before Sir Edmund Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, and Thomas Legh, D.C.L., and in presence of Henry Polstede, John Whalley, and John ap Rice, to certain interrogatories ministered to them 7 June 27 Hen. VIII. in the Tower of London.

I.* To the first interrogatory, he says that about Midsummer come 12 months he heard his master say to Mr. Wilbere, Mr. Johnson, commissary

* The numbers in the margin of this paper do not refer to the interrogatories, but are continued consecutively through the examinations of several deponents, simply to mark paragraphs. It is by the evidence of these numbers, faint and illegible in many cases, that the order of the leaves of this document has now been ascertained; for each leaf was found separate and seemed to be a separate document when first examined. The Roman numbers are not in the MS.

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of Rochester, and Mr. Robert Fissher his brother, when they would have persuaded him to take the oath of succession, that he wished himself some great misfortune if he went to any place for that purpose.

2. To the second, touching the Act of Supreme Head, about Candlemas last Rob. Fisher came and told him of it in the Tower, when he "toke up his hands and blessed him, saying, Is it so?" Rob. Fisher also told him of an Act "by reason whereof men should come to the Tower thick and th . . . . For now, said he, speaking is made high treason, which was never heard of before, that words should be high treason. But there was never such a sticking at the passing of any Act in the Lower House as was at the passing of the same, said he; and that they stuck at the last to have one word in the same, and that was the [word] *maliciously*, which, when it was put, it was not worth . . . . , for they would expound the same statute themselves at their pleasure." Cannot remember if Dr. Fisher made any answer to this.

[3?] On Friday after Ascension Day last, Mr. Secretary, and others of the Council, came to examine Fisher on the Act of Supreme Head, and this respondent, standing in the Chamber without the partition, heard some part of the examination. Mr. Secretary said they were sent for two things, first touching the Act of Supremacy; the second point respondent did not hear. Mr. Secretary read the Act, and Fisher replied that he could not consent to take the King as Supreme Head. The Act was also read to him making it treason to deny the King to be Supreme Head. After supper respondent told his master that he thought Mr. Bedyll's reasons weak when he said the King was head of his people, and the people was the Church, with some further observations. The bishop asked if he thought he had been too quick with Mr. Bedyll, and respondent said no. Had no conversation with the bishop afterwards till he was examined again, but how they looked for the Council every day to come to them again. Cautioned the bishop to beware what answer he made as to the supremacy. During the interval Edw. White, the bishop's brother-in-law, was twice with him. Heard no words between them but salutations, and touching the Anabaptists, of whom the said Edward spoke to him.

To the third [and fourth] interrogatories, says he never had communication of those matters with his master other than is abovesaid, but had heard his master say since he was last examined that he had heard one of the statutes read but not the other.

4. To the fifth and every part of the same he says No, except as above rehearsed.

[5]. To the sixth, seventh, and eighth he also answers No.

[6]. Further examined whether he knew any letter, writing, or intelligence to be between Mr. More or any other man and his master since he came to the Tower; said that Dr. Adyson brought his master about Michaelmas last two letters which he found in his master's books, and after he had showed them to him he took them with him again; but what their contents were he cannot tell. *Notarial signature of John ap Rice.*

ii. [The answers of John à Wood, servant to Sir Thomas Moore, the day and place aforesaid]. *This heading is crossed out.*

iii. "What communication has been between my lord and me since the first cu[ming of the Council.]

My answer:—

7. "I remembered unto him . . . . . this word 'maliciously' to be put in that statute or some other like, for so heard I my lord's brother, Robert Fisher, tell my lord." Moved my lord (bishop Fisher) to send for the statute book,

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and asked Edw. White to send it. Read the two statutes to my lord, and he read them himself, and on Friday or Saturday last the book was burned. Said that a man may answer a question without any malice; but my lord would not tell him what he would answer. After his last answer before the Council, my lord said he had stuck to the word "maliciously," and that the Council suspected he had counsel from Mr. Moore. But he said Nay, but his brother Robert had told him of the word and bade him so say.

"Whether I suspect any note between my lord and Mr. Moor."

8. Heard my lord tell George that there was no peril in the statutes except it were maliciously done and spoken, and suspects he bade George tell Moore so about seven or eight days before the last coming of the Council. Heard from George that Mr. Moore said Mr. Secretary gave him very good words, but he would say nothing about his answer but that my lord was certified. Told George he thought my lord would suffer death if he gave no other answer, and asked him to get the statute book, but he would not.

"What I have sent to Mr. Moor or his servant."

[9]. Never sent anything concerning the King's matter, either in word or writing. Sent to Mr. Moor's servant half a custard on Sunday last, and long since greensauce. Moor or his servant sent him an image of St. John, and apples and oranges after the snow that fell in winter. On New Year's day Moor sent him a paper with writing, 2,000*l.* in gold, and an image of the Epiphany.

[10]. Has often suspected George of carrying letters between my lord and Mr. Moor.

[11]. Has seen my lord burn papers, and has burnt them at his bidding, but never was so bold as to look at them, "and for such causes I did suspect the matter the more." Has also burnt old papers that were written before he came to the Tower.

12. Gave George a letter to Moor from my lord since the first examination, but read it not.

13. "We" were agreed to deny any letters being sent between them. Thinks my lord gave many letters to George, and heard him tell George he might say he never carried any letters on the King's business, but he would not counsel him to be forsworn for other things.

iv. [Further examination of Richard Wilson, servant of bishop Fisher.]

Heading mostly illegible * * * * "the viijth day of June . . . . . the person abovenamed, except . . . . . ."

14. First: he says he has put in writing and sent by Mr. . . . . certain things omitted in his first examination. When the books were here. Mr. More sent word to "the said" Mr. Fissher by Geo. G[olde], the Lieutenant's servant, that he heard that his own books should be condemned, but he does not remember Mr. Fisher's answer. After the said Mr. Fisher's first examination, said to him that he remembered that Mr. Robt. Fisher said to his brother that "maliciously" was in the statute, and therefore a man might answer to the questions not maliciously, and be in no danger; and the respondent asked George and Mr. White to get the book, which the latter at length did.

15. Read the book to his master, and said there was nothing to bind him to answer.

16. And afterwards heard him say to George that he saw no great peril in the statute, unless it were done or spoken maliciously. The next night Fisher wrote a letter to More, which was not sealed or closed, and told him,

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if George was sober, to give it him to be delivered; which he did. Knows nothing of the contents.

17. Thinks Fisher told George to show more about the statute.

18. Does not know whether George brought any answer, but heard him say that Mr. More was merry, and that my Lord was satisfied. Then within a few days came the Council again to the second examination.

19. At supper, Fisher, in answer to his questions, said he had not made answer, "but the [Co]uncil was gone even as they came. Then said my master to this respondent, [You] remember, Sir, that the last day before this that the Council was here, the Council should ask me two questions or two points. And this respondent said Yes, for he heard Mr. Secretary say then and purpose that he had come then principally for two things, [on]e was touching the Act of Supreme Head, and the other this deponent could [n]ot hear." Then said his master that the Council bore him in hand that they purposed to ask him two questions, of which one was whether he would accept the King as Supreme Head; "and I remember no such thing. Nor I nother, said this deponent then." But a while after he came to his master as he was saying evensong, and said Yes, that he had answered that he did not think the King might be supreme head, but his master denied having said so. The next day he remarked to his master that he had been a long time with the Council yesterday.

20. His master said the Council had blamed Mr. Lieutenant sore for keeping him and Mr. More so negligently, thinking that they had counsel of each other, and it was not so, but they supposed it, because both stuck much upon one point. Said that if it was upon the word "maliciously" the book was worth sending for; but he answered nothing.

21. On Saturday next "the said George" said to Fisher that he heard he was made a cardinal. "Then, said Mr. Fisher, A cardinal! Then I perceive it was not for nought that my Lord Chancellor did ask me when I heard from my master the Pope, and said that there was never man that had exalted the Pop[e a]s I had."

22. A further conversation between the respondent and Fisher, the former saying that if the [King] were Head of the Church, he would have power to [make] the body of Christ, and hear confessions.

23. Between the examinations George brought Fisher certain scrolls of paper, [written] with lead in some places, and in some other with an agg[let or] dry point, so that they could not be well read; which George said his master had bade him cut out of one of the monks' books. In one was written "Pasce oves meas," &c.; "and I am sure that these words Christ spake himself, and dare take that quarrel to my death." In another place he read, "My Lord, ye should not judge me to death this day, for, if ye should, ye should first condemn yourself and all your predecessors, which were no simple sheep in this flock, but great bellwethers. And, my lord, if ye would, in detestation of this opinion, dig up the bones of all our predecessors and burn them, yet should not that turn me from this Faith." Could not read any more. Showed them to his master, who said "T[h]ey be gone. God have mercy on their souls!" And when they were alive, Fisher said, referring to the said monks under examination, "I pray God that no vanity subvert them."

24. Thinks that letters have passed between Fisher and More since the last examination, for he saw George bring his Master a letter, and afterwards cast it in the fire, last Sunday.

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v. Depositions of Geo. Golde, [servant u]nto Mr. Lieutenant, 8 June, before Mr. Ch . . . . ., in the presence of . . . . ., John ap Rice, and . . . . .

25. Says that on Sunday last . . . . . "Mr. Fisher" wrote a letter to Mr. More, and sent it by him. The next day More sent back an answer, with Fisher's letter. Burned both at Fisher's order.

26. About 10 days ago, told Fisher he heard that he should be a cardinal; to which he answered that "he set as much by that as by a rush under his foot."

27. Heard this from John, some time fa[lconer] to the said Mr. Fisher, who heard it from one Noddy and one Andrew, servants of Ant. Bonevys[e].

28. No one else told him of this. About 10 days ago Fisher sent a letter to More by him, and More caused him to burn it. The next day More wrote an answer and sent it by him. Fisher told him to burn it.

[29]. About six days after the monks of the Charterhouse were executed, Mr. Lieutenant caused him to carry to the Charterhouse six books which the monks had left in the prison, out of which books Mr. Lieutenant caused him to cut six leaves of parchment, "which leaves were as though it were with lead or like thing." Laid them up in the Lieutenant's parlour under a cupboard cloth. Two days after gave them to Ric. Wylson, Fisher's servant, and, on their being returned, burned them.

30. Two days after the execution, Fisher said to him that he saw not so great peril in the statute, unless it were done or spoken maliciously, and he marvelled much that the monks were put to execution, [say]ing that they did nothing maliciously nor obstinately.

31. Delivered a letter from Wylson for the buying of the book of the statute to the Falconer, but does not know whether it was directed to the Falconer or to Edw. Whyte, Fisher's brother. Received the book from the Falconer, and gave it to Wylson.

32. When the Lubecks were lately in London, More caused him to tell Fisher that he heard say thow . . . works should be condemned, unto whom the said Mr. Fisher . . . . . that so they would condemn his . . . . .

33. Has conveyed about a dozen letters between More and Fisher, some being written with ink, and some with coal.

34. It was agreed between Mr. Fisher, his servant, and this deponent, both times the Council came to the Tower, to deny having carried any letters between them; but if he were sworn on a book, that he should speak the truth.

35. More also wrote four letters to his wife and Mrs. Roper [his dau]ghter.

36. Does not know of Fisher sending letters, except to More.

37. Further examined, 9 June.—About a week ago, went to Wm. Thorneton's house in Themystrete for Mr. Fisher's diet, as he was accustomed, and asked him if he had heard that Fisher should be made cardinal. Thorneton replied that he had heard it from a servant of lord Rochford.

38. About five days ago, took a pot of conserve from Fisher to Ant. Bonvise [but he would not have it, saying that Fisher had more need of it than he].* There were no letters in the pot.

39. Bonvise sent to More, two or three times every week, meat and a bottle of wine, till a quarter of a year ago, since when, he has sent none. Before the said time he sent Fisher a quart of French wine every day, and three or four dishes of jelly.

* This passage is struck out.

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856. Fisher and More—*cont.*

40. Heard of Fisher being made cardinal, on Friday or Saturday last, from Mrs. Roper, and the same day told Fisher. Mentions Fawconer and Nody in connection with the report.

vi. Depositions of John à Wood, servant to Sir Thos. [More], Knt., taken by Mr. Thos. Lee, doctor of l[aw], Hen. Polstede, and John ap Rice, 10 [June] 1535.

41. Being examined as to the intercourse between his master and Fisher, said that about a fortnight after the first being of the Council in the Tower, George, the Lieutenant's servant, came to More, and asked him, from Fisher, what answer he had made. More replied that he would not dispute of the King's title, but give himself to his beads and think on his passage hence; and this he wrote in a letter to be given to Fisher. Soon after he sent another letter by George to the effect that he would not counsel Fisher to make the same answer, lest the Council might think they were agreed, and that he would meddle with no man's conscience but his own. After the Coun[cil were at the] Tower, Fisher sent to tell More what answer he had made. Does not know if More sent an answer.

42. Wm. Thorneton, of London, says that he heard of Fisher's being made cardinal from George, the Lieutenant's servant, and the Falconer, who serves Fisher with his meat.

43. Andrewe, servant to [Anthony] Bonvies, about 12 days ago heard Florence Volusene say at his master's house at dinner, that he heard at the French ambassador's house that Fisher was made Cardinal, and since heard others speak of it.

44. Examined, 11 June.—Never carried any letters or other intell[igence], but bare stewed meat d[ivers times] . . . . . passed for the which Mrs. Roper did give . . . . . buying of the same, when she was . . . . . Also that John the falconer came to his master.

45. vii. Examination of John Pewnoll, *alias* Fawconer, [somet]yme servant to Mr. Dr. Fisher, sometime bp. of Rochester. Last Lent carried a letter from Fisher, about his disease, to Mr. Bonviese, who consulted Mr. Clement, and sent back word that Fisher's liver was wasted, and he should [ta]ke gote's my[lk] and other things. Carried another letter to Dr. Fre . . . concerning physic, and others to Mr. Whyte, to desire him to seek relief for the said Mr. Fisher.

46. Fisher had money from his brother Robert, and, since he is dead, of Mr. . . . . and Mr. Thorneton.

47. Twice or thrice Mr. Antony Bonvise sent him a dish of stewed meat, before . . . . . six weeks passed, and a quart of French wine and . . . . when Fisher sent for it.

48. Heard that Fisher was made a cardinal first from George, the Lieutenant's servant, who heard it from Andrew . . . .

49. 11 June.—Geo. White deposes that last Saturday Wm. Thorneton told him Fisher was made a cardinal, and afterwards John the Fawconer. Asked about letters and communications between Fisher and others, "saith that he knowe[th] . . . . but that he hath received himself bills of [the said Mr. Fisher's] diet, which he hath got to show." Was also asked to send him a book of the statutes, which he did by Fawconer.

50. Examined who [conv]eyed to him any books or letters; says he sent himself a book of divinity.

51. Illegible.

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viii. Further examination of John à Wood, 11 June.

52. Says that on the morning after the Council came to the Tower his master (More) told him that his daughter, Roper's wife, wished to know what had taken place, and he wrote her three letters. Gives the substance of them.

53. Ric. Wylson further examined on June 11.—Says that he does not know of any one encouraging Fisher. About two . . . . . past he found the copy of a letter in Fisher's chamber to the effect that his opinion concerning the matrimony was true, and he should no[t] doubt therein, i[nsomu]ch as the Pope ha[d] . . . . asstipulat . . . . . Whether it was directed to [Fisher] or not he does not know.

54. ix. Further examination of Wm. Thorneton, 11 June.—Says he first heard that Fisher was made cardinal of Mr. Thornam, steward to my lord of Wiltshire, in Poules, eight or nine days ago, in presence of another priest. The same day, or the next, John Falconer and George both told him. Does not know whether any letter was sent to Fisher from beyond sea or on this side. Does not know or suspect any one of counselling or encouraging Fisher.

Mutilated, pp. 21. *The leaf containing* § iii. *is in a different hand from the rest; apparently that of Wilson, the deponent, himself.*

12 June. **857.** Sir Thomas More and Sir John Daunce.

See Grants in June, No. 10.

12 June. **858.** Bishop Fisher.

Cleopatra, E. vi. 169. B. M. Archæol. xxv. 95. Lewis' Fisher, ii. 407.

The answers made by Mr. John Fisher, D.D., to the interrogatories ministered to him, 12 June 27 Hen. VIII., at the Tower of London, by Mr. Thos. Bedyll and Mr. Richard Layton, clerks of the Council, in the presence of Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, Hen. Polstede, John Whalley, and John ap. Rice, notary.

1. His brother, Robert Fisher, told him of the Act in hand in the House of Commons, by which speaking of words against the King should be made treason, and said there was much sticking at it, because divers thought that no man lightly could beware of the penalty of the statute, and he thought it would not pass unless it were added that the words should be spoken maliciously. Asked him whether men should be bound to answer upon oath, to any point, by virtue of the same Act, as by the Act of Succession; which he said was not the case. Had no other conversation with him about the Acts. 2. Can say nothing more than his former answer. 3. Does not remember having any such conversation with his brother. 4. Can say nothing more than his first answer. 5. About four letters have passed between him and More concerning the matters mentioned in this question since they came to the Tower. Does not remember the contents of the letters written before the Council first visited him. On further consideration, remembers now that More's first letter was to ask him what answer he had given to the Council in the matter for which he was committed to the Tower. Sent a reply to his question. Does not remember the effect of any other letters before the Council's first visit, but subsequently George, Mr. Lieutenant's servant, showed him a letter from More to Mrs. Roper, stating that when the Council had proposed to him the matter about which they came, he said he would not dispute the King's title, and Mr. Secretary gave him good words. Sent him a letter by George to know his answer more precisely, but does not recollect his reply. Wrote also to More about the words his brother had spoken concerning the Act of Parliament, and the insertion of the word "maliciously," but did not ask More's advice. More

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thought that their answers would be much alike, and that the Council would suppose that one had "taken light" of the other, and wrote to Fisher to avoid this suspicion. Being asked whether any other letters passed between them, replied that after the Council was last at the Tower, and Mr. More's books were taken from him, George told Fisher that More was in "a pecke of troubles," and wished to know what answer Fisher had made to the Council. Wrote a letter, that he had answered according to the statute, which condemns no one but those who speak maliciously against the King's title; that the statute compelled no man to answer; that he besought them not to constrain him to answer more than the statute required, but to allow him to enjoy the benefit of the said statute. Does not recollect any more communications between him and More. 7–17. Has already answered and can say no more. 18. No. He knoweth where none is. 19. They were all burnt as soon as he had read them, for he was loth to be reproved of his promise made to Mr. Lieutenant, not to do anything to cause him to be blamed. Is sure there was nothing else in the letters except exhortations to patience, and prayers to God for grace. 20. Received no letters but what are above mentioned. 21. Received the book from Edward White by the hands of George. 22. Remembers no communication with Edw. White, but he had communication with Wilson about the time they read the statutes. Wilson "threppened upon this respondent" that the Council had proposed to him two points. Remembered only one, that the Council was sent to know his opinion touching the statute of Supreme Head. Wilson further said that he stood behind the door, and heard Fisher's answer and Mr. Bedyl's reasons. After Wilson had read the statutes once or twice, caused them to be burnt, thinking that Mr. Lieutenant would have made much business thereupon. 23. Does not remember declaring to Wilson, or any man, what answer he was disposed to made. 24. Received no such letters but one from Erasmus, which his brother Robert showed first to Mr. Secretary. 25, 26. George brought him word since the last sitting of the Council, that he heard from Mrs. Roper that Fisher was made a cardinal. Said in presence of George and Wilson, that if the Cardinal's hat were laid at his feet, he would not stoop to take it up, he did set so little by it. 27. Received no other letters touching the same business. 28. Received no such letters or message. 29. Wrote letters often concerning his diet, to him who provided it, as to Robt Fisher, while he lived, and to Edw. White; one to my lady of Oxford, for her comfort, and requests to certain friends, that he might pay Mr. Lieutenant for his diet, to whom he was in great debt, and was in great need. 30. Received money from them, and no other answer.

Being asked whether there was any compact between himself, his servant Wilson, and George, concerning sending letters, replies that they were agreed to keep it as secret as they might. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *With corrections.*

859. Bishop Fisher.*

R. O. In the letters which were written by an unknown hand to the lady Katharine dowager, and found in the bishop of Rochester's study, it is said:— "which things I showed to your Nobleness in my Prince's name of late by the reverend father E. R. [and] what things your Nobleness gave unto me [afterwa]rde by the same father, it needs not [to rehearse] he[re].†

* These papers perhaps belong to a time not long after Bishop Fisher's arrest in March 1534.

† In the Latin copy it is thus: [Sere]nitas vestra vicissim per eundem ad me dedit, nihil . . . . t me . . morare.

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That thing only I would your Nobleness should believe, that I will be both so faithful and close in concealing these things that no mortal man shall ever know them besides them whom it behoveth. Of which thing, to the intent your Nobleness may the less doubt, know ye that I have sent over sea, now six days since, one of my servants with that which I received of the bishop of Rochester."

Concerning these letters the bishop of Rochester is to be asked:—1. Who wrote them? 2. Who was the [lord]e or prince of the writer? 3. If E. R. means the bishop of Rochester? 4. What the writer showed in his prince's name to the lady Katharine by the Bishop, and what she gave to the writer by the said Bishop? 5. If he say they were trifles, why should the writer promise to keep such taciturnity? 6. Who are they who should know these things which must be concealed from all other mortal men? 7. What was it that the writer received from the Bishop and sent over sea? 8. How many books he has written concerning the King's matrimony and divorce? 9. How many copies have been made of them, and in whose hands they are? 10. How many books or copies have been sent over sea? 11. To whom they were sent? 12. Whether he has given any of the books or copies to any foreigner, that the contents might be published openly under a strange style by some one who was not the King's subject and feared not his indignation, though he wrote what was lewd and slanderous? 13. Whether the book, which was printed and born without certain author or father, and yet is said to be written either by Agrippa, or Lewis Vives, or Antony Pullion, was published by Rochester's counsel or knowledge? 14. Let him be straitly examined who was the author. It is not credible that he does not know, for all the arguments are taken from notes found in his study. 15. Whether he gave counsel or consent to Abel's publishing his book against the King's cause? This is likely, for most of the book is gathered out of Rochester's books.

In the above-mentioned letters it is written as follows:—"But as conce[rning] these letters which I have . . . .* unto the King's highness, I have decreed not to deliver them, or cause them to be delivered, before I shall have taken ship; for even then I intend to send one of mine servants to deliver them; and in the mean season so to order the matter that the King shall not perceive that those letters were brought by me."

16. Let Rochester be asked if this messenger lurked in his house till he himself told the lady Katharine what the messenger had from his prince, and if he brought an answer. It is likely that he kept the said letters so long, because he feared that if they were delivered before his departure he should be taken by reason of them, and so plucked out of his lurking-place into open sight.

It follows in the same letter—"If there be anything therefore [that your] Nobleness will farther commit u[nto me, as]† to go unto other princes of Ger[man]y‡, a[nd to so]licit them or to have anything done by me, &c." 17. Whether he knows what else the lady Katharine committed to this messenger to be moved with his ow[n lord or] other princes of Germany, for he that carried both the message and the answer could not choose but know. 18. Also he writes, "When I come into Ger[many] I will show, declare, and defend amongst good men, and that by books written, the cause of your Nobleness most diligently and honorably, and whatsoever I shall bring to pass with the princes in this matter, therefore shall I diligently and secretly ascertain your Nobleness." 19. Whether, saving his faith and allegiance to

* A short word, illegible here. The Latin has simply "quas ad S. R. habeo," and the English in the other copy, "which I have unto the King's Highness."

† Nempe si præter dom. . . . . quos quoque . . . . [Germa]nie principes a me adiri et sollicitari . . . . . aliud per . . . . curari, &c.

‡ Here the other copy adds, "besides my Lord."

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the King, he could or ought to aid, counsel, or consent to him who went about such manner of things with the princes of Germany against the king of England? 20. By what hope he was moved, or for what [reason] he concealed so long [time so] great a matter which he knew to be intended against the king of England? 21. For what cause the letters to the lady Katharine came to his hand, who sent them, and who brought them to him? If a true answer to these questions cannot be gotten from the bishop of Rochester, the King hy[mself can] sh[o]we what prince's servant he w[as tha]t wr[ote] those letters, if he would call to mind what prince sent unto him those letters whose sentence is described in a certain schedule here following, which begins—"Si regia serenitas tua recte valet, &c.," which are the letters which are mentioned to be delivered after the messenger's departure? Lastly, it is to be noted that he who wrote the letters was crafty and subtle, and that he promised to write books against the King's cause, and to defend the contrary cause, and to spend his labour with the princes of Germany that they should take in hand to defend the lady Katharine's cause.

22. Let the bishop of Rochester be asked who wrote to him the three letters without name concerning Luther's business, the King's cause, and the translation of the New Testament into English, with other notable things. At the end of the second letter is written thus:—"But what I have heard of Master Lee ye shall know at my coming home." By the first letter it appears that he is speaking of Lee, who is now archbishop of York, for it is written that he was not well accepted at Bononye "afore* the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was neve[r at] Bononye." From which clause it may be gathered, as it seems, that Master Lee has uttered the King's secrets to the writer of these letters that they might be told to Rochester. 23. Let him be asked if he wrote or sent a message to George Daye,† of Cambridge, that he was not a little grieved that Daye should seem to favour the King's cause because he subscribed not the sentence of his friend Bayne. If he deny this, let Daye's letter be showed him, which contains these words:—"And whereas I hear [that] your Ladyship hath by chance taken [suspic]ion of me, as though I favoured the King's cause, for so much as I have by no means clyv[en] or stuck to the sentence of my friend Bean (Bayne in draft), &c., at such time as I was elected [by the] university faithfully to declare what [was] my mind in that matter." Daye would not have endeavoured so greatly to purge himself with so many words and persuasions from the said suspicion, if he had not perceived that the Bishop took the matter grievously because [he suspected] him to favour the King's cause. He therefore asked the Bishop to suspend the sentence until he had made purgation of that suspicion. 24. Let him be asked whether it did not seem enough to him that he himself was against the King's cause with as great assaults as he might, except [he migh]t also be aggrieved if any o[ther person should come] and defend the same cause. 25. It is also written in Day's epistle:—"I beseech God that your Lordship may as lightly overcome in that cause which ye most coveteth, as simple as I do here cleave to nother part, being overcome either with fear or else w[ith] infirmity of my mind." It is clear with how much study and affection Rochester desired the victory in this cause against the King. But all this may be known from Geo. Day, if he were earnestly convented and spoken to. 26. Let him be asked if he wrote letters to William [late] archbishop of Canterbury, saying that he knew

* This seems to be a corrupt reading from the draft, which itself is a little obscure from the omission of a pronoun: "as for the bishop of Coventry and L., [be] was never at Bonony."

† He was public orator of Cambridge, and afterwards master of St. John's College and provost of King's.

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certainly that all the universities of the world could never prove that marriage with a dead brother's wife is against the laws of God and of nature. That he wrote it is proved by a copy of the letter in his own hand. 27. Whether he wrote this for any other cause than to make the Archbishop harder a[nd inclined] less [to f]avor the King's cause? 28. Whether Rochester wrote to the Archbishop that he (the Archbishop) intended to deceive and betray him to his adversaries, when he asked him to come to Knoll to see the determinations of the universities, and whether he asked the Archbishop not to think that h[e would sin] against the Holy Ghost? This and many other things appear from the said copy? 29. Whether he wrote any letters to the lady Katharine, the Queen putative, as if she despaired of the mercy of God, as appears by copies in his own hand? 30. Whether the cause of this despair was that she committed perjury, and, as some say, received the Host, that she was never carnally known by prince Arthur? 31. Why he should exhort her not to despair of the mercy of God unless he knew she despaired thereof? 32. Who brought unto him [the articles] sent from the said lady Katharine [in] which mention is made that a cer[tain ch]aplain of the bishop of Bath revela[ted un]to her almoner that the bishop of Bath, Master Thos. Moore, ch[ancellor, the] bishop of Exeter, and the bi[shop of Chi]chester would favour the cause [as much as] she could desire? It is many[fest from] the letters following that R. Griffyn brought the articles. 33. Whether the bishop of Rochester's book, containing the reply against the universities and the book of Mr. Wylson and the bishop of Bath's book [were sent to Pa]rys to a Spaniard, Dr. [of divinity, a frien]de to the said lady Katharine, by advice of the bishops of Exeter, Chichester, Bath, and Rochester? 34. Whether he received any letters from Dr. Peter Ligham containing these words:—"I beseech the Lord Jesus to give us grace and spiritual strength to show the truth, putting all fear apart; for, by all conjecture that I see, there be many corrupt solicitors intending to make division and schism in taking away the Pope's auctority; but would God they were cut off and separated which trouble the King?" 35. Why he kept close these letters, and did not show them to the King's Council, as they seem to be w[ritten again]st them that were of the [King's Council], or those in whom [he trusted]? To wish that such were [cut off] is not to be reputed [a light fault]. 36. What were the writings which Ligham promised he would send by his servant, as appears by his letters? 37. Why he concealed the letters of one Bayne, of Cambridge, in which the King's cause was diffamed, and said to be handled by authority and conveyance? 38. What "those words of Ric. bishop of Winchester, a good stert sennys departed [mean], where he prayeth that he and the same Roffensis might once speak to[geth]er before he died, so that it were not in [Parliament or co]nvocation, from which God deliver us"? 39. Whether he received two letters from the bishop of Bath, one concerning the curates, and the other the interpretation of the Levitical law of marriage with a brother's wife, as if it meant a living brother? 40. Whether he has followed in his books this interpretation of the bishop of Bath?

P. 11. *Mutilated and defaced.*

R. O. 2. Corrected draft of the preceding.
Pp. 8. *Very worn, faded, and mutilated.*

R. O. 3. Latin translation of the same.
Pp. 7. *Mutilated and defaced.*

Cleop. E. VI. 174. B. M. Lewis' Life of Fisher, II. 403. 4. [Replies by Bishop Fisher to the preceding questions.]

1. The time since I received the letters is so great that I can recollect neither the name of the writer nor the messenger. 2. Cannot recollect the name of the lord, though I doubt not that he was a German prince, as he says. 3, 4. It is clear the same person is not indicated by the letters E. R. and by the bishop of Rochester, for afterwards distinct mention is

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made of the bishop of Rochester; so that if so learned a man as the writer seems to be had intended to speak either of the same E. R. or of the same bishop of Rochester, and when he had taken such pains to conceal the name of the former, why did he betray it if he mentioned the same person in either place? Besides, I have never addressed the said lady Katharine in private since the King commanded me to give her my counsel in her matter. 5. The writer promises that he can do what things he wished, as many do who make grand promises and perform nothing; but he made those promises without either my knowledge or countenance. 6. I know not who they were. 7. It is very probable that there was some token* to be sent to one of the German princes, but, God help me, I know not now what it was, or to whom of those princes it was sent, unless it was to Ferdinand king of Hungary. 8. I am not certain of the number, but I think I have written seven or eight. The matter was so serious, both on account of the importance of the persons concerned, and on account of the injunction given me by the King, that I devoted more attention to examining the truth of it than to anything else in my life. 9. I do not know, nor was I very particular about the others, but only of the two last written by me, which contained the pith (*nervos*) of the former ones. One of those the archbishop of Canterbury now has. 10. I never sent or consented to the sending of any of these books over sea, nor had the writer or his servant any of them to my knowledge. 11. To no one, with my knowledge, as is clear from the last. 12. No such thing was ever in my mind. 13. Not by my counsel or knowledge. 14. I am quite ignorant of the author, but suspect, from the style, it was Cornelius Agrippa. 15. I never counselled Abel, or consented to his publishing the book; neither had he any book of mine to my knowledge. 16. The messenger was never more than a quarter of an hour in my house. 17. I know not at all, unless she wished to be vindicated with those princes as to the oath she had formerly sworn that she had not been known by prince Arthur. 18. I certainly gave no consent that the writer should attempt anything with the German princes against the King, neither did these letters come to hand before the messenger had left me. 19, 20. The letters were sent to me by the lady Katharine, to whose counsels I was sworn by the King's orders; nor did they contain anything, as it seemed to me, except as to the declaration of the lady Katharine's virginity. 21. I know no other cause, unless it was to let me see she was not despised by the princes of other countries; but by whom they came to my hands I cannot remember, for she sent to me sometimes one person and sometimes another, although both then and long before I had abstained from giving her counsel except in some things touching her conscience. 22. I know not who wrote them, unless it be the hand of Dr. Adeson. What Lee he meant, I do not know for certain. 23. I blamed neither Geo. Day nor any other man for favoring the King's cause. But I remember having said, when I heard that he followed neither opinion, that I was not pleased with him because he studied to obtain the goodwill of both sides. Perhaps it was this that made him so anxious to purge himself by his letters. 24. I never blamed anyone for defending the King's cause, or advised anyone to advocate that of Katharine. 25. Geo. Day may have judged of me what he pleased. I am certain I desired nothing but the victory of the truth. 26. I acknowledge that I have written and said such things. 27. I did not write so to change his opinion, but that he might desist from soliciting me to assert anything against my conscience. 28. I wrote so because he had not deigned to warn me by his letters of the matter about which he had summoned me, so that I might be the better prepared to answer those who were then ready. But when I came to Knoll I prayed his Lordship not to suspect I would sin against the Holy Ghost, either by

* "Intersignium." The word is not classical, and has puzzled Lewis to read.

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impugning a known truth, or by not admitting the truth, if it could be shown by the writings of the universities or by others. 29. The King knows very well that the lady Katharine, not for one time only, sent for me by his consent on account of certain scruples which offended her conscience, and that long before this affair began. To remove these scruples I used many words when I was with her, and wrote some letters afterwards. 30. I never heard from her that she despaired of mercy, or had committed perjury. 31. If I wrote so, I wrote that she might put away all scruples of conscience, and establish her mind in the hope and trust of the promises of Christ. 32. Cannot remember who brought the articles, nor should I have remembered them unless I had read them now. 33. I feel sure that the book I wrote against the opinion of the universities was not sent to Paris, for at that time when the lady Katharine asked it of me scarcely half of it was written, neither was any of the others sent thither with my knowledge or assent. 34. I should not have remembered these letters either, unless I had seen them now. 35. I did not understand anything in these words to express ill-will against the King. 36. I do not know. 37. I truly believed Bain did not write them out of ill-will to the King. 38. I do not know what they mean, unless it be that he would not thenceforth willingly mix himself with the business of those two places. 39. Many learned men and esteemed interpreters of the Old Testament have followed this interpretation, that the Levitical prohibition applies to a living brother. 40. Although in my writings I cited many who affirm that interpretation, I do not endeavour to rest my opinion altogether upon them, as my writings clearly show.

Hol., Lat., pp. 6.

12 June. R. O. **860.** GEORGE TAYLLOUR to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her, on behalf of his uncle Geo. Gaynesford, and thanks her also for the shirt cloth she sent him by Mr. Hussy. London, 12 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

13 June. R. O. **861.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

As the Castle of Ludlow is in great ruin, and the time is now suitable for repair, I beg you will have it in remembrance, and also the multitude of outlaws who are submitting themselves voluntarily without safe-conduct, which has not been heretofore. I beg also that you will remember the King's pardons in that behalf left with you by Englefyld, when they shall come to your hands subscribed by me and him. Gloucester, 13 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

13 June. R. O. **862.** WILLIAM FAYRFAX* to CROMWELL.

On receipt of Cromwell's letters informed the justices of the peace, who thereupon appointed a privy sessions. By the evidence of John Leper and Brian Banke an indictment was found against Sir Thos. Jakson, priest, which he sends that he may ascertain whether the justices have authority to inquire of treason in this case without a special commission. Wishes a commission to make certificate of certain villages and houses wasted in Yorkshire. Steton, 13 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1534–5 (from Michaelmas).

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862. WILLIAM FAYRFAX to CROMWELL—*cont.*

R. O. Pocock, II. 468. 2. Deposition by John Lepar* and Brian Banke before Wm. Fayrefax, sheriff, co. York, against Thos. Jackson, chantry priest of Chepax, for saying,—1. That the King lived in adultery [with Anne Boleyn] before his marriage, and still lives so. 2. That he kept the mother and afterwards the daughter, "and now he hath married her whom he kept afore, and her mother also."

Endd.

13 June. **863.** SIR RICHARD TEMPEST to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reminds him of his suit for the discharge of the Yorkshire abbeys from certain charges, which Cromwell promised should be considered by the Council. Heard on coming home that the archbishop of York and the other commissioners had allowed all the charges. A riot has been committed by 300 or 400 persons in Craven, who have cast down houses, dykes, and hedges about Gygkylswyke, &c. Bollyng, 13 June.

Hopes Cromwell has his two bills in remembrance. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King. *Endd.*

13 June. **864.** SAMPSON THOMAS, Mayor of Southampton, and Others, to CROMWELL.

R. O. We thank you for the comfort we have received touching certain arrears hanging over us in the King's Exchequer for a trespass done in the time of one of the King's progenitors. When his Grace was at Windsor last summer, and was moved thereupon, he referred us to you. The sum is 700*l.* Although you made an order that no process should be taken out against us, divers attachments are awarded out of the Exchequer against divers of our late sheriffs.

We beg your help, and, that done, will repair our sea-walls according to our promises. For your pains we send you 40*l.* Southampton, 13 June. *Signed:* Sampson Thomas, mayor there—Jamys Bettes—Harry Huttoft—Recharde Caplyng—and 10 others.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

13 June. **865.** DUNMOWE PRIORY.

Add. MS. 20,021. B. M. Accounts of Geoffrey [Shether†], prior of Dunmow, beginning at the week before Palm Sunday [23 Hen. VIII.] and ending the third Sunday after Trinity 27 Hen. VIII.

[23 Hen. VIII.] Easter day, the Sepulchre light, 9*d.*; Our Lady's light, 1*d.* Fourth Sunday after Easter, the convent's wages, 53*s.* 4*d.*; the cook's wages, 6*s.* 8*d.* Fifth Sunday, reward to a servant of the King's, 3*s.* 4*d.* Sixth Sunday, the lord's rent, 4*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; given to a friar for his commencement, 2*s.* Second Sunday [after Trinity], lime for the steeple, 6*s.* 6*d.* Third Sunday, mowing of Burmede and Covent Mede, 10*s.* Fourth Sunday, Law for the parson of Bartun, 18*s.* 8*d.*; my costs at London, 13*s.* 3*d.* Eighth Sunday, convent's wages, 53*s.* 4*d.* Ninth Sunday, linen cloth for the "nonys," 16*s.* 8*d.* Eleventh Sunday, to a servant of my lord Brode Seell, 10*s.* Fourteenth Sunday, for glasses, 6*d.* Fifteenth Sunday, my costs and the hire of a cart to Stebryche Feyer, 10*s.* 9*d.* Seventeenth Sunday, to my lord of Darby's players, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to my lord Markes Exeter's juggler, 8*d.*; to my lord Fuater's steward, 2*s.* Eighteenth Sunday, to a "Bredeall," 12*d.*; to Toteryche and Balarde, for covering the steeple, 12*s.* Nineteenth, to the bailiff of the hundred for his fee. Twentieth, to a tailor, half day's work, 6*d.*;

* Misread "Kepar" by Pocock.

† Inserted in pencil.

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alms, 4*d.* Twenty-first, "my turney in the jecur" (exchequer),* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Master Mumfurde, 5*s.*;* my costs to London, 6*s.* 10*d.* Twenty-second, the convent's wages, 53*s.* 4*d.* Twenty-third, allowance to "my farmer of Cloptun Hall," 20*s.* Twenty-fifth, my costs to Panfylde, 9*d.* Third Sunday in Advent, the King's subsidy, 16*l.* 14*s.*

Christmas 24 Hen. VIII., a bottle of wine, 8*d.*; reward to the Lord of Mysrulle at Dunmow, 8*d.* First Sunday after Christmas, New Year's gifts, 12*d.*; my servant's costs to London, 2*s.* 8*d.* First Sunday after Epiphany, reward to the under-sheriff and his man, 3*s.* 8*d.*; reward to players, 12*d.*; alms, 3*s.* First Sunday after the Octave of Epiphany, my costs to London, 12*s.* 5½*d.*; reward to my lord of London's servants, 8*d.* Sexagesima Sunday, to a pardoner, 4*d.*; my costs to London, 7*s.* 10*d.* Quinquagesima Sunday, to Seynt Nycolas jerche (church) in Cales, 20*d.*; reward to a servant of my lord of Sussex, 4*d.* First Sunday, a proxy to the convocation, 6*s.* 8*d.*; writing of a presentation, 2*s.*; my servant's costs to London, 20*d.*; two women, for sowing of Lent corn, 2*s.* 4*d.* Third Sunday, to a horse leech for cutting of the spaven, 6*d.*; reward to the commissary's servant, 4*d.* Palm Sunday, five store calves, 11*s.* Easter, "Mawde (Maundy) mony," 11*s.* 4*d.*; to Our Lady's light, 2*d.* Second Sunday after Easter, my costs to London, 12*s.* 6*d.* Sixth Sunday, sugarcandy, 6*d.*; to a man of Felsted for making clean of Woldre Hall, 5*s.*; to two men for making clean of the "wyer," 22*d.* Whit Sunday, to a friar for preaching, 12*d.* Third Sunday after Trinity, to Robt. Coke, for cleaning of "Splente," 4*d.*; to a bear ward, 4*d.*; a "tangcarde," 5*d.* Fourth Sunday, alms to a Gray Friar, 4*d.*; to Rodyng play, 4*d.* Sixth Sunday, the convent's wages, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Eighth Sunday, reward to master Capel's servants, 4*d.* Twelfth Sunday, costs to my lord of Sussex, 7*d.*; alms to a friar of Clare, 4*d.* Fourteenth Sunday, hire of a cart, packthread, &c. bought at Stebryche feyer. Seventeenth Sunday, the frary clerk, 2*d.* Twenty-second Sunday, the "comuntyne," 3*d.* Twenty-third Sunday, John Carter's costs to Yngatstone feyer, 7*d.* Third Sunday in Advent, wine bought when my lord of Sussex was here, 15*d.*

Christmas 25 Hen. VIII., a bottle of red wine, 5*d.*; alms, 5½*d.*; to my lord of Misrule, 12*d.* First Sunday after Epiphany, my costs to my lord Fywater, 3*s.* 10*d.*; reparations at Hemham "jauncell," 4*s.* 4*d.* Third Sunday, my costs at London, 17*s.* 3*d.* Sexagesima Sunday, reward to two scholars of Cambridge, 2*s.* 4*d.* First Sunday in Lent, to Skoryar, for making of a buttress at the Dorter wall, 16*s.* 8*d.* Second Sunday, my costs to London, 10*s.* 8*d.* Easter, a reward for oil and cream, 8*d.*; to the butler, for his offering at Easter, 4*d.* Dominica in Albis, reward to three minstrels, 16*d.*; to the bayley of the hundred, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the King's players, 20*d.*; the escheator's fee, 5*s.*; repairs at Styrstun, for a "jemny," 20*s.* Fourth Sunday, convent's wages, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; my costs to London, 12*s.* 5*d.* Trinity Sunday, Carter's costs to Storfurde fair, 4*d.* First Sunday, the Nouys (novices) when they went to orders, 3*s.* 8*d.* Second Sunday, repairs at Mangap, 7*s.* 11*d.* Fifth Sunday, costs of my lord of Canterbury's visitation, 4*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*; wine, 16*d.*; rewards among his servants, 7*s.* Sixth Sunday, mowing of Covent Mede and Burmede, 6*s.* Eleventh Sunday, reward to the excheator['s] man, 4*d.* Twelfth Sunday, wine I bought when lord Fywater was here, 20*d.* Fourteenth Sunday, my costs to Cambridge, 5*s.* 6*d.* Sixteenth Sunday, to a man of law, for seeking of evidence, 3*s.* 4*d.*; reward to the King's pursuivant, 16*d.* Seventeenth Sunday, lime for the steeple, 3*d.* Eighteenth Sunday, Bensun, for making of 9½ feet of the steeple, 11*l.* 7*d.* Nineteenth Sunday, to my lady of Berkyng, for Plesden, 20*s.* Twentieth Sunday, tithe to the vicar of Dunmow for John Browne, 16*d.*; my costs to London, 15*s.* 7*d.* Twenty-first Sunday, to the Convocation, 6*s.* 8*d.* Twenty-second Sunday, to the prior of Lyys, 2*s.* Advent, for my lady Gates deryge, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Christmas 26 Hen. VIII., rewards in my lord of Sussex's house, 2*s.* 8*d.*; my costs to Wodham, 4*s.* 8*d.*; rewards for New Year's gifts, 9*d.* Septuagesima Sunday, my costs to London, 6*s.* 7*d.* Sexagesima Sunday, reward to players and a minstrel, 2*s.* 4*d.* Quadragesima Sunday, Wm. Wall, for engrossing court rolls of Clopton Hall, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a

* To these and similar entries, "law" is put in the margin.

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865. DUNMOWE PRIORY—*cont.*

medicine for rats, 2*d.* Second Sunday in Lent, "the serene (*qu.* sheriff?); for his fee," 3*s.* 4*d.* Third Sunday, a reward to a servant of my lady Markes, 8*d.* Dominica in Passione, my costs to my lord of Sussex, 7*d.* Palm Sunday, mawndy money given on Scher Thursday, 9*s.* 1*d.* Second Sunday after Easter, making a rochet, 6*d.*; reward to a sumner, 2*d.* Third Sunday, the King's subsidy, 15*l.* Trinity Sunday, costs to my lady Markes, 8*d.* Fourth Sunday after Trinity, my costs to London, 10*s.* 3*d.* Fifth Sunday, three pair of spectacles, 6*d.* Eighth Sunday, "a ranell," 3*d.*; mending a barn of Falyng, 48*s.* 9*d.*; to women for making clean of the hostre, 8*d.* Ninth Sunday, a fine for Wyattes, 10*s.*; reward to my Lord's steward, 2*s.*; fee to the steward of Kocsall, 10*s.* Tenth Sunday, convent's wages, 3*l.* Fourteenth Sunday, for singing bread, 2*d.* Twentieth Sunday, to my steward, for keeping my Court at Dunmow, 3*s.* 4*d.*; the bayly of the hundred, 3*s.* 4*d.* Twenty-first, my lady of Berkyng, 20*s.*; my lord of St. John, 20*s.* Twenty-second Sunday, reward to my lord of Sussex's cook, 8*d.*; the convent's wages, 3*l.* Advent, a clampe of brick, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; my costs and rewards to the King's visitation at Coksale, 57*s.* 8*d.* Second Sunday, pype sylver, 6*d.* Third Sunday, when the "novys"* (novices) went away at the King's commandment, their apparel was 48*s.* 10*d.*; my lady Gates' derege, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Christmas 27 Hen. VIII., to my lord of Sussex's players, 3*s.* 4*d.* Third Sunday after the Octave of Epiphany, reward to Dr. Petur and his clerk, 15*s.*; my costs to London and back, 41*s.* 1*d.* Fourth Sunday, 4 Feb., the convent's wages, 40*s.*; to John Wornall, for making clean the river, 3*d.* Septuagesima Sunday, "for mynymentes to have them a geen," 20*s.*; my costs to London, 19*s.* 8*d.* First Sunday in Lent, repairs at Hemnall, 7*s.* 6*d.* Passion Sunday, to the King, for the tenth, 15*l.* 4*s.* Easter, the cook's offering, 4*d.*; frankincense, 2½*d.* Second Sunday after Easter, repairs at Tulsunt, 8*s.* 3*d.* Fourth Sunday, "a potell wyne for the yerche," 8*d.* Sixth Sunday, to a scholar of Cambridge, 8*d.*; to three chanuns of Lyys, 12*d.* Whit Sunday, my costs to London, 12*s.* First Sunday after Trinity, alms to a "janun" of Lyys, 4*d.*; a pair of shoes I bought for my lady, 7*d.*

Total, 45*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Signed: Geffrey, prior of Dunmowe.

Pp. 41. *Imperfect at the commencement.* There are three pp. of memoranda and scribbling at the end.

14 June. **866.** SUPPRESSION OF A NUNNERY IN IRELAND.

See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 12.

14 June. **867.** BISHOP FISHER and SIR THOMAS MORE.

R. O. St. P. I. 431.

"Interrogatories ministered on the King's behalf [unto] John Fisher, D.D., late bishop [of Rochester]," in the Tower of London, 14 June 27 Hen. VIII., by Mr. Thos. Bedyll, [Dr. Aldridge,] Ric. Layton, and Ric. [Curwen], of the King's Council, in presence of Harry [Polstede and John] Whalley, and of John Ap Rice, notary public; with Fisher's answers.

1. Whether he would obey the King as Supreme Head of the Church of England?—He stands by the answer he made at his last examination, but will write with his own hand more at length.

2. Whether he will acknowledge the King's marriage with queen Anne to be lawful, and that with the lady Katharine to be invalid?—He would obey and swear to the Act of Succession; but desires to be pardoned answering this interrogatory absolutely.

* "nonys," in MS.

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3. For what cause he would not answer resolutely to the said interrogatories?—He desires not to be driven to answer, lest he fall in danger of the statutes.

Signed by John ap Rice as notary: J. R.
Mutilated.

St. P. I. 432. ii. Interrogatories ministered to Sir Thos. More.

1. Whether he had any communication with any person since he came to the Tower touching the Acts of Succession, of Supreme Head, or the Act wherein speaking certain words by (*i.e.* of) the King is made treason; and, if so, when, how often, with whom, and to what effect?

2. Whether he received letters of any man, or wrote to any, touching any of the said Acts; and, if so, how many, of whom, &c.

3. Whether these letters are forthcoming; and, if not, why they were done away, and by whose means?

4. Whether any man of this realm or without this realm sent him any letters or message exhorting him to persist in his opinion; and, if so, how many, of whom, when, and to what effect?

St. P. I. 433. iii. The answers of Sir Thomas More to interrogatories ministered to him, 14 June 27 Hen. VIII., within the Tower of London, before Mr. Bedle, Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Layton, Dr. Curwen, in the presence of Polstede, Whalley and Rice aforesaid.

1. Never had any communication of such matters since he came to the Tower.

2. Had written divers scrolls or letters since then to Dr. Fisher, and received others from him, containing for the most part nothing but comforting words and thanks for meat and drink sent by one to the other. But about a quarter of a year after his coming to the Tower he wrote to Fisher, saying he had refused the oath of succession, and never intended to tell the Council why; and Fisher made him answer, showing how he had not refused to swear to the Succession. No other letters passed between them touching the King's affairs till the Council came to examine this deponent upon the Act of Supreme Head; but after his examination he received a letter of Fisher, desiring to know his answer. Replied by another letter, stating that he meant not to meddle, but fix his mind upon the passion of Christ; or that his answer was to that effect. He afterwards received another letter from Fisher, stating that he was informed the word *maliciously* was used in the statute, and suggesting that, therefore, a man who spoke nothing of malice did not offend the statute. He replied that he agreed with Fisher, but feared it would not be so interpreted. Did not report to Fisher his answer to the Council with the advice to make his own answer different lest the Council should suspect confederacy between them. After his last examination sent Fisher word by a letter, that Mr. Solicitor had informed him it was all one not to answer, and to say against the statute what a man would, as all the learned men of England would justify. He therefore said he could only reckon on the uttermost, and desired Fisher to pray for him as he would for Fisher.

Also considering that it would come to the ears of his daughter, Mr. Roper's wife, how the Council had been with him, and other things might be reported which would cause her to take sudden flight, and fearing that, being, as he thought, with child, she might take harm, he sent to her, both after his first examination and after his last, letters telling her the answers he had given, and that he could not tell what the end might be, but whatever it were he prayed her to take it patiently and pray for him. She had written him before divers letters advising him to accommodate himself to the King's

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867. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More—*cont.*

pleasure, especially urging this in her last. Other letters he neither sent nor received from any person. George, the lieutenant's servant, carried the letters to and fro.

3. There is none of these letters forthcoming, where he knoweth. He would have had George to keep them, and George always said there was no better keeper than the fire. When he saw this he desired George to let some trusty friend read them, and if he saw any matter of importance in them he might report it to the Council and get thanks before any man, otherwise that he should deliver them. But George said he feared his master, the lieutenant, who had ordered him not to meddle with such matters, and so burned them.

4. No.

Examined further, why he sent the said letters to Dr. Fisher? Replies that as they were both in one prison, and for one cause, he was glad to send to him, and hear from him again.

Signed as above: J. R.

S.P. I. 436. iv. Interrogatories ministered to Sir Thos. More, the day, year, and place above recited, by the Council aforenamed, and in presence of the said witnesses; with his answers.

1. Whether he would obey the King as Supreme Head?—He can make no answer.

2. Whether he will acknowledge the King's marriage with queen Anne to be lawful, and that with lady Katharine invalid?—Never spoke against it, "nor thereunto [can] make no answer."

3. Where it was objected to him that by the said statute he, as one of the King's subjects, is bound to answer the said question, and re[cogni]se the King as Supreme Head, like all other subjects.—He can make no answer.

Notarial signature mutilated.
Mutilated.
All the above papers are in the same hand, and form one document.

14 June. **868.** Sir Marmaduke Constable.

R. O. Draft patent granting to Sir Marmaduke Constable the manor of Attwyke, [and lands in] Sulcottes, Drypole, Sutton, and Stanferry, &c., Yorksh., which came to the King by the attainder of cardinal Wolsey. Westm., 14 June 27 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 2.

14 June. **869.** Archbishop Lee to [Henry VIII.]

Cleop. E. VI. 236. Burnet, VI. 111. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 324. On the 8th June I received your letter by Sir Fras. Bygott, stating that you are informed that whereas you have been declared, as well by convocation as by Parliament, Supreme Head, I, notwithstanding my subscription, have not done my duty in teaching the same throughout my diocese. You also command me to preach in my own person, and instruct others in your name, declaring every Sunday the rightfulness of this your jurisdiction; also to erase out of all mass books the name of the bishop of Rome, and to order all schoolmasters to instil the foresaid truth into the hearts of their pupils. I beg to remind you that about this time last year, when I returned from you, the lord of Canterbury sent me a book with an order for preaching and a form of bidding prayer, wherein you are mentioned as Supreme Head. You command in the said books that every preacher should, before Easter last, declare the usurped jurisdiction of the bishop of

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Rome, and justify your repudiation of the Princess Dowager and your marriage with queen Anne. In the same also an order is given for the suppression of the general sentence. On receiving of the book, the next Sunday being the second after Trinity, I went from Cawood to York, and preached as you desired. I also sent to York that I would be there on the Sunday, and I caused the churches to make an end of their service that every man might be at the sermon, especially the mayor, Mr. Magnus, and Sir Geo. Lawson. There was a great multitude, and I took for my text *Uxorem duxi, ideo non possum venire*, explaining the injuries done to you by the bishop of Rome. On your title of Supreme Head I did not touch, as no order was given for it. Since my coming to my diocese for more speed of time and utterance of matter, I have no prayers made in the sermon, but proceed forward without stop, rehearsing nothing in Latin but in English. I had copies made of the said book, and sent to every preacher in my diocese; and all, as far as I know, have done their duty. I have sent the same to every house of friars, and given advice to all to follow the book when they have consulted me upon it.

On Good Friday last I charged the treasurer of York to leave out the collect *pro Papa*, and that the deacon in the hymn *Exultet angelica* should omit the Pope. You know me to have been always open and plain with you, and that I never deceived you. On receipt of your letters by Sir Fras. Bygott I sent to my lords of Durham and Carlisle and all archdeacons strictly to follow your commands with the last addition; and on Sunday last I made them known to my audience when the abbots of St. Mary's and others were present. "The time is now such that some men think they do high sacrifice when they may bring into your displeasure such a poor priest as I am," but I trust you will continue gracious to us. Bishopsthorpe, 14 June 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

14 June. **870.** Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received the King's letters, and answered them. All things, save his soul, he owes to the King. Sends this by his chaplain, by whom he asks Cromwell to signify his mind in all things. Bisshops Thorpe, 14 June 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

14 June. **871.** William Lord Sandys to Lord Lisle.

R. O. As the King has given the bearer a bill signed of 8*d.* a day, of which as yet he has but 6*d.* a day, I beg that when any room of 8*d.* falls he may have it. London, 14 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

15 June. **872.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O. On the 10th June, John Arundle with others came to the house of Hartland, and sent for Sir Harry King, a canon there, to bring a due account of everything there received during the vacancy, and bring him the key of the buttery. As soon as he came there he was in jeopardy of his life by part of the canons, John Arundle and the servants of Sir Thomas Arundle, who brought home the old abbot and took the keys from King. Will tell him of the words used by Arundle's servant. Powderham, 15 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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15 June. **873.** JOHN SMYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thank you for your many kindnesses. I beg you will have me in remembrance for my lord Edmund Howard's obligations. Since my last being in London, I and my wife have been very sore sick. Let me know when I or my wife shall attend upon you according to our duties. 15 June 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

15 June. **874.** EDMOND HARVEL to THOS. STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 93. B.M. Has received his letters the 20th and 21st ult. Is glad that Mr. Secretary and Mr. Russell favor him. Desires Starkey to thank the latter for showing himself his friend in his matter with Mr. Secretary. Is greatly satisfied to hear from Starkey's letter, with what hope, surety, and condition he may go to England; which he will do when he has compounded his business. Does not write to Mr. Secretary, as it is divulged here that he "should be" at this parliament with the French nobility. Will write hereafter, and has written already, but is not certain whether the letter has arrived. Did not mean to accuse Starkey of negligence or arrogance, but wished to inflame him to more frequent writing, being very desirous of his letters. Suffer not Everton to delude us after this manner, which grieves me more than the value of the money. By Pole's own letters you will know his mind concerning all things. Doubt not that he will at length so satisfy the King, that his Grace and all his other friends will take great pleasure and consolation, for his mind is well disposed without any doubleness. His prudence and virtue you have cause to know better than I, having been his "domestical" for many years. He is willing to treat of the arguments required of him, but cannot do it substantially without convenient leisure. He will show his opinion in it, *liberrime atque etiam ingenue.*

You wished to know the judgment here of the death of the monks in England. It was considered to be extreme cruelty, and all Venice was in great murmuration to hear it. They spoke long time of the business, to my great displeasure, for the infaming of our nation, with the vehementest words they could use. They are persuaded of the dead men's honesty and virtue, and that their opinion conformed to that of the rest of Christendom. They consider their execution as against all honest laws of God and men, and as *novum atque inauditum.* I never saw Italians break out so vehemently at anything; it seemed so strange, and so much against their stomach.

Letters from Surye state that the Turk's and Sofi's hosts were not far apart, and battle was probable. Have been certified of the Emperor's leaving Spain on the 30th. At Sardinia he will deliberate about his going to Africa in person. The matters between the Pope and the duke of Urbino are referred to the Emperor, to be decided in six months. The Vaivoda's ambassadors were at Vienna with Ferdinand. The ambassador Cassal is prisoner in Vienna, and not fled as was reported. Barbarossa has determined to remain in Africa, and has fortified himself in Tunis. Many of his slaves and rowers are dead, and he was unable to repair his galleys.

It is thought he will not be able to resist the Imperial power, and if he be subdued, men reckon *quod actum esset de Othomano.*

The Emperor will leave Spain with 300 sail; the marquis of Guasto has 150 in Sicily. The army numbers 30,000 foot and 2,000 horse, besides many gentlemen and nobles with their family, and the soldiers belonging to the ships. A more puissant navy by long memory came not abroad, as is this Imperial. Will go shortly to Ancona. Venice, 15 June 1535.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Starkey, in London.

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15 June. **875.** BERNARDIN SANDRO to THOMAS STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 95. B. M.

Has received his letter dated 20 May. All are well; but the eye of "Signor" (Pole) has troubled him again; John Baptist, of Pavia, is attending him, and it is hoped he will be cured. Asked M. Cortino whether he or the cousin of Jaques had any news of him, but he said he had not for a long time. Jonys has not yet come from Mantua; when he does, I will impart to him your letters.

I suppose you have heard in England of the creation of these cardinals without money. They are the bishop of Paris, the Auditor of the Chamber, Simoneta, Gaspar Contarini, and the bishops of Rochester and Capua. The Doge and Senate have done great honor to M. Gasparo, whose character the writer extols. Il Filetto, one of the greatest lawyers here, who made 3,000 cr. a year, and had hopes of being chancellor, has given up his profession to follow M. Gaspar.

The Emperor is expected in Sardinia; some say, on his way to Africa, others to Naples; the latter is more probable. The Signory is sending out a large galleon. Padua, 15 June 1535.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* D. Thomæ Starkeio utriusque juris doctori ornatiss.° Londini in Aula Regis.

16 June. **876.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

This morning I received your letters of the 29th ult. concerning your embarkation. At the same time the ambassador of France here resident has heard from the sieur de Vely that your Majesty intended to go straight to Constantinople, without stopping at Tunis, against Barbarossa, not to lose the season and opportunity so convenient for reconquering Constantinople and the rest of Greece; that to this you were induced by the persuading of the Venetian ambassador, who undertook that the said Barbarossa should do no injury to Christendom. These news the said Ambassador has communicated to several persons, and, among others, to the Venetian secretary, who is Vice-Ambassador here, whom, as he himself reported to me, the said Ambassador sent for this morning to inform him. It is probable these news have not been invented or published without some hidden purpose (*mistère*).

As soon as this King heard that the bishop of Rochester had been created a cardinal he declared in anger several times that he would give him another hat, and send the head afterwards to Rome for the Cardinal's hat. He sent immediately afterwards to the Tower those of his Council to summon again the said Bishop and Master Mur to swear to the King as Head of the Church, otherwise, before St. John's Day they would be executed as traitors. But it has been impossible to gain them, either by promises or threats, and it is believed they will soon be executed. But as they are persons of unequalled reputation in this kingdom, the King, to appease the murmurs of the world, has already on Sunday last caused preachers to preach against them in most of the churches here, and this will be continued next Sunday; and although there is no lawful occasion to put them to death, the King is seeking if anything can be found against them,—especially if the said Bishop has made suit for the hat; to find out which several persons have been taken prisoners, both of his kinsmen and of those who kept him in prison. It is impossible to describe the distress of the Queen and Princess on account of these two persons, and they are not without fear that after them matters may be carried further than I have hitherto written (*que apres iceulx le sort pourroit passer plus avant que jay cydevant escript*). Since the said news of the Bishop's creation as cardinal, the King, in hatred of the Holy See, has despatched mandates and letters patents to the bishops, curates, and others commissioned to preach, that they continually preach certain articles against the Church, and to schoolmasters to instruct their scholars to revile apostolic

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876. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

authority, and this under pain of rebellion; also that the Pope's name should be rased out of all mass books, breviaries, and hours, either in the calendar or elsewhere. It was also commanded that in all churches the Gospels should be read in French (*qu.* English ?) to infect all the people with Lutheranism, and make them more obstinate in repelling any foreign invasion. The King, so far as I see, is not only provoked at the said Bishop being made cardinal, but also at the bishop of Paris, in whom he had always had great confidence, because previous to this creation he was considered a bad Papist. He has also no great pleasure in the Auditor of the Chamber, and to soothe him the Lady lately made him a feast in a house of hers, where she got up several fine mummeries. She invited many, and the French ambassador was not pleased at being forgotten. The said Lady had so well banquetted and mummed, that, as the Princess has sent this day to inform me, the King dotes upon her more than ever; which increases greatly the fear of the said Princess, owing to the long delay of the remedy, which, it is the universal opinion, would be sure and easy if your Majesty prohibited intercourse with your countries, provided affairs would admit of it. This a number of good and notable persons have compelled me to repeat.

The duke of Norfolk and the other deputies of this King for the meeting at Calais are daily expected here. It is not two days since the French ambassador said that the said meeting would still last 20 days. I know not the cause of its being shortened, or any particulars of what was treated, except that I have had confirmation of the fact that what the French most insisted on was to have the Princess for the Dauphin, and it is commonly said that they have left ill pleased with one another. London, 16 June 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 3.

16 June. **877.** SIR ROBT. WALLOP.

His will, 22 August 1529. Proved 16 June 1535. Printed in Nicholas' Testamenta Vetusta, p. 631.

16 June. **878.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. An urgent cause of adversity constrains me to desire your favour. I am left in an unhappy case by my son-in-law, so taken in an unfavourable hour to me and mine. I had trusted his truth and honesty, making me believe that his payments now due were all well. For accomplishing the same he has left me but a letter, wherein he promised more joy and pleasure to be at his coming again than discomfort for his departing, "whereas his abode here might have been but imprisonment of his body, and no help but so to fall in desperate poverty." You have known me about 25 years, and never to have done contrary to my word or promise. For this unhappy Guydott I have so entangled myself that unless you help me [I am undone]. The said Anthony ought now to have paid the King 753*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in obligations due in May, 587*l.* 4*s.* for wools. I will strain myself to the uttermost, but hope the King will be gracious unto me, and give me time. He has greatly deceived me as to his payments. I have made little waste except in building my poor house. I have already paid for him to the King above 3,000 marks. Reckoning my ship at 3,000 marks, and having my debts paid, I may make near 3,000 marks. For the business at Portsmouth it may please you to appoint payment of the money. I have laid out all that I received. Give credence to my son. My wife is your daily beadwoman. Hampton, 16 June.

Whatever becomes of me, be good to my son.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

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16 June. **879.** JOHN WEST, Vicar of Ringwood, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter, dated 11 May, by Will. Brodstoke, and was soon ready to give him the answer, and as much money as my little power would extend, but I did not get his answer till 13 June. After that he had 10*s.* towards his costs, in trust that he shall cease to trouble me and my poor parishens. But he cast the money from him, saying, "Nay, master doctor, I have another manner a folentyne (of Valentine) for you," delivering me your letter dated the 10th; at which I was heavy, perceiving that the parties had informed you that I was of a froward mind, and did not regard your former letter, as if I had asserted that they were maintained by you. This is untrue. I have behaved myself amiably, and endeavoured to give a lawful answer to your letter. In the presence of Mr. Mylles, recorder of Hampton, I have paid the costs, and will pay the 10*l.* as soon as I can borrow it. I solicit your favor that I may do my duty to my poor cure as I ought to do. I send you now the 20*l.* that I am bound to you. Ryngwod, 16 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

16 June. **880.** DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Have received his letters and instructions from his principal secretary. Send by the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, under the great seal of Ireland, articles to be passed as Acts in the next Parliament. Ask that they may be speedily returned, that Parliament may be summoned the sooner before winter.

Wish to know the King's pleasure about the malefactors who have offended in this rebellion. Desire credence for the Master of the Rolls and Chief Baron. Dublin, 16 June. *Signed:* P. Oss'—Wyllm. Skeffyngton—J. B. lord of T., your grace's Chaunceler—J. Rawson, P. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabazon—James Butler, thesaurer—Wyllyam Brereton—Patrik Fynglas, justice—Thomas Lutterell, justice.

P. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. Copy of the above.

R. O. 3. The same to Cromwell.

St. P. II. 245. To the same effect. Dublin, 16 June. *Signed as above.*

Add.: Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 4. Certain articles to pass in Ireland by Acts of Parliament for the King's advantage, and the common weal of the land and reformation.

1. That the King may have custom of the fishing in Ireland. 2. The King to be Supreme Head of the Church, and to have the domination of all dignities in Ireland. 3. The statute to rate ordinaries' duties, for proof of testaments, mortuaries, &c. 4. To confound uses, recoveries, jeofailes, and colloures. 5. To put down all "gray merchauntes" and pedlars. 6. That no gentleman do receive any reward of any merchant, nor no merchant give no reward to have the buying of the tenants. 7. That none take pledges by his own hands, except the King's officers and the lord of the soil. 8. That no mean man have stewards or seneschals to pill and rob the poor people. 9. That commissioners be made in every shire to minister the King's laws. 10. That lading of wool out of the land be made felony. 11. To have musters, and the people to have sufficient harness. 12. That all the King's subjects shave their over lips, wear caps, let their hair grow, and be obeisant to the King's laws. 13. A confirmation to the town of Kilkenny of their privileges, with such liberties as the King has granted to the towns of Kildare and Athye, in the county of Kildare.

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[June.] **881.** IRELAND.

R. O. St. P. II. 249.

Instructions to Walter Cowley, to be showed and declared to the King's highness, and to his Grace's most honourable council, on the behalf of the earl of Ossory.

At the coming of Gerald Aylmer and Walter Cowley last August, he invaded Catherlagh and Kyldare, and thus diverted the traitor from the English Pale; so that the city of Dublin, being then confederate with him, left him and prepared for resistance. The traitor Thomas took the Earl's manor of Tullo and slew the ward.

In August he encamped in an island in the water of Barrowe, but, when Ossory was ready to attack them, stole away, leaving much baggage, &c. The traitor then offered to divide Ireland with the Earl, if he would withdraw his duty from the King. Refused this offer. Next day they made a truce, but broke it on O'Niel's coming.

At Thomaston, Ossory was surprised, and his son James wounded O'More's son, and was himself severely wounded.

In September, McMorrowe and others were retained to prevent Ossory from invading the county of Kildare, and meantime the traitor besieged Dublin. Ossory spoiled Catherlagh and Kildare, and so drew the traitors from Dublin. In company with Sir John Sayntloo and Sir Ryse Maunxell, took Knokgraffon castle. Wrote to the deputy to meet him at Kylkaa, but he never came. Received the submission of Thos. Eustace and 40 gentlemen, and also of McMorrowe.

In November, prevented O'More from giving aid to Thomas, and in December drew O'Connor also from him.

In January, persuaded McWilliam and the old McWilliam's sons to make war on O'Kelly, who had promised to aid the traitor, and sowed strife between the McCarthies and Geraldynes of Mounster who were about to aid him. Took the castle of Old Rosse, and caused the people of Wexford to take part against Cahir McArt. His son James, with a number of horsemen, was sent for by the deputy, and countermanded.

In February, caused O'Brene's son to make war on his father, who had promised to aid the traitor.

In March, caused two of O'More's brethren, and other gentlemen, to make war on him.

In March, the earl and Sir John Sayntloo prevented the rebels from being succoured during the siege of Maynooth. By these devices Thomas was so weakened that it was thought he had gone to Spain; but he has changed his purpose, and sent thither Jas. Delahide and the parson Walshe.

In April, came to the Novan by the deputies' appointment, with horse and foot, and sent his son James against Tirrell, Dalton, and Petit. They took Tirrelle's castle; brought in both O'More, the hardiest captain of the Irish, and McMorgho. Has communed with O'Conor, with whom a truce will be taken.

In June, the Council and Ossory determined that a rode should be made this next week in Westmyth, and then that Ossory and Sayntloo should go to Mounster, to win Dungarvan Castle, and prevent the Irish on this side the Shannon from joining O'Brene. Intends also to attack the earl of Kildare's castles in Limerick. Four hundred of the army will stay on the frontiers of O'Conor's country.

The holds in Catherlagh and Kildare are already garrisoned, and all gentlemen of lands will give hostages. The attainders should pass speedily, for the people will not take farms until then. The Treasurer and others should have authority to let the King's lands, the farmers to do repairs. Advises the suspension of the Act forbidding Parliament to be held without certificate into England; the resumption of grants of revenues and customs; the appointment of auditors for the King's lands and revenues; and to use all possible diligence in punishing and bringing to peace the Irishry. There

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must be such knights of the shire as will surely stick in the King's causes. Clergymen and merchantmen of Dublin, Drogheda, and elsewhere, who have "defiled their truth," must be fined. Garrisons should be placed to defend the tenants. The King should instruct the Deputy to make sore war in Mounster.

Hears that O'Connor, O'Brene, and O'Kelly are intending to destroy the English Pale.

Advises that Sir Ric. Poer should be enabled to be a baron of Parliament with some profits in the county of Waterford.

Signed by the earl of Ossory on every page. Endd.

16 June. **882.** Sir John Duddeley to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

The King and all your friends in Court are merry. His Grace is now at Windsor, and goes on his progress on the 5th July, towards Bristow. If, as my father-in-law, you will give me your letters and authority, when the King comes to Paynswick or Kingston Lisley I will welcome him in your absence. If my house and park in Kent can be of any pleasure to you, they shall be at your service. London, 16 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lord Lisley, deputy of Calais.

16 June. **883.** John Campensis to Starkey.

Nero, B. vi. 166. B. M.

Starkey's letter was welcome. Has been reading this winter the Prophets and more difficult books of the Old Testament, partly from his desire to understand them, and partly to please Pole. Thinks to translate them into Latin would be beyond his powers. Venice, 16 June 1535.

Asks him to write sometimes. Will remain here till next autumn, and then return to his people in Flanders.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.;* Londini.

17 June. **884.** Calais.

R. O.

Report of a general search made throughout the 12 wards of Calais by command of Lord Lisle the deputy, Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Lawe, of the same town, 17 June 27 Hen. VIII., showing the number of persons, the supply of wheat, salt, oats, beef, and other provisions and stores, including billets of wood and coals.

The wards are distinguished by the names of the different aldermen, viz., of Sir Ric. Whethill, Will. Prysley, Thos. Prowde, John Massingberd, Chr. Conway, Will. Snowden, Griffith Appenriff, Thos. Tate, Thos. Hollonde, Will. Johnson, Rob. Baynham, and Thos. Skryven, respectively. The total of persons is 4,031.

Pp. 6. *Endd.*

17 June. **885.** Skeffyngton to Henry VIII.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 19. St. P. II. 247.

Since last writing by Thos. Pawlet, it is reported that Thos. Fitzgerald, with O'Nell and others, intends to invade the Pale about midsummer.

Hears from Limerick that he has sent Jas. Delahide, the parson Walsh, and others, to Spain. Keeps O'Donnell with him. On June 13 Neal Connelaugh came to Maynooth, and told the Deputy that O'Nell and Manus O'Donell have done their best to draw the Scots of the out isles hither, and are trying to make a truce until they come.

Advises him to send some of his English Council here, with his pleasure for the ordering of the country. Maynoth, 17 June.

Copy, pp. 3.

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17 June. **886.** TRIAL OF FISHER AND THREE CHARTER HOUSE MONKS.*

R. O. i. Special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex to Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Hen. marquis of Exeter, Thos. earl of Rutland, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Thos. Crumwell, secretary, Sir John FitzJames, Sir John Baldwin, Sir Will. Paulett, Sir Ric. Lister, Sir John Porte, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, Sir Thos. Inglefeld, and Sir Will. Shelley. Westm., 1 June 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of the grand jury at Westminster, on Tuesday after the quinzaine of Holy Trinity. Westm., 5 June 27 Hen. VIII.—With panel annexed.†

iii. Two copies of indictment, setting forth Act of Supremacy, &c., and finding that John Fisher, late of Rochester, clerk, otherwise late bishop of Rochester, did, 7 May 27 Hen. VIII., openly declare in English, "The King our sovereign lord is not Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England." Also that Humphrey Middelmore, Will. Exmewe, and Sebastian Nudygate, late monks of the Charter House, London, under the obedience of John Howghton, prior, now deceased, did at Stepney, Midd., 25 May 27 Hen. VIII., each of them say to several of the King's true subjects, "I cannot nor will consent to be obedient to the King's Highness as a true, lawful, and obedient subject, to take and repute him to be Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England under Christ."

iv. The justices' precept to the Constable of the Tower, commanding him to bring up Middelmore, Exmewe, and Nudygate at Westminster, on Friday next after the quinzaine of Holy Trinity. Westm., 9 June 27 Hen. VIII.

v. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of a jury of inhabitants of the Tower, for the trial of Middelmore, Exmewe, and Nudygate, on Friday next after the quinzaine of Holy Trinity. Westm., 11 June 27 Hen. VIII.—With panel annexed.

vi. The justices' precept to the constable of the Tower to bring up John Fisher late bishop of Rochester, at Westminster, on Thursday after the feast of St. Barnabas. Westm., 16 June 27 Hen. VIII.

vii. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of a jury of inhabitants of the Tower for the trial of Fisher on Thursday after St. Barnabas. Westm., 17 June, 27 Hen. VIII.

viii. Record of the sessions held before the above justices, citing the preceding documents, and showing that the indictment was found on Friday next after the quinzaine of Trinity. That same day Middelmore, Exmewe, and Nudygate were brought to the bar by Sir Edm. Walsingham, deputy of Sir Will. Kingston, constable of the Tower, and severally pleaded *Not Guilty*. Venire awarded, returnable same day. Verdict, *Guilty*. Prisoners have no lands, goods, or chattels. Judgment as usual in high treason. Execution at Tyburn.

Fisher is brought to the bar on Thursday after the feast of St. Barnabas, 27 Hen. VIII., by Sir Will. Kingston, constable of the Tower. Pleads

* From the *Baga de Secretis*. *See* Report III. of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, pp. II. p. 239.

† The panel bears an endorsement stating that the jury found one bill against Fisher and others, on Wednesday after the quinzaine of Trinity, and adjourned till Friday, when they presented another bill, and day was given them till Wednesday, 16 June, for further inquiry; on which day they appeared, and were discharged.

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Not Guilty. Venire awarded same day. Verdict, *Guilty.* Judgment as usual in high treason. Execution at Tyburn.

Record brought into the King's Bench by Sir John Fitzjames on Monday after the morrow of Purification, 27 Hen. VIII.

Cleop. E. vi. 178 b. 2. Extract from the indictment of bishop Fisher.
Printed in Archæologia, xxv. 94.

Arundel, MS. 151, f. 193. B. M. 3. Draft of a portion of the indictment.
Pp. 2, *Lat.*

Camb. MS. 1,266. 4. MS. of Maurice Channey's works on the martyrdoms of Moore and Fisher, and of the Charter House Monks.

887. Bishop Fisher.

R. O. A voluminous Commentary on the Psalms.
Lat. In a very mutilated and fragmentary state.

R. O. 2. Prayers of bishop Fisher, in English.
Three papers in Fisher's hand, badly mutilated, pp. 3, 1, *and* 1.

R. O. 3. Small fragment of a Commentary on the Salutation of the Virgin Mary.
Lat. Fragments of two leaves.

R. O. 4. A theological commonplace book in Latin, consisting mainly of Scriptural extracts and references, and a few from the Fathers.
In Fisher's hand, pp. 26. *In an old parchment cover taken from a MS.*

R. O. 5. Fragments of draft treatises on Divinity.
Beginning: "9°. Paulus de Christo loquens Corinthiis dicit *Qui factus est nobis a Deo sapiencia, justicia, sanctificacio, et redempcio.* Nos ex nobis stulti, impii, impuri atque servitute, &c."
Ending: "totus animus (?) per fidem clarius illustretur, per spem validius corroboretur, per charitatem denique magis ac magis accendatur et inflametur atque ita tandem in seipso deficiat ac liquefiat in amorem Christi, absorbeatur quod transformetur in eundem penitus."
In Fisher's hand, pp. 10. *The order of the leaves is uncertain.*

R. O. 6. A treatise by Fisher in vindication of the rights and dignity of the clergy.
Beginning: "The eighth manner of proof is by the liberal benefits that Almighty God exhibit unto the heathen princes for the favor that they showed unto the ministers of Moses' law. And contrary wise, by the punishments of such as did misentreat them. For the first, it is written in the first and second Book of Esdras that the king of the Persians, Artaxarses, was moved to show his most ample favour unto the ministers of God."
Ending: "And shall we think that the priests and ministers of the new law that offer up daily that most precious blood of our Saviour Christ in sacrifice unto him are not regarded of him nor their injuries anything extemyd. And this may suffice for the ninth proof."
Partly in Fisher's hand. Pp. 17.

Add. MS. 4,274, f. 197. B. M. 7. A paper on the same subject (in Latin ?) headed, "Subsequuntur liberta[tes] . . . . . quæ viris debentur ecclesiasticis tam di[vino quam hum]ano jure."
Articuli quidam . . . . . rum libertatum quas infringi nec regia ma[jestas absque] violatione jurisjurandi quod nuper in sua co[ronatione] præstitit, neque pontifices absque magno animarum [detrime]nto tolerare diutius possunt.
Pp. 3. *Draft, in Fisher's hand, with corrections.*

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887. Bishop Fisher—*cont.*

R. O. 8. Remarks on the history of the Septuagint Version.
Begins: "Ptolomæum Regem ingenti studio," &c.
Lat., pp. 73, *with corrections and additions in Fisher's hand.*

888. Bishop Fisher.*

R. O. Plate, "which late apperteyned to the bishop of Rochester," received by my master to the King's use.

Chalices, salts with the portcullis on them, spoons, &c. Two "nutts" with a gilt cover, and a "little standing masser." A little flat book with a gilt cover, and the French king's arms on the inside of the cover. Cruets, altar basins, &c., with portcullis upon them. A mitre set with counterfeit stone and pearl, with the appurtenances. A pair of knitted gloves having 2 "savers" set in gold on the back of the hand. Cups, flagons, basins, &c.

Total weight of plate, 2,020 oz. troy weight.

Of which, 1,112 oz. is gilt plate, 114 oz. is parcel gilt, and 794 oz. is white silver.

ii. Catalogue of letters to [Cromwell] :—

"In the gallery window," with the dates of each, viz. :—from the archbishop of Canterbury, the abbot of Bruerne, my lord of Richmond, Sir Wm. Skeffington, the earl of Stafford, Sir Brian Tuke, Mr. Hackett, lord Cobham, the convent of Leicester, Sir Thomas Russhe, Sir Thomas Englefeude, the earl of Cumberland, James Betts and others, John Antony, George Cotton, lord Lysley, lord Scrope, the earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Magnus, Peter Vannes, Sir Geo. Lawson, R. Delahind, W. Symons, Candysshe, the abbot of St. Mary's, York, lady Guildford, the earl of Shrewsbury, John Gostwyke, the bishop of Winchester, Mr. Fytzwilliam, Mr. Chicheley, Mr. Sturton, Marmaduke Constable, Mr. Gasscon, David Cicell, and Sir John Dudley. In all, 46.

In his chamber,—from lord Lisley, Walter Stanyngs, the abbot of York, Sir Wm. Gasscon, Sir George Lawson, Cusake and Finglas, Hen. Gee, and Anne Salben.

A bill for Chr. Jenney, a warrant to Sir Brian Tuke for the earl of Angus, and a bill for James Theodoric for Deneson.

Pp. 5 *of the plate*, 5 *of letters, and* 22 *blank.*

R. O. 2. List of "such obligations as were my lord of Rochester's."

The following stand bound to the Bishop at various dates :—Robt. Whyte 10*l.*, John Parson 20 m., Ralf Fisher 60*l.* and 40*l.*, Robt. and John Whyte 20*l.*, Robt. Whyte 20*l.*, John Seynt John 20*l.*, Thomas Thornton 14*l.* 5*s.*, the abbess of Malling 80*l.*, Thomas Brassebrig and others 20*l.*, John Tayller and Wm. Danke 7*l.*, Hen. Marchem and Hen. Crokelyng 20*l.*, Hen. Kytheley and others 10 m., John Stodarde and Thomas Ellis 10 m., Robt. Carleton, Robt. Fyssher, and Edw. Whyte 3*l.*, Marmaduke Waldeby 5 m., and Wm. Ellmer 40*s.*

An indenture with Rob. Whyte, and an acquittance for 25*l.* from Dr. Metcalf.

Obligations from Wm. Thornton 30*l.* and 30*l.*, indenture with Robt. Fissher, obligation from Alex. Frogenall 20*s.*, Wm. Carleton and Maria Stone 3*l.*, Hen. Whyte 5 m., and the fellows of Cobham 30*l.*

A corrody, from West Malling Abbey, to John Thorton, a lease of the parsonage of Halling from the master of Newark in Stroud, and two leases to John Absolome.

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* These two papers, or at least the first, probably belong to the time of Fisher's arrest in the preceding year.

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17 June. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 40 b. B. M.

889. JAMES V. to the Nobles and other Officers of the COAST OF DENMARK.

Desires their protection for Henry Carnis, a Scotchman, who is about to visit Denmark for trade. Stirling, 17 June 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

17 June. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 325. B. M.

890. The EMPRESS to CHARLES V.

* * * * *

Asks the Emperor to send word what answer is to be given if the Irish rebels send here to ask the Emperor's favor, and what is to be done with them. Madrid, 17 June 1535.

Sp., pp. 10. *Modern copy.*

17 June. Vatican Archives.

891. BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Two hours ago the Admiral arrived. Thinks the negociation with England is broken off because the French refuse to allow the duke of Angoulême to go to England, or to defend against the Church or a declaration of Council the cause of the King's second wife. These, he understands, are the principal points, though the French are as silent as they can, and pretend that it has not affected their friendship. Will write again more fully about it. Nothing is yet known of what has become of Fisher since the news of his promotion. Those who have recently been to Calais are sure that evil has happened to him. Du Bellay proposes to leave in six days, though his hat has not yet arrived.

Ital., modern copy, from a decipher, p. 1. *Headed:* "Decifrato del Vescovo di Faenza de li xvij di Giugnio da Amiens." *Another copy is in the B. M.,* Add. MS. 8715 f. 76.

[June.] Titus, B. i. 474. B. M.

892. CROMWELL.

Remembrances at my next going to the Court.—For redress of the riots in the North. Letters to be written to Sir John Wallop. To declare Irish matters to the King, and desire what shall be done there. To send letters and money into Ireland, and advise the Deputy of the King's pleasure. To advertise the King of the ordering of Master Fisher, and to show him the indenture which I have delivered to the solicitor. To know his pleasure touching Master More, and declare the opinion of the judges. To declare to him the proceedings in his cause of uses and wills. To declare the effect of Master Pate's letters. To remember specially Master Shelley and Brothers for his concealment. To remember Sir Walter Hungerford in his well-doings. When Master Fisher shall go to execution, and also the other. What shall be done further touching Master More. The conclusion for my lord of Suffolk. To send to the King by Raffe the behaviour of Master Fisher. The sermons made in London on Sunday last, and how well Symonds behaved himself. The rich jewel brought out of Almayne. Special letters to the Justices of Assize to be drawn up, touching the unity of the people. To deliver the commission for the first-fruits in Surrey to Danester. To take an end with the vicar of Halifax for his fine. To remember Morette's reward at his departing. To remember the sending into Almayn and Dr. Barnes. To show the King what answer shall be given to the citizens of London if they sue to him for the mesurage. Repairs to be done at Berwick and Carlisle. Lord Powes. Antony Bonvise and Antony Vivalde. The end between the abbot of Westminster and Antony Deny. The despatch of Master Pate's servant. A commission to be sent into the North for the examination of the riots. My lord of Northumber-

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892. CROMWELL—*cont.*

land. Lord Bray, who is contented to pay. My lord of Cumberland and lord Dacre. My lord of Chester and Master Inglefeld. The vacation of Bissam and the demeanor of certain canons there. Master Norys for Beaumarys. To show the King of the conclusion with Ric. Southwell, if it shall stand with his pleasure. The finishing of the matters of Calais. The establishment of a Council in the North. To remember Rokes, the traitor of Ireland, and Talbot of Ireland.

Pp. 2. *Partly in Cromwell's hand.*

18 June. **893.** CROMWELL to the EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

Add. MS., 12,097, f. 1. B. M.

The King has been informed that divers riotous and ill-disposed persons of the parts where the Earl inhabits, or within his office and rooms, have unlawfully assembled in riotous manner to some lewd and unthrifty intent: he therefore commands you and other justices of the peace to make search who and how many these people are, for what cause they have assembled, and who are the capital and chief doers; and to apprehend and send them hither with all convenient speed. Offenders not necessary to be sent up must be put under sureties for their "good aberyng." Desires an answer by the bearer. At the Rolls, 18 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

18 June. **894.** CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

Cart. Harl., 47, A. 49. B. M.

Appointment by Charles duke of Suffolk of Nicholas Cutler as master of the children of his chapel, with 20 marks a year, and a livery of two yards of broad cloth at 4*s.* for each of the children. 18 June 27 Hen. VIII.

Signed by Cutler. Vellum.

[19 June.] **895.** The CHARTER HOUSE MONKS.

Harl. MS. 530, f. 54. B. M.

In 1535 eighteen of the Charterhouse were condemned for defending the liberty of the Church. Seven of them, viz., John Houghton, Robt. Lawrence, Austen Webster, Humfrey Middellmore, Wm. Exmeu, Sebastian Newdegate, and Wm. Horne, were drawn on hurdles through the city of London to the open place of execution, and there hanged, quartered, &c. Three of them, Humfrey, William, and Sebastian, had stood in prison upright, chained from their necks to their arms, and their legs fettered with locks and chains for 13 days. Their quarters were hanged on the gates and walls of the city and on the gate of the Charterhouse. Two of the eighteen, John Rochester and James Walwercke, remained hanging. The other nine died in prison with stink and miserably smothered, "the which were these that follow." . . .

P. 1. *From the collections of Camden and Stow, in a hand of that period.*

19 June. **896.** FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Credence for the bp. of Tarbe, going to England as resident ambassador, *vice* the sieur de Morette. Amyens, 19 June 1535. *Signed.*

Fr., broad sheet, p. 1. *Add.*

19 June. **897.** JOHN BEKYNSAW to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Not long ago Mr. Wallop's lacquey delivered me two cramp-rings from your Ladyship, and now Mr. Randall has delivered me another. I thank you for your good mind. Paris, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1535.

19 June. **898.** R. PAGE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have a little business in these parts, in which John Gowghe, soldier of Calais, must be a witness, and I beg you to give him leave for 15 or 16 days. There are two persons at Calais who owe me money. Lord Edmund Howard owes me 51*l.*, "lent him in a chain," whereof I have a bill of his hand, and have foreborne him 15 years; and Francis Hastings owes me 16*l.*, of which I was content to quit him for 6*l.*; yet I hear nothing of either payment. I beg you to take some order with Lord Edmund, and to be somewhat round with Francis Hastings. Commend me to my lady. Windsor, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

19 June. **899.** ITALIAN NEWS.

Nero, B.VI.151. B.M. "The effect of Harvel's letter from Venice, the 19th of June."

The Perusins are reduced to the subjection of the bishop of Rome by famine, the ruin of the country, and the prodition of their captains. The bishop of Rome continues to maintain 12,000 foot, half Italian, half Spaniards and Almains, to be employed either against Senes or Ascanio Columna. It is thought he would reduce Florence. The Emperor and bishop of Rome have blamed the Venetians for the peace with the Turk. The Venetians have sent a messenger to Constantinople with 100,000 ducats. The peace with the Turk is grateful to the Governors of Venice, for they could not live without peace. The Venetians seem to suspect the Emperor being patron of Italy, and therefore cleave to the French king and the Turk. Matters between the Emperor and French king tend to rupture. Great and hot practises between the Frenchmen and the Turks: the Turk arms and launches a galley every day. The Venetians fear the union of the King [of England], the Emperor and the Almains. Antonio Surian, a councillor of Venice, and sometime ambassador in England, and Vincentio Capello, of the most reputation in Venice, have moved the Signory to send an ambassador to England, and communicate with Harvell, the English ambassador. The ambassador of the duke of Ferrara has asked whether the King would take into his service a gentleman knight of Ferrara, named Cosmo de Megrisoli, 31 years old, a very good rider and handler of a horse, meet for the war, and a good musician: he has been sometimes servant to the queen of Polon.

Harvell's good affection to serve the King.

P. 1.

20 June. **900.** THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

See GRANTS in JUNE, Nos. 18, 27, and 28.

20 June. **901.** ANDREW BOORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 295. Is "coactyd" to give him "notycyon" of certain "synystrall" matters against the King. Since he left Cromwell, has perlustrated Normandy, France, Gascony, and Lyons; also Castile, Biscay, Spain, and part of Portugal, returning through Arragon to Bordeaux, where he now is. Has heard that the Pope, the Emperor, and all other Christian kings, France excepted, are preparing a great army and navy against England, which has few friends in Europe. Bordeaux, 20 June.

Begs he will be good friend to the prior of the Charter House, and to Dr. Horde, the prior of Hinton.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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20 June. R. O. **902.** FITZWILLIAM AND OTHERS to LORD LISLE.

I thank you for the good cheer you made me lately at Calais. On my arrival at the Court, heard of my wife's sickness, and was fain to get licence to visit her at Guildford. Meanwhile your servant Clifford, the bearer, had his despatch by the help of my lord William [Howard] and master Knevet. You will learn the King's pleasure from their letters. I cannot send you the nag I promised you until I take up my summer nags. Windsor, 20 June.

Signed: Wylliam FytzWylliam.—Your own, Antone Browne.—A chapelleine to so many your frendes, Rich. Sampson.—Your onthryfty sonne, Nycolas Carew.—Rychard Weston.—Yours William Kyngston.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: Sir William FitzWilliam, treasurer of the King's house.

20 June. R. O. **903.** LORD WILLIAM HOWARD and HENRY KNYVETT to LORD LISLE.

Have informed the King of the misdemeanors of Henry Tourney, late soldier at Calais, and have asked the King that the room may be bestowed on Lisle's servant, Edw. Clifford; to which he consents, if it is not granted to anyone in reversion. Windsor, 20 June. *Signed.*

Henry Knyvett adds recommendations to lady Lisle for her kindness to his poor kinsman, the bearer.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 June. Add. MS., 28,587, f. 330. B.M. **904.** Dr. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Wrote on May 31. The names of the martyrs whom he mentioned in that letter are John Houûghton, general of the Carthusians and prior of the convent in London, Robert Lorenço, prior of the convent "Velle Vallis" (Bevall), Augustinus Uncster (Webster), prior of Aholme, and Ric. Rainaldo of the convent of Sion. The ambassador writes on 22 May, that four other Carthusians have been put in the prison from which criminals are taken to execution. The holy man, the card. of Rochester, and Thos. Mauro, were not executed by that time, although, on May 4, they had been threatened with death in eight days unless they recanted. Certain Irish who are here say that the archbp. of Canterbury (Conturbi) has published an indulgence and jubilee in Dublin for all those who took the King's part against the earl of Kildare (Tildaria). The Queen and Princess are well.

It is not yet known what the English and French ambassadors have concluded in Calais. It would be a very good thing if the executorials were promulgated while they are there. The Pope's silence does great harm, as no good can be expected from the King.

There is no news of the Emperor since his embarkation, except a rumour that he has taken Tunis. Rome, 20 June 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

22 June. Vesp.C.VII.66. B. M. **905.** T. BATCOCK to CROMWELL.

Has sent divers letters, and never heard of their arrival. Sent them to his friend Wm. Pratt of London, from whom he has had no letters. Asks Cromwell to let Wm. Popley advertise him of their receipt. Sends the news since his last letter of 21 May. The Emperor sent ten galleys to intercept the Turkish ambassador on his return from the French king, who, hearing of it, ordered the people of Marseilles to arm the best of his to conduct the Turk's galley. They left in a storm, and escaped the Emperor's galleys, which were in port. The Emperor is marvellously displeased. Hears that

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there were 200 ships and galleys and 30,000 men at Barsalona. The Emperor set sail on the last of May for Sardeyna. He left behind 6,000 soldiers, and took 6,000 adventurers to save cost. The soldiers he has ordered to go to Italy at his cost. He left behind also 900 horsemen, whom he could not ship. 50 galleys, 100 ships, and 15,000 "Almen" and Spaniards, tarry in Sardinia, and if he needs any more men he will take them in Cecilla. The Emperor intends to pass to Tonys because the king of Tonys has "juntyd" 60,000 of his Moors, and lies at the siege of the town, and tarries upon the succour of the Emperor. If he takes Tonys, he will send part of his army to "tack" Alger; thence he will pass to Greece, which he trusts to take, as the Greeks will rise against the Turk. The Emperor has all manner of weapons and artillery that the Greeks will need. The Suffy wars strongly against the Turk, who will not be able to resist him and the Emperor.

Small vessels going from this country and Biscaya to Malaga are ordered to return hither.

Sends this letter to Mr. Thos. Whitt of Bristow.

Asks Cromwell, in remembrance of the good service he has done the King and his father, to get him a license for 100 tun of wine and woad, to help him in his age. In the Rendre, 22 June 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 June. **906.** The King's Payments.

R. O. Indenture of receipt given by Cromwell to Tuke, notifying for 1,000*l.* for the King's affairs. 22 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Alan Hawte, Tuke's clerk.*

22 June. **907.** Plate.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. f. 66. B. M. "Thes parcellis war in the custody of Wyllm. Worley, and delyvered to Amyas Hille, at Wyndesour, the 22nd day of June, a° regis Henrici VIII. 27, by thandes of Edmonde Harman."

A standing cup of gold, having three roses and a sapphire in the top. A gold cruse with a cover and an acorn in the top. A gold chain enamelled with black, and a great tablet hanging thereto with an antique chased on it. A flat gold chain with an unicorn's horn; another with a tablet of Our Lady, and *Ave Maria* round it; another with *In God is all my trust* round it. A pomander and a dial closed in a triangular tablet of gold. A gold bracelet, with a scripture enamelled in black, *Plus tost morir que changer ma pensee.* A tablet with St. James. A gold crucifix enamelled white and black. A box of registers, one of gold and one of silver. A little pair of writing tables, garnished with silver and gilt. Another new flat chain, brought to Windsor since Worley departed. And other similar articles.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

22 June. **908.** John Sutton to Peter Rede.

R. O. I thank you for the kind letter you have sent me, dated 28th ult. I understand that you are with the ambassador of England. If he favors you, you may be promoted hereafter. I am sorry you mistrusted me at your first going over. If there be any fault, it is in you, and not in me. I have always wished to do you good. All in Norwich are your friends. Rone (Rouen), 22 June 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his well-beloved brother, Peter Rede, now being with the Inbasyter of Yngland in Spayne. *Add. also in French to the same effect. Endd.*

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22 June. **909.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 76 b. B. M.

The Admiral, who was 22 days at Calais, returned on the 17th, though it was said everywhere that he would go on to England. Mons. de Ricciafort (Rochford), the brother of the new Queen, came here for eight days, but, as far as could be seen, did nothing. It is only from his relation to the Queen that he is employed, for the King has very few to trust in. All business passes through the hands of people who depend on the new Queen, and must therefore be settled according to her purpose. This was the case in the negociations with the Admiral, which were broken off on account of his refusal to allow the duke of Angoulême to go to England until the girl was old enough to be married, and because he would not declare in any way against the Church, or in favour of the King's second wife (*ne voler difendere in alcun modo contro la chiesa o declaratione del concilio la causa della seconda moglie*). Every one knows that the alliance (*parentado*) has not been concluded, as both sides confidently affirmed it would be, but that the ambassadors separated very ill satisfied, and the English are guarding Calais more carefully than they have done, even when the French were there in greater numbers. However, both sides affirm the friendship to be firmer than ever. The French king and Council say that their respect to the Holy See and the Pope has been the principal cause of their not coming to some other understanding (*ad altro ristretto*) with the king of England, who is a most bitter enemy of the Church, and so firm in his opinion that he intends to die in it, and tries to have this kingdom for company. The duke of Norfolk, according to the Admiral, affirms that he would sooner die than see any change as regards the King or the new Queen; which is not unlike what the writer has heard in other ways of Norfolk, viz., that this breaking off might reasonably have been expected, matters depending very much on his dexterity, and the affairs of England being commonly managed more than barbarously. For he, being one of the greatest men in the kingdom, and having sons, and the duke of Richmond for his son-in-law, might hope one day to have that daughter for one of his sons, or, if disorders ensued, to get the rule into his own hands. The French lords are not too well contented with the English, who, since Norfolk's return, have despatched a courier, and show themselves displeased that nothing was concluded at Calais. The Admiral, though he takes Fisher's case much to heart, has great fears for his life, especially as the Pope says in the brief that he created him a cardinal to make use of him in the Council. He says also that the English pretended that he could not live much more than a month, being a valetudinarian of 90; which shows what they mean to do with him, reckoning him 25 years older than he is, although they declare there is no hope in any case of his coming out of prison. These are truly the most monstrous things seen in our time. The French make great account with the Pope of not listening to anything proposed to them by the English which might turn to the damage of the Holy See.

Ital., pp. 9, *modern copy. Headed:* In Amoien, al Sig. M. Ambrogio, alli 12 (*sic*) ut supra.

R. O. 2. An extract copy from the original is in the Vatican transcripts, dated Amiens, 22 June 1535.

Pp. 3.

22 June **910.** Bishop of Faenza to M. di Fossumbrone, Papal Nuncio with the Emperor.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 80 b. B. M.

The Admiral, who was at Calais with the duke of Norfolk, returned six days ago without having concluded the marriage of the duke of Angoulême with the last daughter of the King, which was spoken of as

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certain on both sides, or anything else that one can hear of; but the capitulation and the old friendship remain. The cause was the exorbitant demand of the English that the French king should bind himself to maintain Henry's marriage against the Pope and any determination of the Council; and finally they wished him to act in Church matters as had been done in England. They are very anxious about Fisher. The English who were at Calais say that he will not come out of prison; that he is 90 years of age, and very ill, giving him 25 years more than he has; and that he cannot live more than a month; so that it is easily seen that in this their actions correspond with the others. The cardinal of Paris set out four days ago for Rome. * * *

Ital., pp. 2, *modern copy. Headed:* A Mons. di Fossumbrone, Nuntio di Sua Santita alla Maesta Casarea. D'Amien, alli 22 di Giugno 1535.

23 June. **911.** Cinque Ports.

R. O. Writ of Geo. Boleyn lord Rochford, as warden of the Cinque Ports, to the bailiff and jurates of Romney and Old Romney, to provide a jury at Lyde on Thursday, 1 July. Dover Castle, 23 June 27 Hen. VIII.

Add.

R. O. 2. Similar writ to the bailiff and jurates of Lyde. Dover Castle, 23 June 27 Hen. VIII.

Sealed. Add. Endd.

R. O. 3. Bailiff and jurates of Romney to lord Rochford, warden of the Cinque Ports.

Send the names of 12 jurors, according to his writ. Romney, 1 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1.

R. O. 4. Presentments of the jury at Lydd, concerning lead, wine, sugar loaves, &c. found at Weis end, Langard, Brockes end, the Forland, the Nasse, &c., the last date being Whitsuntide 27 Hen. VIII.

Signed by Thos. Cuttarde. *Pp.* 2.

ii. Presentment of the jury at Romney concerning wine, a streamer with a shield of St. George, &c.

Signed by Thos. Cuttarde, on behalf of his fellows, 1 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Pp.* 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 5. Modern abstract of § 4. 1 July 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

23 June. **912.** Edward Fox to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks him for kindness showed to the writer at his last being at Calais. The King has declared in presence of the Council, "at this our return from you," his very great regard for Lisle. He was seconded by my lord of Norfolk and Master Secretary. To reform all disorders in Calais and the pale, the King has resolved to send Mr. Treasurer Fitzwilliam to Calais with commission for that purpose. London, 23 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.:* My lord of Harford the xxiijth of June.

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23 June. **913.** CHRISTOPHER MORRES.

R. O. Expenses of Christopher Morres, sent by the King to Lubeck, 28 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII.

His diets for 239 days from 28 Oct. to 23 June, at 10*s.* a day. Reward to the horsemen of Hambrowe, and a waggon for their conduct to Lubeck, 27 Nov., 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* To the same horsemen, 9 Dec., for conduct to Rostock, 45*s.* To Thos. Davynson, 25 Jan., sent from Rostok to Copmanhaven to Geo. Wulwever, 21*s.* For his conduct from Wismer to Rostok, 8 March, 21*s.* From Rostok to Sounde and back, 12 March, 42*s.* His passage into Denmark from Rostoke, 1 April, 20*s.* Conduct from Gosser to Copmanhaven, 2 April, 21*s.* Conduct to Elsenour and back to Copmanhaven, 12 April, 14*s.* Boat hire to view Elsenburgh, 25 April, 3*s.* 6*d.* Boat hire from Copmanhaven to Elbowe, Launcron, and back, 4 May, 7*s.* Conduct to Yorkholme, which was "beseched," to Danskholme, and along by the Belt, for five days, 10 May, 53*s.* 4*d.* Conduct from Copmanhaven to Elsenour and to Warbarge, 26 May, 34*s.* 8*d.* To Oliver Holl, the lodeman, 27*s.* In reward at Warbarge, 22*s.* Total, 139*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Whereof Morres received from Mr. Secretary, 27 Oct., by Wm. Body, 50*l.*; and from Ric. Candishe, Esq., at Wismer, 25*l.*

Due to Morres, 64*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 4.

23 June. **914.** W. BRABAZON to ALEN and AYLMER.

R. O. Is at Kildare, and no soldiers with him, but his own men and gentlemen of the country. Expects much of Kildare will be destroyed before Aylmer and Alen return. Unless they bring better order the King will waste all his cost. Hears no good tidings. Asks them to procure the King's warrant for 500 kerne this winter, which is the charge of 100 horsemen. Is more discouraged by the lack of money than by any war. Midsummer even.

The horsemen will now pay neither for men's nor for horse meat, and the country is ready to flee from them. Wants the Welsh horsemen to be sent for home, seeing their misorder. Desires Aylmer and Alen to come with all speed. But for Thos. Eustace and others would be clearly cast away; therefore desires them to remember his pardon. Wishes for an order forbidding soldiers to plunder on pain of death.

If it had been ordered as agreed that he and the Lord Treasurer should have been in Kildare, all had been well.

Needs not to write; but now, seeing the country is almost lost, puts them in remembrance.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

24 June. **915.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to
R. O. CROMWELL.

According to the King's letters, I, Master Englefield, the abbot of Gloucester, with many more, were at Gloucester on Sunday last, where my chaplain made a sermon, and did in all things as this bearer, my cousin, can inform you. Sunday next he shall be at Coventry, where my chancellor will meet him for the same purpose. I perceive by Mr. Bedyll's letter that you are desirous of the "avocation" of Halifax, and say that I promised it. I am sure I never did; but as my lord of Norfolk was desirous of it, and I remembered his old goodness to me and my kinsfolk in times past, I wrote

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to him that I was contented for him to have it. I will endeavour to please you in something else. Gloucester, 24 June. *Signed.*

P.S. *in his own hand.*—I pray you will not be displeased touching the aforesaid avocation. Considering that the mortmain is gone, and the great cure annexed, the benefice is not highly to be esteemed.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

24 June. **916.** Sir Edw. Ferrers to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for the pains you have taken between my son Frognall and Mr. Wyott. I have been too sick to visit you. My brother Alex. Frognall did never agree that his son and mine, Thos. Frognall, should have more than 20 marks a year out of the manor of Frognall; but as the said Alexander lived wantonly, and I was afraid lest he should encumber the manor, it was devised that the manor should be assured by covenant to the said Thomas and his wife, and that when they came of age they should make a lease of it to his father during his life, reserving only to themselves 20 marks. But as the said Alexander was negligent to call for [it] when his son was of full age, who entered into covenant with Wyott before it was his own, and the said Alexander received the whole profits, I have desired Mr. Wigston to inform you further of my mind in the premises. Baddesley, 24 June.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 June. **917.** Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Today Geo. Duglas sent his servant for the money due to him for keeping Cawe Mylles. As Cromwell knows, Lawson has not a penny. Entreats him to send a warrant for the sum to the abbot of St. Mary's by the bearer.' Next week money will come in from the clerical subsidy. There is great exclamation for payment of the last garrison. Many of the captains think that the warrant has come to his hands and he will not pay them. It were a good deed to help the poor men to their money.

Desires him to obtain the repayment of 100*l.* borrowed from him by Dacre when he was last in London. Asks him to despatch his servant, and give credence to the bearer. York, 24 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

24 June. **918.** Henry Earl of Essex to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Begs redress against Thos. Hall, who has hindered Jas. Whetley, a friend of the writer's. Is much obliged for the wines he sent him. Desires a tun of French wine against his servant's coming. 24 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lord Deputy of Calais.

24 June. **919.** Sir Will. Kyngston to [Lord Lisle].

R. O. I thank you and my Lady for my "puetts," "which made the King merry in Waltham forest," and also for your letters. The hawk you sent to my lord of Carlisle has not yet come, "bot when she comys you apounted a gud keper fro hyr for Johnnies may now keper well, for my lord his master fell yowt with hym for playing at penny gleke and never will play with hym agayn." No news here worth writing. The King and Queen are well, "and her Grace has a fair belly as I have seen." Master Treasurer was never better, and thanks you for your continual kindness. You wrote me for Master Elmer. I have not yet spoken with him, but will do for him

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919. Sir Will. Kyngston to [Lord Lisle]—*cont.*

as for my brother. Master Radcliff recommends him to you and my lady and so does my poor wife, who has had little health since your departure. Do not forget me to my good bedfellow Master Porter (my lady is here), and to Master Marshall and my lady. Greenwich, St. John's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* 24 June.

25 June. **920.** Cromwell.

See Grants in June, No. 22.

25 June. **921.** Henry VIII. to ———.

R. O. Burnet, VI. 106. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. pt. ii. 209.

A circular setting forth the measures taken for the abolition of the bishop of Rome's authority, the King's assumption of the title of Supreme Head of the Church, and the instructions sent to the bishops to cause the clergy to preach accordingly, and to erase the bishop of Rome's name from mass-books, &c. used in churches. The person addressed is to see to the execution of the premises in the parts about him, and make diligent search whether the bishops and clergy do sincerely preach to the people as above-mentioned, and is also to declare the same to the people at the assizes. He is also to set forth the treasons of the late bishop of Rochester and Sir Thos. More. Westm., 25 June.

Pp. 5, *mutilated. Signed at the top with a stamp.*

Add.: To our trusty and right well beloved councillor.

Cleop. E. VI. 214. B. M.

2. Another copy, also signed with a stamp.

Pp. 4. *Sealed.*

Add. MS. 32,091, f. 119. B. M.

3. Imperfect copy of the same. *Not signed.*

Harl. 283, f. 104. B. M.

4. A later copy.

Pp. 3.

25 June. **922.** John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. VI. 260.* B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 335. Strype, I. ii. 206.

I have, according to the King's command, set forth throughout my diocese his title of Supreme Head, and shall continue. The last letter of declaration in English sent me by your Mastership must go to so many places in my diocese that the clerks I have are insufficient, and I have had 2,000 printed, of which I send a copy. I desire to know if it be your pleasure to have it sent forth in this form. Wooborn, 25 June.

Signed. Endd.

25 June. **923.** Roland Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Robert Browne.

R. O.

Learn Mr. Secretary's pleasure in the following: Many of those who have been guilty of felony or manslaughter have, on their submission, been received by this Council; but of late some who have been guilty of rape or murder have made their submission; whom we doubt about receiving until we know Mr. Secretary's pleasure. They have offered to take other thieves for their pardon, and for eight years to be of good disposition. Gloucester, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my servant Robert Broune, lying at Chester Place in London. *Endd.*

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25 June. **924.** WILLIAM LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter. And whereas you have written for this bearer, Mr. Browne, that I had granted to him the advowson of a benefice; I must deny it, for I gave it to Walter Rowdon for a kinsman of his, who died before the vacancy, and then this Browne came to Mr. Arnold, Rowdon's executor, and demanded presentation, which Arnold gave him on condition of his obtaining my consent. He then sued to the official for institution, unknown to the chancellor and unlawfully. I have presented a chaplain, a kinsman of my wife, who has been lawfully instituted. I marvel not a little you should ask me to do what is contrary to law, right, and conscience. I have done nothing but what was proper. This Mr. Browne has not only been with my lord of Wiltshire and with you, but with all my other friends. I beg, therefore, you will give your favor to my wife's kinsman in this matter. I and my poor house have been punished by the hand of God. Three of my tallest men have died, and most of my other servants have been sick. I am constrained to repose in a poor lodge in the forest of Wulmer, and my wife in another, so that I cannot wait upon the King, to whom I beg you will excuse me. The Forest of Wulmer, 25 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

25 June. **925.** [SIR] RIC. BULKELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you 20*l.* in a poor token, which I intend to continue yearly; also a bag which my old master the Cardinal ware, and gave me the last time I saw him. Your Mastership told my servant, this bearer, when he was last with you, that I would suffer no man to dwell in this country but myself. I trust you believe no such thing in me, for I never intended to expulse any man, but only to do the King service, though I was hindered by my old adversaries Edw. Gruff, Dr. Glyn, Serjeant Pilston, and Sir Roland, late deceased. "They play with me Scogan; for they begin to complain because they know that I have special good matter to lay unto their charges." I beg you to believe no such thing till it is proved. My only trust is in you and Mr. Norres. This year and a half past I have been occupied with this King's commandment and yours for the preparation of harness within the three shires of North Wales, and also with the King's commission for the tenth within the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph's; which have been to my no small charges. Bewmares, 25 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 June. **926.** JOHN BUTLER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends half a dozen storks by the bearer. If the King and Cromwell had come to Calais it would have rejoiced many a good man's heart. Calais, 25 June 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[25] June. **927.** THOMAS CULPEPER to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Thanks him for favors at various times. The bearer has made a special suit to me, by my lady my mother's letters, that he desires to serve the King in the town of Calais. Would be glad if he could have a place, as he hears there are three now vacant. Friday after Midsummer's day at Westminster, where the Court then was.

Commendations to lady Lisle.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

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928. THOMAS COLLPEPAR to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I thank yonr Ladyship for the hawks you sent me, a kindness I can never deserve. No news but that the King and all his Court are merry.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 June. **929.** WILLIAM HUSSY of FLYNTHAM.

R. O. Bartholomew Methley to Wm. Hussy.
"Cousin Hussey," I see by your letter, by Miles Anorthe, that you owe Lame (?) but small favor. However, I pray you to help him, and I will bear any cost you put on it. Get him out of the place he is now in, which would soon ruin him. Also see Rob. Fyssher, "which he hath stricken," and arrange a compensation. Recommend me to my cousin, your bedfellow. 25 June 27 H. VIII. From London.
Hol., pp. 2, *small paper. Add.:* at Flyntham.

R. O. 2. William Hussy to ———.
"Right worshipful cousin," you send word that you marvel at my taking the law against your shepherd. I told you last time I saw you what mischief he did in my wood; and a close worth 6*s.* 8*d.* a year has been spoilt by his cattle. I trust you will side with an Englishman against a false Scot.
Hol., p. 1, *small paper. Mutilated.*

R. O. 3. Sir John Byron to William Hussy.
Requesting him, on sight of this, to give up the cattle of Wm. Hotoftes, which Byron hears he has distrained. Hopes to speak with Hussy on Monday next at the assizes. Colwyke, 2 (?) Oct.
Hol., p. 1, *small paper. Add.*

R. O. 4. Acknowledgment dated the 12th "of . . . . . the x . . year" of Henry VIII., by Thomas More, servant of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of the receipt, for two years past, of 3*s.* 4*d.* in Knalbye (?) from Wm. Hussy of Flyntham.
P. 1, *small paper, faded.*

R. O. 5. John Duffeyld, priest, to ——— Hussy.
I am sorry you keep William Hoose, your son, who went away from me without licence. I am still more sorry that he tells lies of me. I have never beaten him while with me, nor have I ever struck him. If you will correct him for his lying, I will be content to take him back again.
Hol., p. 1, *small page, mutilated.*

930. [THE COUNCIL OF CALAIS to CROMWELL.]

R. O. We have received the King's letters, bearing date the 2nd inst., for drowning the marsh for the surety of Calais, to be done without rancor or malice, taking care of the haven. Think it would be desirable that an Act of Parliament pass for the purpose. Have drawn a book, which we send and submit for amendment. Your Mastership and my lord of Norfolk have seen the marsh, and know better than we do what inconvenience may arise by the dryness of the same.
In Palmer's hand, p 1. *Endd.:* The King's letter and Master Secretary's touching Mainbroke.

ii. *On the back is the following account in another hand:*—
"Mottuns. Item for a veale, ij.s. iiij.d. Item for a parnes (?) of a lam, ij.d. Item for a quarter a motton, x.[d.]. Item for a do. a lam, viij.d. Item for a quarter a veale, vij.d. Item for a parnes (?) of a lam, ij.d. Item for a lene a veale, v.d."

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27 June. **931.** [LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. "And perceiving by the contents of the same that the King's highness taketh in good part mine answer made to the baillie of Arde concerning the French king's subjects (which was to my no little comfort), yet to be plain with you as my special good master and friend, the residue of your said letters were couched after such sort, and went so nigh unto mine heart, that I could minister unto me such cause of sorrow that never thing grieved me so much in my life hitherto. For I have lived in this world at God's pleasure unto this day, and never went about the bush with any man. And now to have it laid to my charge, and specially by you, that I should use myself after that sort towards my most dread sovereign Lord and King, of whom dependeth all my life and living, it is the greatest heaviness that ever fortuned unto me. And surely I had rather be under the ground than that either the King or you should worthily conceive any such opinion of me. Wherefore, Sir, I most heartily desire and pray you to interpret my writings and sayings as proceeding from him that meaneth as faithfully and as sincerely to deal with the King's highness as becometh his true liege man, and in all such things as his Highness shall commit unto my charge, to execute the same with as much truth and diligence as my poor wit can extend unto." Begs him not to impute it to want of truth or good heart towards the King if he do not express himself so well as he could wish, but rather to the foolishness of his secretary and want of knowledge on his own part. Has taken such order as to the casting down of the marshes,* that he trusts no negligence will be imputed to him. Begs him to move the King for a warrant to his vice-treasurer for the payment of 10*l.* or 20 marks, which he has no doubt will meet the expenses thereof.

"Such news as is in France and Flanders ye shall be participant of them herein."†

Draft, pp. 3. *Endd.:* The copy of Mr. Secretary's letter the 27th day of June.

27 June. **932.** The CHARTERHOUSE MONKS.

Cleop. E. iv. 129. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 34.

Statement of John Darlay, monk of the Charterhouse.

Had licence to say service with father Raby of our religion, a very old man, and when he lay on his death-bed after he had received the sacraments, and the convent had departed, said to him, "Good father Raby, if the dead ma[y] come to the quick, I beseech you to come to me." He said "Yea," and died the same night, "which was in the clansyng days last past, anno 1534." Never thought of him since till St. John Baptist's Day last, when he appeared at 5 p.m. in the entry in our sell, "and said to me, 'Why do ye not follow our father?'‡ And I said, 'Wherefore?' He said, 'For he is a martyr in heaven next unto angels.' And I said, 'Where be all our other fathers which died as well as he?' He answer and said, 'They be well, but not so well as he.' And then I said to him, 'Father, how do ye?' And he answered and said, 'Well enough.' And I said, 'Father, shall I pray for you?' And he said, 'I am well enough, but prayer both for you and other doeth good;' and so suddenly vanished away."

On Saturday next after, at 5 a.m., he again appeared in the same place with a long white beard, and a white staff in his hand, lifting it up; whereupon I was afraid. "And then, leaning upon his staff, said to me, 'I am sorry that I lived not to I had been a martyr.' And I said, 'I think ye be as well as ye were a martyr.' And he said, 'Nay, for my lord of Rochester and

* It would seem that letter 1363, in vol. vii. must be later than this.

† This sentence is added in another hand.

‡ Prior Houghton.

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932. The Charterhouse Monks—*cont.*

our father was next unto angels in heaven.' And then I said, 'Father, what else?' And then he answered and said, 'The angels of peace did lament and murne without measure;' and so vanished away."

"Written by me, John Darly, monk of the Charterhouse, the 27th day of June, the year of our Lord God aforesaid."*

Hol., pp. 2.

27 June. Egerton MS. 2,350, f. 29. B. M.

933. Thos. Bishop of Ely to Dr. Edmonds, Master of Peter House, Cambridge.

Has received the King's letters ordering him to charge all parsons, vicars, &c. to preach, on every Sunday and solemn feast, the sincere and true Word of God, and to set forth the King's title of Supreme Head, and to declare the just renunciation of the bishop of Rome's usurped authority. Charges him to preach as above in person, and to command the fellows of Peter House to do the same in their parish church in Cambridge. Somerstone, 27 June.

Copy, p. 1.

27 June. R. O.

934. Robt. Shorton to Cromwell.

Thank you for your great pains taken for me in the reformation of the college of Stoke, wherein you will do a meritorious deed. The bearer will inform you of all the statutes connected with the college, and the enormities committed. I have given him a book, which you may see at your leisure. My lord Cardinal caused Mr. Allen and me to visit the said college, and the *comperta* of the said visitation I have delivered to the bearer, but no statutes were made thereon. Stoke College, 27 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

28 June.

935. Sir Thomas Audeley.

See Grants in June, No. 26.

28 June. R. O.

936. Balsall, Warwickshire.

Decree in Chancery, annulling a former decree of Sir Thomas More in the suit of Isabella, widow of Martin Docwra, *v.* Sir Wm. Weston, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, touching a lease made to the said Martin, by the late prior, Sir Thomas Docwra, of the commandry of Balsall, Warwickshire.

Large paper, pp. 3.

28 June. R. O. Archæol. ix. 244.

937. Henry VIII. to the Lord Windsor, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

Mandate to make payment to John Malte, the King's "tillor;" Th. Addington, the King's skinner; Lettice Worsop, his silk-woman; Wm. Crofton, his "hoosyar;" Henry Cornelys and Henry Johnsone, his cord-

* The only year "aforesaid" is 1534, but the reference is to "the cleansing days" (or Shrovetide) "last past," where 1534 certainly means 1535 by the modern computation, beginning the year in January.

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wainers; and to Wm. Sporyar, for making robes, doublets, &c., and for stuff for the King; for satin, &c., delivered to the Queen; for gowns, coats, &c. for Culpepir, the King's page; the three officers of the King's robes; the two royal barbers; the five grooms of the privy chamber; Mark Philip, and Culpepir of the privy chamber; the said Wm. Crofton; the King's "sporyar;" 67 yeomen of the guard; and Wm. Somar, the King's fool. Given under the sign manual, at Windsor Castle, 28 June 27 Hen. VIII.

To our trustie, &c., counsaillor the lorde Windsore, keper of oure greate warderobe."

Fac-simile of the King's signature.

28 June. **938.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The lord Chief Baron has been your very good friend in your cause. My lord of Norfolk sent me to him with your letter. No precedent can be found in the Exchequer, and therefore this matter cannot be determined there; it must be brought before Norfolk and the Council. He has, however, devised a supplication in the matter, and has bound Anthony Cave in 100*l.* not to leave till the Duke's pleasure be known. Cave denies that any of the wools are in his hands, and says he paid Crispe before he last came to Calais. Gives further details. Norfolk is now at Court, and will be here on Wednesday. You will need Skryven's help, for if it be no more than three pockets, as Cave asserts, it is not worth past 30*l.* Sends the Chief Baron's letter for Golson's karseys. Norfolk and Mr. Treasurer say redress shall be briefly made of the victual and fuel of which you and the Council complain. I think the Commissioners who were last at Calais will meet there again before the end of September. Mr. Treasurer commands me to fetch the geldings he gave you at Guildford. Mr. More will be arraigned the latter end of this week. Sends a letter from Owdall. The Secretary is not a little displeased at the news from Calais. What salutation he gave me on delivering your letter I will defer till I come over. "When Mr. Marshal cometh he shall have his part; for surely he loveth him not." Cromwell begs Lisle not to write news he is not certain of; but his anger lasts only a little while, and therefore Lisle must write and desire his favor. London, 28 June.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

28 June. **939.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Since I came I have got nothing settled about the forfeit. It is now to be determined before my lord of Norfolk and the King's Council here, not in the Exchequer. I have written more at large to my lord. I have not delivered your tokens to the ladies at the Court, but shall ride thither at the end of this week, and not forget your kirtle. Mr. Basset is merry, and thanks you for the 20*s.* I gave him; but Bery delivered him only the double ducat. He desires you to remember his coffer, as trussing coffers are dear here. He learns more than any in that house; for his time, there is none like him. The pewter vessel is not come. I have the spices ready, and only lack shipping. Mr. Oxenbridge says he will send you some lanards. London, 28 June.

Goodalle could come no sooner, as my lord of Norfolk only rode to Court on Saturday last. The quails for Mr. Suyllyard will be as welcome as wine.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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28 June. **940.** GHINUCCI to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 615.

Supposes he has heard that the Pope has made him a cardinal. His expenses will be greater than ever, and his revenues less. Asks Cromwell to send to Antony de Bonvisis the assistance the King has ordered to be given to him. Assures him of his continued friendship. Rome, 28 June 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy. *Pp.* 2.

28 June. **941.** ROBT. BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. VI. 258.* R. M. Strype, I. ii. 205.

On Sunday, 13 June, preached the Word of God openly in his cathedral of Chichester, and published the King's most dreadful commandment as to the union of the Supreme Head of the Church of England to the Imperial Crown, and the abolition of the bishop of Rome's authority. Also sent forth his suffragan to preach and publish the same. By this day every abbot, prior, dean, parson, &c. in his diocese has received similar orders. Begs him to move the King that, considering the writer's age and impotence, it may suffice that further steps be taken by others. Selsey, 28 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

29 June. **942.** LORD SANDS.

See GRANTS, in JUNE, No. 31.

29 June. **943.** ABBOT AND CONVENT OF ST. MARY, YORK, to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

We have received your letter concerning our cell at Lincoln. On consultation we consider the said cell rather to be a mean to provoke liberty and conversation not meet for religious persons, than to be beneficial to the monastery. We therefore desire your Majesty to call home for ever to this monastery our brethren there resident, and we will be bound, instead of the prior and his two brethren that used to be resident there, to keep three brethren at the University, if the lands and profits are secured to us. For we are not bound by our foundation to keep any brethren there. For your sake we shall be bound to give for the better advancement of the city of Lincoln 100 mks. to be paid by instalment in five years. York, 29 June.

Signed: Willm. abbot ther—Gye, priour—Thomas, supprior—Ric. Wod, senior—Nicholes, sacrista.

Large paper, p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

29 June. **944.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

We have received the King's letters and yours of the 28th June, about our cell at Lincoln, and would have signified our answer to the King, but the bearer would not tarry unless we promised to be ready on the morrow by noon. There is much diversity amongst our brethren, whose answer I enclose, beseeching you to be our good friend with the King. We are content to give for our better advancement to the city of Lincoln 100 marks to be paid in five years. I send you a poor token by the bearer. York, 29 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

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29 June. **945.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. The archbishop of York and the King's other Commissioners now send you by my gossip Tristram Teshe the rolls engrossed by the auditors of all spiritual promotions in this diocese. My lord has taken the utmost pains to get at the true knowledge thereof, and the other Commissioners also within their limits; of whom the names in every deanery are shown in the rolls. The auditors, Jas. Rookeby especially, have taken great pains; also Edw. Edgar, Thos. Hunter, and Ric. Crosbye. But some doubts remain, though the King's instructions have been followed; and perhaps a *melius inquirendum* might enlarge the values of monasteries, &c. York, at my departure towards Berwick, 29 June. Desires credence for bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

29 June. **946.** Sir Richard Tempest to Cromwell.

R. O. Received on the 25th his letter dated at the Rolls, 18 June, directing him what to do about the misdemeaned persons who cast down houses and dykes. Had committed some of the offenders to York Castle before the letter came; but a gentleman named Johnson, servant to the earl of Northumberland, took them from his servants, saying he would discharge them of their responsibility. Begs him to remember the parks for which Cromwell has his bills. States the reasons that induced the King to give him those parks:—(1) in recompense for 50 marks a year granted him by the King soon after he came from France (which patent he has ready to show), and a patent of the surveying of the earl of Derby's lands, both which my lord Cardinal took from him, so that he is unpaid of above 400*l.*; (2) that by the King's comfort he was induced to purchase the new park of Wakefeld of my lord Chief Baron, which cost him above 100 marks. Bollyng, St. Peter and Paul's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's Majesty. *Endd.*

29 June. **947.** Sir T. Englefield to Cromwell.

R. O. As the temporalities of the bishopric of Hereford are now in the King's hands, one mead near the Grey Friars there of 40*s.* rent is in the King's hands, and is necessary for my yearly provision of horses. I beg you, therefore, to write to Mr. Skydmore to grant me a lease of it, as he is appointed by you to make leases of the lands of the bishopric. It will be well that when the King appoints any of his chaplains to the bishopric, we may have liberty to lie in the Bishop's palace at Hereford at such times as we think convenient, as no other place is so suitable. The castle of Ludlow is in such decay that we cannot lie there until it is repaired. I request that you will obtain a warrant for the same, and for the pardons remaining in your hands, as they will contribute to the reparation of the said castle. Wales is very well amended, and, in comparison, there is very little thieving of cattle, chiefly because no one will buy them if they are suspected of being stolen. We are harder upon the thieves than before, and compelled by policy to take the outlaws; so they now come in fast by themselves, desiring pardon, and we are obliged to take means to prevent them. Gloucester, 29 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 June. **948.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. As soon as Cromwell had returned from Court, where he had been since the arrival of Norfolk and the other Calais deputies, he came to me to inform me, on the part of his master, that the promise made to

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948. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

me that he would conclude nothing at Calais, had been strictly observed; of which Cromwell, for his part, said he was very glad, both because he had shown himself a man of good faith, and because the King remained at his full liberty; and the King wished me to despatch a man express to your Majesty to inform you of the fruitlessness (*irresolution*) of the said assembly. To this I replied that I was willing to comply by despatching one of my servants, provided there was matter which required it, but that it would be a foolish waste of money, as I had already informed your Majesty eight days ago, and I believed you had also received notice of it from France, and, even if you had no recent news of it, I had written long ago assuring you thereof, by Cromwell's words and promises; and since the King, his master, was at liberty, as he said, it would be the right time for him either to accept the overtures made by his (*qu.* your?) Majesty, or make others. He replied that he had no charge whatever to make any overtures to me, and that I was not one to whom he would say one thing in place of another, nor say anything that he could not maintain; and as to what had been proposed on the part of your Majesty, that the King his master should submit to the determination of the Council, the said King would never agree to it, and also that it was unreasonable for the considerations he had already shown. Moreover, the great hatred that all this "*prestraille*," as he called it, bore him because he had withstood the tyranny of the Church, and reformed the churchmen of his country, would prevent his obtaining justice, seeing that the greater part of the Council must be composed of the said "prestraille"; and it must not be supposed that the King his master, or any portion of his subjects, would be present at a Council convoked by the Pope, even if one were convoked by the authority of your Majesty. Hereupon, he began to talk of the said reformation which the King had begun with his clergy, and said that before Christmas I should see constitutions made for it here, composed by the King, which would be very different from the papistical ones; and he had no doubt it would be a true and singular mirror to all Christendom, and that your Majesty would not forbear to make the same reformation in your countries, unless it was for fear of invalidating the sentence given in the Queen's favor. I replied that in this he was very much mistaken, because, although his Majesty denied the Pope to be universal Head of the Church, nevertheless that would in no wise prejudice the said sentence, seeing that the King had implored justice from his Holiness, even if the latter had been the least important and most out-of-the-way bishop of the world (*le moindre et plus estrange evesque du monde*); and I alleged reasons of law thereupon, to which he did not know what to reply.

Going from one subject to another, Cromwell repeated that if God had taken to himself the Queen and Princess, the whole dispute would have been ended, and no one would have doubted or opposed the King's second marriage, nor would anyone have disputed the succession, unless it were the king of Scots, of whom he made no great account, and no other prince could make any claim. As to the first, I replied that by the canon law, according to which all good Christians ought to govern themselves in matters of conscience, the second marriage would be found invalid and unlawful even if the Queen died first; and I cited the canons and chapters; at which he was greatly abashed. As to the second, he ought not to make so little account of the king of Scots in case of so just a claim, in the pursuit of which God, who was the true executor of justice, might furnish him with aid and friends. Cromwell said that at least one could not say that there was any other prince who could put forward any title against them. I replied that it was a thing of the possibility of which I had not thought much; but, since he pressed me, I thought there were several others who might put forward claims now or hereafter.

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He replied that perhaps I meant, by the common title of princes, which was the sword, or by the Imperial title "quavoit pretense sur toute la monarchie." To this I replied that, as to the Imperial title, England might be well assured it would not be troubled, as your Majesty was not so ambitious; but if the Pope were to fulminate censures, and invoke the aid of the secular arm, which would deprive the King of his title and deliver his kingdom to those who took possession (*et ouctroyat les biens aux occupans*), it would be the most just and catholic title that any Christian prince could have. I did not speak of the title of the king of Denmark, or of any other, as it was far better to avoid dangers than to enter into such odious matters; yet it was very opportune that he touched upon this point, that they might have the better care for the preservation of the good ladies, when I confuted their dangerous opinion that on being rid of them they would be at peace. And it appeared to me that Cromwell was much confused at what I said, and, after thinking for some time, knew not what to say, except that the King his master had so many treaties with his (your) Majesty and with the French that he could not imagine that either would have the heart to violate them.

Cromwell related to me how their ambassador in France had written to the King that as soon as the Admiral was returned to the Court of France he had given all the ambassadors to understand that in the assembly at Calais they had negociated very great and important affairs to the great satisfaction of both parties. And in reply the King had informed his ambassador of the real truth, charging him to communicate it to the ambassador of your Majesty and beg him to do his best to give effect to the practice commenced. The King made the same request, praising me to my face, and Cromwell saying that he would die the most cruel death to see friendship between your Majesty and the King firmly established; which done, he believed that you might have the aid of his master against the Turk to the extent of half a million of gold, or even a million; and that this question of marriage can never be settled except by a meeting between his (your) Majesty and his master. On this he began to speak of the ingratitude of the French, and said he knew well that they were soliciting his (your) Majesty to treat with them, and that Morette had lately told him that if this King would not agree to the French demands they would be compelled to ally themselves again with his (your) Majesty. On speaking to Cromwell of some arrears due to the Queen of the revenues of her lands, he replied with very good will that not only that should be paid to her, but that if she wanted more she only required to write or get me to write, and that she should have all she wanted without delay; and if she wished to have a treasurer near her to supply her always, she would be provided with one. And he desired me to think of this, and begged on the King's behalf that I would go to hunt where I thought good, and that he would give orders that I should be well received, and that I ought not to refuse that, both to gratify the King and to please myself. At last he could not refrain from saying that it was right I should do so, that people might see the favor which the King showed to me. He need not have told me, for I understood quite well that he was only trying to make people believe that your Majesty approved of all they had done, and they were not ashamed at Calais to try and persuade the French that if only his (your) Majesty had provided that the Pope should not trouble the affairs of Italy, that you intended to reform the Church in your countries as they had done. This I know on good authority, and when I spoke of it to Cromwell he said not a word.

At the beginning of our conversation, before entering on any of these subjects, Cromwell made two complaints to me on the part of the King his master: First, that his (your) Majesty allowed a German doctor, named Cochlæus, to publish the most defamatory books against the King, and that worse could not be said against a Jew or a devil; second, that the

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948. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

King's ambassador to the Waywode had been detained prisoner by the king of the Romans. As to the first, I replied that your Majesty would be very sorry for it, and would take what measures you well could; but the King must consider that the affairs of Germany being in such liberty and disorder, it was very hard to control all tongues, which are now so unbridled that they have no respect either to God or to their own princes; and since the said Cochlæus was in the country of duke George of Saxony, this King, who has long regarded him as his friend, would do well to write to him about it. As to the second, I said I did not know well what to reply, not having received information of it from the king of the Romans; and perhaps the said ambassador had been detained without his knowledge; but that, even if it had been done by his commandment, this King would have greater cause to complain of the rashness of his ambassador than of the said King's conduct, seeing that, as I was informed by certain merchants, the king of the Romans had refused the said ambassador passage through his lands, and not without good reason, considering that matters between him and the Waywode were in the way of arrangement, which the said ambassador might have interrupted; at least it was open to suspicion, considering the intelligence the English had hitherto had in Germany. Moreover, they were well aware that the king of France, without just occasion, indeed I might say without any, had kept the bishop and cardinal of Burgos (*Burgez*), your Majesty's ambassador coming from England; and, if I might be permitted to say so, the despatch of the said ambassador at that time was fully justified by various considerations; and, further, that the Waywode had no ambassador here, and neither the king of France nor any other prince had any ambassador with the Waywode. He replied that he never thought the said ambassador a wise man, and still less now, if he had been so foolish as to enter the lands of the King without his leave, and that certainly the King his master had only sent him to manage some little business at the intercession of Gregory de Casale, his brother, and that he ventured to affirm that during the six or seven years the said ambassador had been at Venice on behalf of the King they had not written him two letters, so that the king of the Romans will be much mistaken if he expects to get any news out of him, and as little will he get out of the Secretary of the Waywode who had been here, who is said to have been taken in company with him, for he is a fool, and for such the King had christened him from the first time he spoke with him. I expected he would have accompanied these two complaints with that of the intelligence of your Majesty in Ireland, but he made no sign. As to the news from that country, nothing has been said for a long time; but now it is said that the King has sent men and munitions. He continues to forge artillery, and has sent since the return of the deputies from Calais a good quantity to the island of Guernsey, being apprehensive of the French. The Princess also has been informed, on good authority, that it was feared there would soon be war with the French.

On the 17th, the good bishop of Rochester was sentenced to death for refusing to swear to the statutes made to the prejudice of the Pope and of the Queen; and on the 22nd his head was cut off in the place where the duke of Buckingham suffered. The regret and compassion of the people is inconceivable. He was very earnestly solicited after he mounted the scaffold to comply with the King's wish on an offer of pardon; but he refused, and he died very virtuously. There was given him as confessor one of his great enemies, the greatest Lutheran in the world and patron of all the *diableries* here, yet he does not cease to say that one of the most holy men in the world has been put to death. Cromwell told me that the Pope was the cause of his death, who had done very ill and very foolishly in making him a cardinal, seeing he was the worst enemy the King his master had, and

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that his Holiness had excused himself even more foolishly to Gregory de Casale, saying that he had done it because the Pope intended to convoke the Council, in which cardinals were to be present from all countries.

The bishop of Terbez, nephew of the cardinal Grammont, came here three days ago to reside in place of Morette. He was at Calais at the time of the meeting, intending to cross at that time, but as matters did not proceed as some expected, he returned into France with the Admiral to take new deliberation; and I am informed that, by report of one of his servants, he is charged to speak very strongly in behalf of the Princess, and use threats, in case of refusal, that Francis will at all events allow the Pope to proceed, whom till now he had restrained from launching the censures against the English, and he showed himself ready to obey the commands of the Holy See. The said bishop and Morette sent yesterday morning to Cromwell to ask him to dinner, but he excused himself, and sent to tell them he knew well what they were to speak with him about, and that they might say it to the King if they pleased. Which answer they did not take well.

The King's master gunner returned three days ago from Lubeck and Denmark, and it is said he has brought with him 100 fellows, gunners and captains, and old soldiers, but only two have come to this town with him, of whom one is a brother of the captain of Lubeck. London, 30 June 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 7.

30 June. **949.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Vienna Archives.

Sends a gallant and notable interpretation of a chapter of the Apocalypse which was played on the eve of St. John. To see it, the King went thirty miles from here, walked 10 miles at 2 o'clock at night with a two-handed sword, and got into a house where he could see everything. He was so pleased at seeing himelf cutting off the heads of the clergy, that in order to laugh at his ease, and encourage the people, he discovered himself. He sent to tell his lady that she ought to see the representation of it repeated on the eve of St. Peter. Sends bills in accordance with this interpretation of prophecy, which will show what hope there is of putting affairs right again. If there be no remedy all will go to ruin. It is wonderful that the people are not Lutheran before this, considering what the King causes to be said. Hears from Rome that the Pope was determined to grant the executorials, and the death of the good bishop of Rochester will not alter his decision. Some think that if commerce (*contractacion*) was forbidden by virtue of the executorials, the people would rise and put things right themselves, especially during this distrust of France. Already they begin to murmur, because ever since these executions began it has rained continually, and they say it is the vengeance of God. Refers him to his letters to the Emperor. London, 30 June 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

30 June. **950.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 307.

Begs his favor for a servant named Jas. Arnold, for whom the writer has obtained the King's letters to the mayor of London, to be sword-bearer at the next vacancy. He has taken great pains "with me, Mr. Aliote (Eliot), and with Master Hethe in the King's service." Otford, 30 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

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30 June. **951.** PHILIP ROCHE, Merchant of Kynsale, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Had sent to him by Davy Syzhane two falcons, three merlins, and a sparrowhawk, and two greyhounds. Hopes to send a goshawk before long. The Council and Commons of Kinsale sent last year by Davy Sizhane the copy of our patent to be renewed and to have the King's gift of the "coked" to maintain their walls. Kynsall, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 June. **952.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O. "We have now sent up our certificate by this bearer."* Prays Cromwell to excuse any defaults in it, for lack of skill. Cromwell will judge how little the Archbishop has spared himself when he sees the clear sum, more than ever came into the Archbishop's coffers, or appeared in any reckoning Cromwell may have seen. If any consideration is made afterwards for lands lying upon the waters, or for mills, &c., which require continual repair, he trusts to be as favourably used as others; his predecessors have lost over 100 marks yearly by inundation on one place, called Patrington, in Holderness. There are curates forced to have many priests besides themselves, whose benefices are scant worth 5*l.* or 6*l.* It would be better if provision were made for curates to take after the rate of their priests, and to answer for their priests. Otherwise a curate for 5*l.* will pay after 10*l.* if he have two priests, after 15*l.* if he have three priests, and so on. His chaplain, Dr. Braynesbie, is to move Cromwell to get him relieved from the collection of the archdeaconry of Richmond. The Archdeacon is *quasi episcopus*, and sufficient to answer for the collection. It is a wild country, and the Archdeacon will doubtless find better means of collecting there than the Archbishop can. Hears it is a hard country to ride in, and many parts cannot be ridden in in winter or before April. Bisshopsthorpe, 30 June 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretarye." *Endd.*

30 June. **953.** HENRY BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has this day received the King's letters, and will make haste to execute them. Hears the factor of the Lord of St. John's has complained to Cromwell that the Bishop would wrong him in the patronage of the vicarage of Kemmys, worth four marks a year. Has received from the factor an inhibition to appear before my Lord of Canterbury's audience within 15 days. Has business of the King's of greater importance, and thinks the matter *de vero patronatu* might be deputed to 12 men of the country: it is plainly set down in the Bishop's register. Wrexham, 30 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 June. **954.** ROGER COKE, Mayor of Bristol, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

R. O. We have received your letters, by which we understand that the King will not visit Bristol at this time in consequence of the sickness, which news is doleful to us. Bristol, 30 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* Tristram Teshe. *See* No. 945.

1535.

955. RIC. LAYTON to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. iv. 45. B. M.

The diocese of York has not been visited since the Cardinal's time, and there are many things within the province needing reformation, especially amongst the exempts. The Archbishop leaves everything to be done at the King's intended visitation. If you would send me thither with your servant Blitheman as registrar, we might finish the whole province by Michaelmas, or soon after. Dr. Lee could also finish the counties of Huntingdon and Lincolnshire and the diocese of Chester by the same time. If you defer the visitation till you have leisure, I am in great doubt when the day will come, for your business daily increases. If you wait till Lammas, till the archbishop of Canterbury has finished his visitation, the year will be far spent. The Archbishop and his officers would be very glad if you did not visit. The dean of Arches tried to persuade me to move you not to do so this two or three years, so that I thought "Quod erat orator sed parum vehemens et sine aculeo."

I should advise you to set forth the King's authority as Supreme Head by all possible means. There can be no better way to beat the King's authority into the heads of the rude people in the North than to show them that the King intends reformation and correction of religion. They are more superstitious than virtuous, long accustomed to frantic fantasies and ceremonies, which they regard more than either God or their prince, right far alienate from true religion.

The book of Articles is clean written, in the custody of Bartlett, your clerk, and a commission is ready for the same. You will never know what I can do until you try me.

The charges you give me shall in no way be transgressed, and I will go to the King for instructions if you wish. From Pater Noster Row.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary.

956. WILLIAM EDWARDES to CROMWELL.

R. O.

At my leaving you in Lent twelvemonth you commanded me, in any business of my own or my friends, to write to you. I beg you, therefore, to show your favor to the bearer, late servant to the bishop of Hereford. I also pray you, at the coming of my lord Ferrers, to desire his favor for me, because through his proceedings the benefice of Bykenor is not so good as it used to be by 20 marks. The whole profit of it is 12*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and I have returned it as such to the King's Commissioners sitting at Gloucester for payment of the tenth granted by Parliament. I beg you will see me discharged of the bond of 6*l.* for which the King's attorney summoned me, and which I owed to my lord Cardinal.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

ii. Valuation of the benefice of English Bykenor, in Gloucestershire, from the Annunciation of Our Lady, A.D. 1534, to the same feast in 1535, as above, with a statement of "the charges I was at" during the same period for my curate, the King's subsidies, &c.

P. 1.

957. HARRY LORD MORLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

As you will spend this summer in sporting, I send you a greyhound, fit for "a gentleman to disport withal, as ye be." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1535.

[June.] **958.** JOHN BOWES to CROMWELL.

R. O. For informing Cromwell of things done in Ireland, Mr. Eylmer and Mr. Allen have threatened him with the Fleet or the Tower, or else to be sent with gyves to Dublin Castle if he goes to Ireland. They say they will have a copy of the bill he delivered to Cromwell, and try it in Ireland. It is not reasonable that Mr. Eylmer and Mr. Allen and other justices of Ireland should sit in trial in a matter in which they are themselves guilty. They will all certify they are not faulty. Begs Cromwell to examine the matter here before they leave, for if they go over they will stop the mouths of those who could show the truth. Now there are here, ready to be examined, Mr. Leonard Schevyngton, Mr. Fynglasse, Mr. Denman, Robt. Powell, More, Mr. Cowley, Savage, and Lawrence, Mr. Brabshon's servant, and others. Thinks they will corroborate him. If Eylmer is examined Cromwell will find that he has men allowed in the King's wages, and not the King's friends. Mr. Denman may be examined upon that also. Begs Cromwell either to try these matters before their going over, or keep them and the writer in prison, and send a commission for the examination there.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

959. DAN ROBERT MARSHALL, Monk of Shene, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Of late I was at home at our house of Shene, and made inquiry among them whether the King's commission sent to them by the bishop of Winchester for the King's supremacy was declared among them in their chapter-house, and to strangers and others in church, every Sunday and holiday, and it was not so declared, whereby not only my brethren who are the King's friends, but our servants, are greatly offended with our vicar and proctor; and though our vicar be so stiffnecked against the Prince that he will not declare it to his brethren, it was our proctor's duty to have declared it to our servants and others; for to them he is bound by rule to preach and teach. The vicar has received a commission, and will not declare it, nor suffer it to be declared; and as a true subject I must declare the matter to you. Austen Friars, London.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* D. Thome Crumwell, secretario, &c. *Endd.*

960. HENRY LORD MOUNTAGUE, T. and H. NEVYLLE, to CROMWELL

Vesp. F. XIII. 106. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 69. His father-in-law, lord Bergevenny, died this Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. In his time he trusted Cromwell above all men, and said, at his end, that he was sure the writer and his two uncles should have his lawful favor in the execution of the will. He sent Cromwell a token of gold, desiring him to be good to his son, who is the King's ward. Eurydge, within the forest of Waterdown. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Secretary.

961. JANE BASSET to LADY LISLE.

R. O. My cousin Degory Greyndfylde, when at Barnstaple, desired Sir John Bond to tell me that if I had anything to send you he would bring it; but Bond neglected the message. Your feather beds and testers of silk were not put out these three-quarters of a year till the 6th June last, "and that was by the sight of a letter that was come unto him" (? Bond). Complains that she gets no answer. It was lady Lisle's pleasure she should have a chamber here; "but now I am taken up with Sir John Bond and also with Brenyllcom that I cannot tell what to do; for they had liever that any brothell in this part were here than I; and so the said woman that I wrote unto you is here

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daily." So she said to me herself, "and defied also." As for your fishing, when he goes to market and receives 20*s.* a day for the fish he puts into the book 4*s.*; and he does not go to market more than three times a week, one week with another. Send word that all this shall be amended, and that this woman may not come here. Hears that Sir John Bond will be with lady Lisle shortly, to excuse himself and Bremyle, and give her a pig of her own sow.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

962. Grants in June 1535.

June.

Grants.

1. Sir Edw. Nevill. Inspeximus and confirmation of—i. A patent of the queen consort Anne, dated at Westm., 8 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII., granting him, during the said Queen's life, the office of keeper of Southfrythe park, parcel of the manor or lordship of Southfrithe, Kent, with the power of appointing keepers under him, and fees of 5*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* a year, same as Hen. Vane, or any other held the office; and the herbage and pannage of the said park. ii. A patent of the said queen Anne, dated at Westm., 8 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII., granting him during the said Queen's life the office of bailiff of the lordship or manor of Southfrithe, Kent, with the usual fees. Also, grant by the King to him in tail male of the reversion of the said offices, &c. Greenwich, 18 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

2. Agnes Knowght, wife of Thos. Knowght, *alias* Monke, late of Raynam, Norf., laborer. Pardon for having, along with the said Thomas, stolen certain wearing apparel, &c., the property of John Lecy, at his house at Slepe, in the parish of St. Peter, in the liberty of the exempt monastery of St. Alban's. *Del.* Westm., 2 June 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

3. John Dygby. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Sir John Digby, deceased, viz., son of Will. Digby, son of the said Sir John Digby. Westm., 26 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 June 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

4. Margaret and Eliz. Stokys. Livery of lands as daughters and heirs of Rob. Stokys of Bykarton, Yorks., viz., of the possessions of the said Robert in England, Wales, and Calais; and all those of which Thos. Middilton, Rob. Maleverer, Geo. Thwyng, Hen. Newarke, Ric. Barke or Banke, and Brian Stokys, or any others, were seized to the use of the said Robert; notwithstanding that such possessions have been seized into the King's hands on the death of the said Robert, or any other ancestor, or of Bridget, mother of the said Margaret and Elizabeth. Westm., 26 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 June 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*mutilated*). *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

5. The earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches against Scotland. Licence to appoint three of his servants to shoot with cross-bows and handguns at any fowl, deer, or other game, either in his own grounds or any other man's in any part of the kingdom north of the Trent, notwithstanding the statute 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

6. Hen. earl of Essex and Mary his wife, tenants of the manor of Hodesdon. Licence to have a market on Thursday in every week at the said manor, and a fair there three days in every year, viz., on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Martin in summer, instead of the eve, day, and morrow of St. Martin, on which days the fair was formerly held by charter 22 Jan. 37 Hen. III. to Richard de Boxe. *Del.* Westm., 5 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

7. Thos. Orpyn, of Strowde, Glouc., tucker. Pardon for having on the 4th Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. in the highway at Alchurche, Worc., assaulted and robbed one Thos. Dawson of Lychefyld, chapman. *Del.* Westm., 6 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

8. Edw. North. Grant of an annual rent or fee-farm of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by Sir John Sharpe for the manor of Kertelyng, *alias* Kertelenge, Camb., granted to farm to Sir John Sharp, by patent 12 May 6 Hen. VIII. Westm., 7 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

9. Thos. Grenewey, or Greneway, and Richard his son. Lease of the manors or lordships of Syngleburgh and Agmondesham Wooderew, and the demesne lands of Buckeland; and one virgate of land and 3 quarters in Bucklond called Dycons, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 26*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* and 40*d.* of increase; on surrender of patent 18 May 14 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to the said Thomas alone. *Del.* Westm., 8 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

10. Sir John Daunce of London, King's councillor. Grant of one part of an indenture made 26 Sept. 17 Hen. VIII., between Sir Thos. More of Chelsey, Middx., King's councillor, and the said Sir John, containing an agreement that Will. Daunce, s. and h.

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962. GRANTS in JUNE 1535—*cont.*

June.

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of the said Sir John, should marry Eliz. More, one of the ds. and hs. of the said Sir Thomas; and likewise a bond given by the said Sir John to the said Sir Thomas for the fulfilment of the said indenture; the said indenture and bond being confiscated to the King on account of certain contempts and misprisions committed by the said Sir Thomas. *Del.* Westm., 12 June 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

11. Sir Rob. Peyton and Frances his wife. Licence to alienate to Rob. Hawke, clk., and Ric. Spencer, chaplain, and the heirs of the said Robert, the manor of Lyndon, and 16 messuages, 600 a. of land, 200 a. of meadow, 100 a. of pasture, 200 a. of furze and heath, 40 a. of wood, and 10*l.* rent in Lyndon and Tytyncote, and the advowson of the church of Lyndon, Rutland; to the intent that the said Robert and Richard should regrant the same to the said Sir Rob. Peyton and Francis his wife in survivorship; with remainder to Rob. Peyton, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Robert and Frances; with contingent remainder to John Peyton, brother of the said Robert; with contingent remainder to Richard Peyton, brother of the said John; with contingent remainder to the heirs of the said Sir Robert and Frances. Westm., 12 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

12. Edw. bp. of Meath, Walter bp. of Kildare, John Alen, master of the Rolls, Gerard Ailmer, chief baron of the Exchequer, Thos. Lutterell, justice, and Thos. Hethe, the King's remembrancer, in Ireland. Commission to suppress and extinguish the nunnery of Greyn in co. Carlow, Dublin dioc. Westm., 9 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30. *Rym.* XIV. 551.

13. Anne Bladwell, widow. Wardship and marriage of William s. and h. of John Bladwell during the minority of the said William. [Westm.], 15 June.—S.B. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 40.

14. Monastery of Sherborne, Salisbury dioc. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of John Barstable, a monk of the said monastery, as abbot, *vice* John Mere. —S.B. (undated). Westm., 15 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

ii. Certificate of the new abbot's institution by Thos. Benet, LL.D., vicar general of Nic. bp. of Salisbury. Dated Salisbury, 31 May.

15. Francis Vandersclusc, a native of Antwerp, in the duchy of Brabant, in the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 17 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 14. *Enrolled also as of date* 7 June, *p.* 1, *m.* 15.

16. John Stephyns, haberdasher, a native of Brabant. Denization. Westm., 17 June. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

17. Ralph Ellerker, jun. Annuity of 20 marks issuing from certain lands and tenements in Ryle, Winterset, Langfeld, Hunshelf, Brycheworth, Bolsterton, Cotes, Wolley, Melton, Wortley, and Staynburgh, Yorks., lately belonging to Roger Rockeley; during the minority of Robert s. and h. of the said Roger; with the wardship and marriage of the said Robert. *Del.* Westm., 17 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

18. John Rudd, jun., confirmation of his interests in the following grants, viz.:—

i. Patent of Hen. earl of Northumberland, dated 20 June 19 Hen. VIII., granting to Thos. Hennage, one of the Privy Chamber, the office of feodary of his possessions in co. Linc., with 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year in that office.

ii. Deed of the said Thomas, dated London, 8 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII., appointing the said John his deputy in the said office.

iii. Other letters patent of the said Earl, dated at his manor of Hagney, 12 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., granting to the said John the office of surveyor of the possessions of the said Earl in co. Linc., with fees of 4 marks a year. *Del.* Westm., 20 June 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

19. Ric. Wake. Lease of the mill of Grafton, in the lordship of Grafton, parcel of lands exchanged, Northt.; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 66*s.* 8*d.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 20 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

20. Ric. Ambrose. Reversion of the office of master carpenter of the Tower of London and liberty thereof, which was granted by patent 29 July 7 Hen. VIII., to Rob. Bates, with fees of 8*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 21 June 27 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

21. Will. Dixon of Great Yarmouth, Norf., mariner, a native of Scotland. Denization. Westm., 24 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

22. Sir Thos. Rotherham. Licence to alienate the manor of Donton, Beds, to John Gostwike, Ric. Crumwell, Ralph Sadler, John Smyth, Thos. Polsted, Hen. Polsted, and Thos. Averey, to the use of Thos. Crumwell. Westm., 25 June.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

23. Alan Bowdisson of Depe (Dieppe), a native of Normandy. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 25 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

24. Thos. Bagard, LL.D., vicar-general in the dioc. of Worcester. Grant on his petition of letters patent to Thos. Crumwell, secretary and M.R., Edw. Fox, almoner, [Sir] Will. Kingston, and John Bell, King's counsellors, Thos. Hennage, and Edm. Boner, clk., of the next presentation to

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the parish church of Fladbury or Flatbury, Worc. dioc. *Del.* Westm., 25 June 27 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

25. Ric. Thornton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Percival Thornton. Westm., 24 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 June "anno subscripto."—P.S. *Pat.* 27 *Hen.VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

26. Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor. Grant of the messuages, tenements, &c. in the parishes of St. Katharine Christischurche within Algate, and St. Botulph without Algate, London, lately belonging to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, London, called the priory of Christischurche, which came to the King's hands by grant of Nic. Handcoke, last prior, &c. *Del.* Westm., 28 Jüne 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 45.

(2.) Modern copy of the preceding in Harl. MS. 7048, f. 147.

27. Thos. Hennage, one of the Privy Chamber. Confirmation of the following offices and emoluments granted to him by patent of Hen. earl of Northumberland, dated London, 20 June 19 Hen.VIII., viz., the office of feodary of the said Earl's possessions in co. Linc., with the appointment of a clerk for keeping the court in the said possessions; with annual fees of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as steward, 40*s.* for the said clerk, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as feodary.

Also to be bailiff of the lorships of Burwell and Calceby, Linc., with the usual fees and an annuity of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Del.* Westm., 28 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

28. Ant. Missendyn. To be feodary of the possessions late of Hen. earl of Northumberland in co. Linc., with an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and surveyor of the said possessions, with an annual rent of 4 marks. *Del.* Westm., 28 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

29. John Chowe. Licence to keep open bowling alleys, and to hold other public games in his house and gardens. Addressed to justices and other officers in the city of London. Greenwich, 27 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

30. Will. Parr. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Thos. Parr, deceased, and of Matilda, wife of the said Sir Thomas, one of the ds. and hs. of Sir Thos. Grene, deceased; with licence of entry to Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England, Hen. earl of Essex, Thos. Vaus lord Harowden, Sir Thos. lord Burgh, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, Sir Will. Parr, Sir Edw. Darrell, Edw. Montagewe, serjeant-at-law, Ralph Lane, Thos. Butteler, James Rokeby, Chr. Godmond, Thos. Thecher, Alan Shepard, clk., and Thos. Pykering, as trustees. Windsor Castle, 20 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 40.

31. Lord Sands, the King's chamberlain. Grant of the building materials of the old manor house in the park of Wardelham, Hants, with power to carry the same away; with reservation of the park-keeper's house, or another built in its place at the expense of the said lord Sands. Westm., 25 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 29 June.—P.S. *Pat.* (9 June *on roll*), *p.* 1, *m.* 33.

32. John Predeaux, rector of Gatton, Surrey. Licence to be non-resident, notwithstanding the Act 21 Hen. VIII. Westm., 10 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 30 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

33. Jacques Baquer of London, capper, a native of Normandy. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 30 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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1 July. **963.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. E. vi. 239. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 337.

"Right Honourable," I advertised you by my chaplain, Mr. Braynesbie, what has been done here for advancing what the King commanded. I send now two books;—one containing articles which curates and other ecclesiastical persons must declare to their audience, and preachers extend as their learning will serve them. The other book, which I have conceived as a brief declaration of the King's title of Supreme Head, and that the bishop of Rome has no jurisdiction here by the law of God, shall be spread abroad, so that curates and others who can perceive and utter it may read it to their audience.

Doubtless, many of our curates can scant perceive it. Many benefices are but 4*l.*, 5*l.*, or 6*l.*, so that no learned man will take them; and we are fain to take those who are presented, if they are of honest conversation, can competently understand what they read, and minister sacraments and sacramentals, observing the due form and rite, though otherwise they are not perfect. I do not know 12 secular priests in my diocese that can preach. Those who have the best benefices are not resident. I hope the King will consider this, and be content with my doing the best I can. I write this because the King commands me to charge all ecclesiastical persons to preach the sincere

1535.

963. Edward Archbishop of York to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

Word of God, and to declare his title of Supreme Head, and his renunciation of the bishop of Rome's authority, and says that he will lay it to my charge if it is not kept within my diocese and province. To do this passeth my power, as your wisdom can consider. I have done what I could. I have declared these things in my own person, and have charged all bishops and archdeacons to execute the King's commands, and to charge all ecclesiastical persons, exempt and not exempt, to do the same. If I hear that any of them do not their duty I will punish them myself and inform the King. But I cannot be in all places; nor, perhaps, shall I hear of all faults; nor can I put learning and cunning to preach in the heads of those that have it not already. I therefore trust that the King will not blame me if any omit to do what they cannot do. As I wrote before, I do not know 12 secular priests preachers in my diocese, and there are few friars, and almost none of any other religion. But if any ecclesiastical person in my province omit to execute these commands, and I, knowing thereof, neither punish him nor signify his negligence to the King, then I must yield myself to blame. I did not think from the King's letters to myself that I was charged personally to preach about this matter every Sunday and solemn feast; but since I have seen plainer letters to others I will not fail to do so in one place or other, and now and then at my cathedral. I have ordered the Dean to see that the commands are obeyed in the cathedral, and by the rural deans within their jurisdictions. I beg you to give me some relief of the great charge which the words of the King's letters import; which I cannot, although I would, fulfil. I desire to know how long the declaration of the injuries done by Clement, as comprised in last year's instructions, is to be set forth by the curates. Hitherto only the preachers have done it, but I think it should not be forborne.

Dr. Langrige,* my chaplain, and archdeacon of Cleveland, has been in his archdeaconry preaching and setting forth the King's commandment, and giving away books. Sent him to the prior of Mountgrace, who received the book, but allowed not the thing, and said he trusted none of his brethren would allow such a thing. The Archdeacon tried in vain to allure him. I have written him a letter, of which I enclose a copy, and shall try to recover him. Four curates came to the Archdeacon at the monastery of Gisbourne, pretending that they were sore threatened if they published what they were commanded. They asked respite till St. Thomas's Day, to see if the persons who threatened them continued in their opinion, and if they did they would certify me. I will advertise you if it be like to grow to any business. Bishopsthorpe, 1 July 1535. *Signed.*

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1 July. R. O. **964.** Edward Archbishop of York to Cromwell.

About this time last year I visited St. Mary's Abbey, and have continued my visitation since, appointing the Abbot to bring in the state of the house against this day. Yesterday, the prior of St. Mary's came, saying he had letters from you that no one should visit the abbey but yourself. He showed no letters. Told him that the superior visitor, when intending to visit, discharges his inferior by authentic letters, and that, since there only remained to see the state of the house, I did not doubt but that you would be content to let me use my ordinary power of visitation till lawfully discharged. The Abbot was unwilling to be visited last year; perhaps the need of visitation makes him more so. I trust that, till you commence your visitation, you will let me exercise my ordinary power. Bishopsthorpe, 1 July 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Richard Langridge, S.T.B.

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1 July. R. O. **965.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter. My lord Archbishop, by prorogations, has prefixed the visitation of our monastery this Thursday, 1 July, when it chanced Mr. Bowier, *alias* Stryley, to be at York. On sight of the said letters, as I had no inhibition to prevent my Lord's visitation, and to the intent that it might appear that ye had prefixed visitation on the King's part, and to avoid my Lord and his Chancellor then and there in our chapter house, Bowier prefixed unto me the 13th Sept. for your visitation. Whereupon my said lord's Chancellor ceased from his visitation, and continued till 12 Aug. next. Please write to my Lord your pleasure. York, 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

1 July. R. O. **966.** RICHARD BOWIER, *alias* STRILLEY, to CROMWELL.

Has received at Welbek and elsewhere their renunciations. The Archbishop's visitation at York had been fixed by prorogation for the 1st July at St. Mary's Abbey. As I had just come to York, the Abbot sent for me in the morning, and showed me your letter, showing that if the Archbishop would visit you had prevented him. The Archbishop had actually begun his visitation, but to establish your authority I prefixed the 13th Sept. to the Abbot and convent, with continuance and prorogation at your pleasure; so that the Archbishop's Chancellor proceeded no further, but continued his visitation to the 12th Aug. York, 1 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, supreme secretary unto the King's grace. *Endd.*

1 July. R. O. **967.** The COMMISSIONERS FOR SPIRITUALITIES in OXFORDSHIRE to CROMWELL.

Desiring to have more time for sending in their report on the annual values of spiritualities in the county and university of Oxford, viz., till the beginning of next term, they send some books by the bearer, the mayor of Oxford, in order to have Cromwell's approval or correction of the form in which they are drawn up. Sending also a list of the annual sums due to the King from the colleges and monasteries within the university. Oxford, 1 July.

Signed: Symon Harcowrt, K.—John Brome, K.—Wm. Tresham, com.—John Clarke, knyght—John Deynton, esquier.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.:* The Commissary of Oxford and others.

1 July. Cleop. E. VI. 251. B. M. **968.** MAGNUS to [CROMWELL].

Since coming here I have been continually occupied in taking the true value of all spiritual lands, and in assessing the temporal subsidy. It will be some time before the certificates will be duly made up. Hearing lately from the Archbishop that the King desired him to preach personally concerning the usurped jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome, and the King's title of Supreme Head, and also to command all ecclesiastical persons under him to do the same, I went to my archdeaconry, taking with me an Austin friar, who, from the Archbishop's instructions and my information, set forth the said two causes, justifying them by Holy Scripture and the writings of St. Augustine and other authors. I myself, knowing what had been done in Convocation and Parliament, and having some intelligence of the King's pleasure, prepared a book, of which I sent 140 copies to the ecclesiastical persons in my jurisdiction, that they might not plead ignorance, but have good matter to declare every Sunday and feast day in their churches.

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968. MAGNUS to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

I have been at Hull, both at the Charter House and the parish church. At the former, I found the prior and brethren conformable to the King's pleasure. At the church there was great presence of spiritual persons,—the mayor, his brethren, and all the temporalty. I find all men well inclined. I suppose there is not a more quiet jurisdiction than my archdeaconry. I think there is no county that requires less setting forward in these causes than the East Riding of Yorkshire. York, 1 July.

Hol., pp. 2.

1 July. R. O. **969.** LETTERS of ARCHBISHOP LEE, &c.

The abridgment of certain letters of the date the last of June, directed from the archbishop and mayor of York, and from others the King's commissioners, for the inquiry of the clear value and estimation of all promotions spiritual within the city and shire of York.

1. They have used their utmost diligence in the execution of the King's commission.

2. They declare some things to be imperfect within the deanery in the city of York, the causes of which are explained in a bill enclosed.

3. They commend the diligence of James Ricby, Edw. Edgare, Ric. Croseby, and Robt. Hunter, auditors, especially of the said James Rucby.

4. They are considered very strict in divers cases, especially in making no allowance to those whose lands lie so upon the waters that they are in danger of losing them except by great expenditure.

5. Also for making no allowance for perpetual charges of mills and the like.

ii. The abridgment of my lord of York's letters of the same date.

1. The commissioners have sent up Tristram Teshe with the certificate of the clear value of all promotions in Yorkshire.

2. He desires that if any allowance be made for lands lying on the waters or for mills, &c. (*see* No. 952.)

iii. The abridgment of my lord of York's letters, dated 1 July.

1. This time twelvemonth he visited St. Mary's Abbey in York, &c. (*see* No. 964.)

iv. The abridgment of other letters from my lord of York, dated 1 July.

1. He states what has been done in execution of the King's commands concerning the title of Supreme Head, &c. (*see* No. 963.)

v. The abridgment of Mr. Magnus's letters, 1 July.

1. Ever since coming into Yorkshire he has applied himself to the execution of the King's commission, &c. (*see* No. 968.)

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

1 July. R. O. **970.** ——— to [HENRY VIII.]

We have received your commandment, dated Windsor, 21 June, touching such heinous riots as were late done in Craven, for which "we did appoint one justiseit at Gysbourne in Craven;" and there are indicted 82 persons, of whom we have committed 18 to several prisons. The offenders are meek, and acknowledge their offences, and are well content with their punishment, thinking they have deserved it. Had to remain in these parts five days before we could bring the premises to frame. Your subjects here are as loyal as any other. Gysbourne, 1 July.

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1 July. R. O. **971.** THOMAS ABBOT OF ABINGDON to CROMWELL.

Is rejoiced to hear from his friend Mr. Mason how kindly Cromwell received his letters, and of his loving admonition touching the Abbot's slackness in his business. This shows his love of justice and desire to get at the truth. Wishes a command given to the Commissioners to be here on the 20th July, as they are appointed on that day ; and hopes that John Smyth and John Myne, if they come not that day, will deliver to the Commissioners the writing delivered to them when they were here last. Abendon, 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary to the King's highness, and master of his Rolls.

1 July. R. O. **972.** SIR GREGORY DA CASALE to CROMWELL.

His brother the prothonotary, as Cromwell knows from previous letters, was taken prisoner going to Hungary, 10 miles on this side of Zagabria. Ferdinand wrote to the Imperial ambassador, and the Nuncio to the Pope, that he had made his escape ; but two Italians, who were at Vienna at the time, says he was led thither, and is imprisoned at a place five miles from thence. The Imperial ambassador at Venice has received a letter from Ferdinand, saying that he has in custody the prothonotary, whose going to Hungary would be injurious to his affairs ; adding that he intended this to be kept secret, but, since it had come out, he would say that the prothonotary was treated as became his rank. Ferdinand wished this kept from king John and from the kings of France and England, believing it a violation of the *jus gentium*, since the prothonotary was ambassador of England and carried credentials from Francis. Andrew Corsin also carried credentials from Francis. Thinks king John will hear of it from some friends who have gone into Hungary. Does not think his brother will be released till the peace is concluded ; which ambassadors from king John and the prince of the Turks are now at Vienna negociating.

The Emperor left Spain on the 1st of June, and sailed to Caiare (Cagliari) in Sardinia, where the marquis Vasti was with the rest of the fleet. Thence, he hears from Sicily, after two days' stay, they made all sail for Tunis. Barbarossa is preparing for flight, and the Emperor trying to prevent him.

Two youths, who arrived yesterday from the French court, say the cardinal of Paris is coming to Rome. The Pope has postponed the affair of the Camerino and of the cardinal of Ravenna until the coming of the Emperor. Is afraid what was reported by those brought to Sicily may be an invention of the Spaniards.

It is said at Venice that the Emperor, on his departure, sent Ferdinand's ambassador from Barcelona to Vienna, asking Ferdinand to release the prothonotary and Andrew Corsin. Is doubtful about the truth of this, but certain that Ferdinand, "*quod sui moris est*," will obey. When king John hears of their captivity he will desire to know the wishes of the kings of France and England before making any treaty. Rome, 1 July 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4, *slightly mutilated. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 July. R. O. **973.** O'NEIL.

Engagement of Gyllaspike McDonyll, constable of Con O'Nell, that O'Nell will be faithful to the King, and will meet the deputy, hostages being given for his safety, to arrange a treaty and other articles. Sealed by McDonell in the presence of Odo O'Donell, Janico Preston Viscount Gormaniston, and Thos. Cusake, secondary justice of the C.P., at Moynoth, 1 July 1535.

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973. O'NEIL—*cont.*

Certificate that the above agreement was signed by O'Nell at Droeda, 25 July. *Signed by* Skeffington, J. Barnewall, chancellor, Wm. Brabason, and Patrick Fynglas, justices.

Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.*

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 21. 2. Copy of the above.

1 July. R. O. **974.** TRIAL OF SIR THOMAS MORE.*

i. Special commission of oyer and terminer for Middlesex, to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor; Thos. duke of Norfolk; Charles duke of Suffolk; Hen. earl of Cumberland; Thos. earl of Wiltshire; Geo. earl of Huntingdon; Hen. lord Montague; Geo. lord Rocheford; Andrew lord Windsor; Thos. Crumwell, secretary; Sir Will. Fitzwilliam; Sir Will. Paulet; Sir John Fitzjames; Sir John Baldewyn; Sir Ric. Lister; Sir John Porte; Sir John Spelman; Sir Walter Luke; and Sir Ant. Fitzherbert.—Westm., 26 June 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. Precept to the sheriff for the return of the grand jury at Westminster on Monday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist.—Westm., 26 June 27 Hen. VIII. With panel annexed.

iii. Indictment as hereafter set forth.

Endd.: Billa vera.

iv. The justices' precept to the constable of the Tower, commanding him to bring up the body of Sir Thos. More, late of Chelchehithe, Midd., at Westminster, on Thursday next after the morrow of St. John the Baptist. —Westm., 30 June 27 Hen. VIII.

v. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of the petty jury this Thursday after the morrow of St. John the Baptist.—Westm., 1 July 27 Hen. VIII.

vi. Record of the sessions held before the special commissioners, citing the above documents.

The indictment † found at Westminster on Monday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, setting forth the Acts 26 Hen. VIII. [c. 1, 13].

Found, that Sir Thos. More, traitorously attempting to deprive the King of his title of Supreme Head of the Church, &c., did, 7 May 27 Hen. VIII., at the Tower of London, before Cromwell, Thos. Bedyll, clk., and John Tregonell, LL.D., the King's councillors, and divers others, being examined whether he would accept the King as Supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, pursuant to the statute, refused to give a direct answer, saying "I will not meddle with any such matters, for I am fully determined to serve God, and to think upon His Passion and my passage out of this world." Afterwards, 12 May 27 Hen. VIII., the said Sir Thomas, knowing that one John Fissher, clk., was then detained in the Tower for divers misprisions, and that the said Fissher had refused to accept the King as above, wrote divers letters to him, which he transmitted by one Geo. Golde, declaring his agreement with Fisher, and intimating the silence which he, More, had observed when interrogated. In these letters he wrote as follows :—"The Act of Parliament is like a sword with two edges, for if a man answer one way it will confound his soul, and if he answer the other way it will confound his body."

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* From the *Baga de Secretis*. *See* Report III. of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. ii. 240.

† This indictment is printed in the Archæologia, xxvii. 370, from two copies (not contemporary) in Arundel MS. 152, ff. 308 and 322 b.

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Afterwards, fearing lest Fisher should reveal upon further examination what he had written to him, the said Sir Thomas, at the Tower, 26 May 27 Hen. VIII., sent other letters to Fisher, requesting him to answer according to his own mind, and not to give any such answer as he, Sir Thos., had written, lest the Council should suspect confederacy between them. Nevertheless, in consequence of the letters first written, Fisher did, 3 June 27 Hen. VIII., at the Tower, when examined by Sir Thos. Audeley, Suffolk, Wiltshire, and others, refuse to answer directly, and said, "I will not meddle with that matter, for the statute is like a two-edged sword; and if I should answer one way I should offend my conscience, and if I should answer the other way I should put my life in jeopardy. Wherefore I will make no answer in that matter."

The said Sir Thomas likewise, when examined at the Tower, 3 June 27 Hen. VIII., maliciously persevered in refusing to give a direct answer, and, imagining to move sedition and hatred against the King, said to the King's councillors, "The law and statute whereby the King is made Supreme Head as is aforesaid be like a sword with two edges; for if a man say that the same laws be good then it is dangerous to the soul, and if he say contrary to the said statute then it is death to the body. Wherefore I will make thereunto none other answer, because I will not be occasion of the shorting of my life." And, moreover, the said More and Fisher, in order to conceal their treacherous intentions, severally burned their letters which passed between them immediately after reading the same.

Afterwards, 12 June 27 Hen. VIII., Richard Ryche, the King's Solicitor General, came to Sir Thomas in the Tower, and charitably moved him to comply with the Acts; to which More replied, "Your conscience will save you, and my conscience will save me." Ryche then, protesting that he had no authority to make any communication with More, said to him, "Supposing that it were enacted by Parliament that he, Richard Ryche, should be King, and that it should be treason to deny the same, what would be the offence if he, Sir Thomas More, were to say that the said Ryche was King?" For certain, the said Ryche further said, in his conscience it would be no offence, but that More was obliged so to say, and to accept Ryche for King, because the consent of the said More was compelled by an Act of Parliament. To which More then and there answered that he should offend if he were to say no, because he would be bound by an Act, because he was able to give his consent to it. But he said that would be a light case; wherefore he would put a higher case:—"Suppose it should be enacted by Parliament that God should not be God, and that opposing the Act should be treason; and if it were asked of you, Ric. Ryche, whether you would say that God was not God according to the statute, and if you were to say so, would you not offend?" To which Ryche answered More, "Certainly, because it is impossible that God should not be God. But because your case is so high, I will put a medium one. You know that our lord the King is constituted Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England; and why ought not you, Master More, to affirm and accept him so, just as you would in the preceding case, in which you admit that you would be bound to accept me as King?" To which More, persevering in his treasons, answered that the cases were not similar; because a King can be made by Parliament, and deprived by Parliament; to which Act every subject being at the Parliament may give his assent (*ad quem actum quilibet subditus ad Parliamentum existens suum præbeat consensum*); but as to the primacy, a subject cannot be bound, because he cannot give his consent to that in Parliament (*quia consensum suum ab eo ad Parliamentum præbere non potest*); and although the King is so accepted in England, yet many foreign countries do not affirm the same."

Trial at Westminster on Thursday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, 27 Hen. VIII.

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974. Trial of Sir Thomas More—*cont.*

Sir Thomas brought to the bar by Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of Sir Will. Kingston, constable of the Tower, pleads Not guilty.

Venire awarded, returnable same day. Prisoner again brought to the bar. Verdict *Guilty.*

Judgment as usual in high treason. Execution at Tyburn.

Record brought into the Court of King's Bench by Sir John Fitzjames, Monday next after the morrow of the Purification, 27 Hen. VIII.

975. More and Fisher.

"Defensio Clarissimorum virorum Joannis Fyscheri episcopi Roffensis et Thomæ Mori baronis et cancellarii Angliæ, adversus Richardum Sampsonem Anglum per Joannem Cochlæum."

Quotes two extracts from letters from More to Erasmus, the "Tabula affixa ad sepulchrum Thomæ Mori;" "Epitaphium inibi fixum," in elegiacs;* "Passio episcopi Roffensis et Thomæ Mori per C. G. descripta;" and four letters from More to Cochlæus.

Lat.

*** *Several letters of Sir Thomas More which have been omitted in this Calendar in the years to which they belong will be found in Stapleton's Life of More. They are chiefly on literary matters, addressed to Erasmus, Budæus, Tunstall, Fisher, Croke, and Dr. Edward Lee. There is also one addressed to his daughter, Margaret Roper, expressing not only his own satisfaction at her letters, but the wonder they had created in Reginald Pole, whom he mentions as a young man of nobility, learning, and virtue, who could hardly believe that she had not been assisted by a teacher till he was assured that there was no teacher in their house, and no man who would not rather require her help to write a letter.*

2 July. R. O. **976.** The Mayor and Aldermen of York to Cromwell.

Have viewed all the gores, fishgarths, and weirs in the waters of Ouse and Humber, according to the King's commission. Most of the owners have now taken them up, so that the rivers are now in better condition than they have been for a long time. Thank Cromwell for this result. There are, however, divers weirs unreformed, belonging to men of honor, whose names will be given to Cromwell by the bearer, their common officer. Send a token for a remembrance, and are sorry their power is no better. York, 2 July.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary unto the King's Highness and Master of his Grace's rolls. *Endd.*

2 July. R. O. **977.** Lisle to Cromwell.

Hears he is dissatisfied with him "for the rumor that was here of war by reason that Mr. Whetell's son brought in his father's stuff to this town;"† also about the wools. Was not himself the author of the report. Was with his wife at a place he has three miles from Calais, and left the

* Both these were composed by More, and are printed in the Appendix to Roper's Life.

† He adds a note in the margin to the effect that he could not help the spreading of the rumour, and that he feels himself bound to send the news, without answering for the truth of it. Did not advertise him of the wools, because he had to send in haste to the King, and Cromwell was ill.

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keys of the gate with the marshal, who, seeing the carts coming into the town, sent the news to Lisle, which was confirmed by my lord Edmund [Howard] and my lord Grey Wilton. Cannot tell how the rumour arose, but did his best to pacify the people. "As touching the forfeit of wools, I assure you if I had not prevented the same before, my lord of Rocheford had had it himself, and so he showed me that I come before him, or else he had been sure of it." Trusts Cromwell above all others. As Cromwell was sick, made Norris of his counsel. Calais, 2 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, &c., principal secretary.

[2 July?] **978.** ANDREW LORD WYNDESORE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Will send him a bill of the creditors, as he wishes. Begs him that money may be provided for them, for they make much calling for it daily. If he were in the city, would be weary of them.

Reminds him of the joint patent of the office of which he spoke before. Promises him 40*l.* yearly, which is 800*l.* in 20 years, for his labour, and, besides, the rich collar, which is worth 100*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and if the party deceases, Cromwell is to have the office to himself. The collar is in London, and he can see it when he pleases. Reminds Cromwell of the matter, so that if he has not yet settled it, he may do so before the King departs on his journey. The party was "dyseasyd with me," and would have taken this letter to Cromwell, but his wife is fallen in labour; but he shall be with Cromwell on Monday night. Stanwell, Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 July. **979.** HUMPHREY PRYDOOW to CROMWELL.

R. O.

On the 13th June last one Cholwyll came to me from Hertlond, sent by Mr. Pierce Courteney and Roger Gyffard, to the latter of whom the receipts of the abbey were committed by the bishop till the new abbot had agreed with the King for the first-fruits. They required me as a justice of peace to repair to the abbey for removal of an entry made by force by Sir John Priest, late abbot. I bade the messenger show them that I would be there in the morning, when they would meet me and bring convenient company to assist me in executing the law.

On the morrow, the 14th June, I reached the abbey, and found there one Hugh Yoe, another justice, and others, to the number of 27, and then two men standing on the walls, and divers persons which we could see at the windows, to the number of 24 or more. Hugh Yoe and I required the said Sir John Priest, standing upon the wall of the abbey, Wm. Essam, servant to Thos. Arundel, Robt. Hendy, servant to John Arundel, to let us in, in the King's name. He would only consent if we who were justices alone came in, and would depart without putting him out of possession; on which we departed; and since we have summoned a privy sessions, where the entry and refusal were found before us, the justices of Devonshire. 3 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

3 July. **980.** NICH. [AUSTEN], Abbot of Rewley, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas I am informed that the abbey of Merivale, in Warwickshire, a house of White Monks, is now void; I desire your favor therein for one of my brethren, for whom Mr. Androse labored to be abbot of Byttlesden.* For your favor, whatever Androse promised you shall be performed. Rewley, 3 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* *See* No. 689.

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4 July. R. O. **981.** H. Duke of Richmond to Cromwell.

In these parts I have neither park nor game for my friends, and send you the names of the King's grounds in these parts, desiring you to move the King in this behalf. I beg your favor for John Travers, gentleman waiter, if there should be a resumption of all grants made by the King in Ireland, by Act of Parliament shortly to be held there, that he may enjoy the farm of the fishing of the Bann, according to his patent. Sheffield, 4 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Sealed. Endd.*

4 July. R. O. **982.** Walter Mersche to Cromwell.

The bearer, Thos. Johnson, is an Englishman living at Amsterdam, and can show you how Mynster was taken, and the behaviour of the people. Some of them had a very coarse meaning. Their watchword was "Effen Rieke." They are well abated. A great watch is kept, and strait search made, for doubt of them and for fear of fire, as well here as elsewhere. It is reported that they are fleeing from the country, and many of them to England. There has been lately a great skirmish between the Lubeckers and the duke of Holst and others, and it is reported that the Lubeckers have suffered great losses. A diet was appointed to be held at Lunenburg, to pacify all strife. It was to be held on Thursday last; but it is now supposed it will not be held. Antwerp, 4 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

4 July. R. O. **983.** Ralph Standissh to Antony Burcher.

The King's visitors in Cambridge have taken this order in one house for all scholars who are not able to read the arts and philosophy, that their friends shall take them home and put them to a grammar school for three years, and shall have all their allowance of the College due to them. After which they shall return, if they be able to read art, and if not, they shall forfeit their exhibition. 4 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

4 July. R. O. **984.** T. Lord Monteagle to Cromwell.

Received, 1 July, at Salley abbey, by a servant of Sir Richard Tempest, Cromwell's letter, dated the Rolls, 18 June, for the apprehension of those living within his jurisdiction who have made unlawful assemblies. Had already sent Bartilmew Hesketh, custos rotulorum of Lancashire, to monish a sessions of the peace for that special cause.

Received also, 3 July, the King's letter about like misbehaviour in Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Craven, which he will do his best to fulfil. Has been in Craven to investigate, but Sir Ric. Tempest and Rob. Challoner had taken action in the matter before him. Burton abbey, Yorkshire, 4 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.:* Th'erle of Derbey.

4 July. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 84 b. B. M. **985.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrosio.

Wrote from Amiens on the 25th about the fears for Fisher. The King's impiety has gone so far that on the 22nd ult. he had him beheaded publicly at the Tower, and his body left there all day for a public show. Hears that "Gramuel" went to him in prison, and told him that the bishop of Rome had created him one of his companions, and the King had sent him to know what was his opinion about it. He replied that honor was not in his thoughts now, and he thought only of the mercy of God, whose his soul

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was, though his body was in the King's power, who could do what he liked with it, but he would not change his opinion, believing that it was right. "Gramuel" then announced to him the day of his death. He was conducted on a mule, wearing a black cloth vest and cap tied under his chin, to the square (*piazza*), where he had to wait for an hour because the scaffold was not in order. And although, as the Admiral says, from age and suffering he was more like a shadow than a man, he spoke to the people boldly, telling them to be loving and obedient to their King, who was good by nature, but had been deceived in this matter; that he was led to death for wishing to preserve the honor of God and the Holy See; at which he did not grieve, but was content, for it was the will of God. Hears now from the English ambassador that he only said, that being of flesh, which naturally feared death, and knowing that Peter three times denied Christ through fear of death, and having always had the mind to die, if necessary, for the love of Christ and his Holy Church, now that he was come to it, he begged all present to pray to God to grant constancy and firmness to his fragile flesh to suffer cheerfully his approaching punishment. The Admiral had heard that he was quartered according to the sentence; but the English ambassador says that he was merely beheaded, "per grandissima gratia ottenuta dal furore infinito in questo di quel Re;" who finally was content that his body should be buried in the evening. The cause of his death is rumoured in England to have been his writing evil of the King to Thos. More, who was also in prison. And they had caused it to be said to his face by one of his chaplains that he had written to More against the King on a bit of wood with a needle, having neither paper nor ink. More is thought to be already executed, or, at least, condemned to death with perhaps thirty other virtuous persons, religious and secular; so that we now see clearly that the tragedy will go far, and that there is no hope of good from the King.

Francis has spoken of it like a Christian and a virtuous prince, expressing his great grief, and that he knows that the King is given up to perdition, and no good can be expected of him, so that he sees clearly he cannot have friendship with him, since he sets himself in this way against the honor of God and the Church. He is not ashamed to ask him to consider as null the sentence given against him, to hinder the Council with all his power, and to consider as bad or null any new sentence of the Holy See against him. Francis sees from this that he fears the Council wonderfully, and that his errors and his determination to remain in them have made him so timid and he has gone so far that similar results may be expected every day. He says he did all that was possible for Fisher's safety; which the Bishop knows to be true. The like was done by Du Bellay and the Admiral, who said, in Italian, that the King's conduct to Fisher was the most cowardly, infamous, and grievous thing that had ever been done in the world. The other lords of the Court have spoken in the same strain, without restraint. They appear to care little for the friendship of England, seeing it is so alienated from the Holy See, for the preservation of which Francis says he will spend his life if necessary. Thanked him for his good will, congratulating him that God had not permitted him to come to an understanding at Calais. Hoped that his Holiness would be able to direct the wished-for expedition against the Turk, and avenge himself on the king of England. He complained also of the English sympathy with the Lutherans. The Admiral, when at Calais, replied to Englishmen, who commiserated their treatment in France, that in France they made confessors, but in England they made many martyrs. The king of England has tried to prevent the Lutherans from recognising the Pope as the Head of the Church, which they had determined to do through the medium of France.

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985. Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrosio—*cont.*

Francis also spoke three days ago of the new queen of England, how little virtuously she has always lived and now lives, and how she and her brother and adherents suspect the duke of Norfolk of wishing to make his son King, and marry him to the King's legitimate daughter, though they are near relations. It seems to him there can be little friendship between the two kingdoms. * * * *

The King spoke of the marriage of the king of Scotland with the duke of Vendome's daughter as certain, but said the king of England was displeased at it, and now would wish to give him his eldest daughter. His inconstancy was incredible. Sends the copy of a proclamation issued in England.

Ital., pp. 11, *modern copy. Headed:* Al S. Mons. Ambrogio, ali 4 di Luglio, data alla Fiera.

R. O. 2. Extract from the original letter in the Vatican archives.

Pp. 4. *Among the Roman transcripts.*

4 July. **986.** Bishop of Faenza to Cardinal Palmieri.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 89 b. B. M.

Mentions the death of Fisher on 22nd June. Wishes him to remind the Pope that Reginald Pole, a relation of the King, but of the White Rose, is at Padua. He is of great learning and virtue, but now in a low state and ruined, because he would not consent to the King's disordered and impious appetites, or write in favour of his cause. Thinks he knew him twelve years ago in Padua.

If the Pope were to give him Fisher's hat, besides other advantages, it would seem to the people of England a Christian and praiseworthy revenge against the King. Card. Contareni, the bishop of Verona, and others, can speak to Pole's character. "Da Chaver (*qu.* la Fère?) ut supra."

Ital., pp. 2, *modern copy. Headed:* Al R^mo Palmieri, ut supra.

987. Sir Thos. More to Antony Bonvyse.

More's Eng. Works, 1455.

Does not expect long to have liberty to write, and has therefore determined to declare by this letter how he is comforted by the sweetness of his friendship. Has been for almost forty years not a guest but a continual nursling in the house of Bonvyse, and in requital has not showed himself a friend, but a barren lover only. Comforts himself with the thought that he never had occasion to do him pleasure; for such was always his great wealth, that there was nothing left in which More might be beneficial to him. Few men so fawn upon their fortunate friends as Bonvyse favors and honors him, now overthrown and in prison. Such friendship is not one of the brittle gifts of fortune, but a high and noble gift, proceeding from a singular benignity of God. Considers that it was ordained by the great mercy of God that such a friend should be long before provided to assuage a great part of these troubles. Prays God to requite this bountifulness to him, his dear friend, and of all mortal men the dearest to him, and to bring them from this wretched and stormy world to His rest, where shall need no letters, where no wall shall dissever them, where no porter shall keep them from talking together.

Bids him farewell, the most trusty of all his friends, and, as he was wont to call him, the apple of his eye.

"Thos. More, I should in vain put to it 'Yours,' for thereof can you not "be ignorant, since you have bought it with so many benefits. Nor now "I am not such a one that it forceth whose I am."

Lat., with an English translation.

Note at the beginning.—Sir. Thos. More, a little before he was arraigned and condemned in 1535, 27 Hen. VIII., being shut up so close in prison in the

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Tower, that he had no pen nor ink, wrote with a coal an epistle in Latin to Master Anthony Bonvyse, merchant of Luke, and then dwelling in London, his old and dear friend, and sent it unto him, the copy whereof here followeth.

5 July. **988.** SIR THOS. MORE to MARGARET ROPER.

More's Eng. Works, 1457.

"Our Lord bless you, good daughter, and your good husband, and your little boy, and all yours and all my children, and all my godchildren and all our friends." Desires to be recommended to his good daughter Cicily, to whom he sends a handkerchief, and to his good son her husband* and her children. "My good daughter Daunce has the picture in parchment that you delivered me from my lady Coniers; her name is on the backside." Wishes it to be sent to her again.

Asks her to be good to Dorothy Coly and "my good daughter Joone Aleyn,"† who sued to More today to pray Mrs. Rooper to be good to her. Tomorrow is St. Thomas Even, and the Utas of St. Peter, and therefore he longs to go to God; it were a day very meet and convenient for him. Never liked her manner towards him better than when she kissed him last.‡ Thanks her for her great cost. Sends to his good daughter Clement§ her algorisme stone, and God's blessing and his to her, his godson, and all hers. Desires to be recommended to his good son John More. Liked well his natural fashion.‖ Our Lord bless him and his wife. If More's lands come to his hand, desires him not to break his will concerning his sister Daunce. Our Lord bless Thomas and Austen,¶ and all that they shall have.

Note at the head.—Sir Thos. More was beheaded at the Tower Hill in London on Tuesday, 6 July 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.; and on the day next before, being Monday, 5 July, he wrote with a coal a letter to his daughter Mrs. Rooper, and sent it to her, which was the last thing that ever he wrote. The copy whereof here followeth.

5 July. **989.** HENRY VIII.

R. O.

[The King's g]estes the xx[vii. year of] his reign, from [Windsor to] Bristowe.—Monday, 5 July, Windsor to Reading, and there Tuesday and Wednesday, St. Thomas Day; three days, 12 miles. Thursday, 8 July, Reading to Ewelme, and there Friday, 2 days, 10 m. (*In the margin*, [M]yssenden.) Saturday, 10th July, to Abingdon, and there till Monday, 3 days, 8 m. (*In the margin*, . . . arringden [p]ark, [W]odstock.) Tuesday, 13 July, to Langley, and there till Friday, 12 m. (*In the margin*, ... wnell.) Saturday, 17 July, to Sydley, and there till Thursday, 14 m. (*In the margin*, ... mbe . . . . aylles.) Friday, 23 July, Sedley to Tewkesbury, and there till Monday, 7 m. (*In the margin*, ... gtor the . . . . ttes place.) Tuesday, 27 July, Tewkesbury to Gloucester, and there till Sunday, 7 m. (*In the margin*, ... eyerd the . . . . ttes place.) Monday, 2 Aug., Gloucester to Berkeley Heron, and there till Sunday, 15 m. (*In the margin*, ... Pointz.) Monday, 9 Aug., Berkley Heron to Thornbury, and there till Monday, 5 m. (*In the margin*, [Mr. W]alshes.) Tuesday, 17 Aug., Thornbury to Bristowe, and there till Friday, 10 m. Saturday, 21 Aug., Bristowe to Acton, Mr. Poyntz's

* Note in margin: Giles Heron.

† "This was none of his daughters, nor no kin unto him, but one of Mrs. Rooper's maids."

‡ "This was that she kissed him when he came from judgment."

§ "This was not his daughter, but he had brought her up of a child with his own daughters."

‖ "This he meant by that his son asked his blessing when he came from judgment."

¶ "These were his son's children."

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989. HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

place, and there Sunday, 7 m. Monday, 23 Aug., Acten to Mr. Walshe's, where he dwelleth, and there till Wednesday, 6 m. Thursday, 26 Aug., from Mr. Walshe's to Bromham, and there till Wednesday, 12 m. (*In the margin*, ... stock.) Thursday, 2 Sept., Bromham to Whofall, there till Monday . . . m. Tuesday, 7 Sept., Whofall to Thrukstone, there till Thursday, 12 m. Friday, 10 Sept., Thruckeston to Pryor's Horsborne, and there a night, 8 m. Saturday, 11 Sept., Priors Horsborne to Winchester, and there till Wednesday, 10 m. Thursday, 16 Sept., Winchester to Bishop's Waltham, and there till Tuesday, 7 m. Wednesday, 22 Sept., Waltham to Alsford, 7 m. Thursday, 23 Sept., Alsford to Alton, to dinner, that night to Farnham, and there till Sunday, 14 m. Monday, 27 Sept., Farnham to Esthamstede, and there till Thursday, 12 m. Friday, 1 Oct., from Esthamstede to Windsor, and there during the King's pleasure, 6 m.

Pp. 2, *mutilated.*

5 July. R. O. **990.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to SIR RALPH EVERS and Others.

As to the foolish and lewd priest who has spoken the words mentioned in your bill, signed by your hands and his, I advise you to report the case to the King or his Council. Meanwhile, I have charged my baylie of Beverley to make him sure as a traitor. I will write about him to Mr. Secretary in my next, but advise you to make speed as you have spoken with him. Send up a copy of the bill he has signed, and write what he has done about erasing the bishop of Rome's name. Bishop's Thorpe, 5 July 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my loving friends Sir Rauf Evers, Sir John Constable, Sir Christopher Hylliard, and Sir Raufe Ellerker, the younger, knights.

5 July. R. O. **991.** H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.

Since my last letter, stating that I had appointed a session to inquire touching the late insurrections in Craven, I have received your letters in accordance with those Mr. Secretary and others had written to me before. Both my lord of Westmoreland and I had intended to be there, but Sir Ric. Tempest, who sent me the said letters "by a foot fellow," had appointed a session before, and gave me but one day's notice, and the place was too distant for us to attend. But Sir Marmaduke Constable, the elder, who was with me at Topclyf, and had a letter from Mr. Secretary, rode thither in the night; by whom I wrote to my cousin Hamerton to assist in apprehending malefactors. About four-score were indicted, among whom were 40 of my lord of Cumberland's own freeholders and tenants, for pulling down his enclosures and those of one John Lambert, which he had lately purchased of Lord Dacres of the South, of the inheritance of the late lord Fitzhugh; also 14 of the abbot of Fournes' tenants and mine, for pulling down enclosures of one Caterall's, which were an encroachment on their common; 19 of the most notable offenders are committed to divers wards, viz., Skipton, Sandall, and Wresyll Castles. There is no manner of other "business" in Yorkshire or elsewhere under my rule, except in Northumberland, a dispute between the Fenwicks for title of land, and another between one Shaftowe and Waddyngton; both which my brother Sir Ingram had pacified under sureties; but my lord of Westmoreland has committed both the parties to your castle of Newcastle till your pleasure be further known. Topclyf, 5 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

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5 July. R. O. **992.** Sir Ric. Tempest and others to Cromwell.

Sir Ric. Tempest and Rob. Chaloner received, 25 June, Cromwell's letters, dated at the Rolls the 18th, to apprehend and send to Cromwell the capital doers of the riots in Yorkshire, and bind the rest to be of good abearing. Went to Craven, and staid there five days. Held a sessions, at which Sir Marmaduke Constable showed us a letter and credence from the King. 82 persons were indicted for three several riots. Believe many more took part in them, mostly women and children, but cannot yet learn their names. Their object was to pull down recent enclosures of moors and wastes. They had no man of substance with them. According to Sir Marmaduke's credence, have taken 18 of the principals and sent them to different prisons, awaiting the King's pleasure before sending them up. Braswell, 5 July. *Signed:* Ric. Tempest — M. Constable — Rob. Chaloner — John Lambart, th'elder.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness.

5 July. R. O. **993.** Sir Ric. Tempest to Cromwell.

Encloses copy of letters from Sir Marmaduke Constable, himself, and others, to the King, with another to his mastership, showing what they have done about the riots. Did not receive the King's letter till he had taken order according to Cromwell's. My lord of Northumberland received Cromwell's letter before the King's came, but was so sick that he could not act. Their words were so "regulus" that Tempest got a company to have suppressed them, which made them easier to deal with. Had no company with him of the King's Commissioners, but Master Chaloner, who has been very diligent. Depends entirely on Cromwell in his suits about the King's parks. Gysborne, 5 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary, &c. *Sealed.*

5 July. R. O. **994.** Sir Marmaduke Constable to Cromwell.

Before the delivery of the King's letters to the justices of the peace in Yorkshire, the Archbishop had sent his archdeacons and officials to every deanery, who have instructed the curates as to bidding beads, mending their books by putting out the name of the bishop of Rome, called the Pope, and have instructed such as could preach how they should order themselves in their sermons. He also preached himself in his church at York, setting forth the King's authority against that of the bishop of Rome; of which I doubt not my cousin Bygott, or some other that heard it, will have informed you. It was in a plainer fashion than was ever heard there before. As for the business of Craven, you will see by the certificate of Sir Ric. Tempest and Robt. Chaloner, the people are now quiet, and sorry for their misdemeanours. At Sir Ric. Tempest's house in Craven, 5 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

5 July. R. O. **995.** Stephen Hamerton to Cromwell.

I have received your letter, dated the Rolls, 28 June, commanding me, as in the commission of the peace, to inquire into such misdemeanours and unlawful assemblies as have late been among my neighbours in Craven. I am not in the commission, but by the command of my lord of Northumberland, my master, I put myself in readiness to assist Marmaduke Constable and Sir Ric. Tempest, the King's commissioners, for apprehending the malefactors. All is quiet here, and the offenders will submit to correction. Yesternight I received the King's letter for my discharge in that behalf. Wyglesworth in Craven, 5 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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MS. Bibl. Nat., Paris. Castelnau's Memoirs, I. 415, (Ed. 1731, Brussels.)

996. SIR THOMAS MORE.*

On the 1st July 1535, Master Thomas Murio, chancellor of England, was brought before the judges and the accusations against him read in his presence. The Chancellor and the duke of Norfolk turned to him and said, "You, Master More, have gravely erred against the King; nevertheless we hope by his clemency that if you repent and correct your obstinate opinion in which you have so rashly persevered, you will receive pardon." He replied "My lords, I thank you very heartily for your good will. I pray God preserve me in my just opinion even to death. As to the accusation against me, I fear words, memory, and judgment would alike fail me to reply to such a length of articles, especially considering my present imprisonment and great infirmity." A chair was then ordered to be placed for him, and he proceeded as follows:—

"As to the first article, charging me with having always maliciously opposed the King's second marriage, I will only answer that what I have said has been according to my conscience. I never wished to conceal the truth, and if I had, I should have been a traitor. For this error, if error it should be called, I have been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which I have already suffered for fifteen months, and my goods confiscated. For this reason I will only reply to the principal charge against me, that I have incurred the penalty of the Statute made in the last Parliament since I was in prison, by refusing to the King his title of Supreme Head of the Church, in proof of which you allege my reply to the Secretary and Council, that as I was dead to the world, I did not care to think of such things, but only of the passion of Christ. I reply that your Statute cannot condemn me to death for such silence, for neither your Statute nor any laws in the world punish people except for words or deeds,—surely not for keeping silence." To this the King's proctor replied that such silence was a certain proof of malice intended against the Statute, especially as every faithful subject, on being questioned about the Statute, was obliged to answer categorically that the Statute was good and wholesome. "Surely," replied More, "if what the common law† says is true, that he who is silent seems to consent, my silence should rather be taken as approval than contempt of your Statute. You say that all good subjects are obliged to reply; but I say that the faithful subject is more bound to his conscience and his soul than to anything else in the world, provided his conscience, like mine, does not raise scandal or sedition, and I assure you that I have never discovered what is in my conscience to any person living.

"As to the second article, that I have conspired against the Statute by writing eight letters‡ to the bishop of Rochester, advising him to disobey it, I could wish these letters had been read in public, but as you say the Bishop has burnt them, I will tell you the substance of them. Some were about private matters connected with our old friendship. Another was a reply to one of his asking how I had answered in the Tower to the first examination about the statute. I said that I had informed my conscience, and so he also ought to do the same. I swear that this was the tenor of the letters, for which I cannot§ be condemned by your statute.

"Touching the third article, that when I was examined by the Council, I answered that your Statute was like a two-edged sword, for he who approved it would ruin his soul, and he who contradicted it, his body; and that the

* Although this document is dated at the end 4 August, it seems more appropriate to place it under the date of Sir Thomas More's execution.

† "Ce que l'on dit vulgairement." But the Spanish version says "lo que el direcho comun dize."

‡ "Huit paires de lettres." The Spanish says simply, "ocho letras."

§ The negative is omitted in the French, but is given in the Spanish.

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bishop of Rochester answered similarly, showing that we were confederates, I reply that I only answered thus conditionally, that if the Statute cut both ways like a two-edged sword, how could a man behave so as not to incur either danger? I do not know how the Bishop replied, but if he answered like me, it must have been from the agreement between us in opinion, but not because we had ever arranged it between us. Be assured I never did or said anything maliciously against the Statute, but it may be that this has been maliciously reported to the King."

Then they ordered an usher to summon 12 men according to the custom of the country, and these articles were given to them that they might judge whether More had maliciously contravened the Statute. After a quarter of an hour's absence they declared him guilty of death, and sentence was pronounced by the Chancellor "selon la lettre de la noble* loy."

More then spoke as follows: "Since I am condemned, and God knows how, I wish to speak freely of your Statute, for the discharge of my conscience. For the seven years that I have studied the matter, I have not read in any approved doctor of the Church that a temporal lord could or ought to be head of the spiritualty." The Chancellor interrupting him, said, "What, More, you wish to be considered wiser and of better conscience than all the bishops and nobles of the realm?" To this More replied, "My lord, for one bishop of your opinion I have a hundred saints of mine; and for one parliament of yours, and God knows of what kind, I have all the General Councils for 1,000 years, and for one kingdom I have France and all the kingdoms of Christendom." Norfolk told him that now his malice was clear. More replied, "What I say is necessary for discharge of my conscience and satisfaction of my soul, and to this I call God to witness, the sole Searcher of human hearts. I say further, that your Statute is ill made, because you have sworn never to do anything against the Church, which through all Christendom is one and undivided, and you have no authority, without the common consent of all Christians, to make a law or Act of Parliament or Council against the union of Christendom. I know well that the reason why you have condemned me is because I have never been willing to consent to the King's second marriage; but I hope in the divine goodness and mercy, that as St. Paul and St. Stephen whom he persecuted, are now friends in Paradise, so we, though differing in this world, shall be united in perfect charity in the other. I pray God to protect the King and give him good counsel."

On his way to the Tower one of his daughters, named Margaret, pushed through the archers and guards, and held him in her embrace some time without being able to speak. Afterwards More, asking leave of the archers, bade her have patience, for it was God's will, and she had long known the secret of his heart. After going 10 or 12 steps she returned and embraced him again, to which he said nothing, except to bid her pray to God for his soul; and this without tears or change of colour.† On the Tuesday‡ following he was beheaded in the open space in front of the Tower. A little before his death he asked those present to pray to God for him and he would do the same for them [in the other world.]§ He then besought them earnestly to pray to God to give the King good counsel, protesting that he died his faithful servant, but God's first.

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* Apparently a misreading of "nouvelle." The Spanish has 'segun la forma y tenor de la nueva ley."

† The Spanish version of the document here says the very reverse:—"a la qual el afligido padre, corriendo lagrimas de sus ojos, sin hazer movimiento en la habla ni en el rostro, no dixo otro cosa sino que rogassen Dios por su anima," &c.

‡ The Spanish account says Wednesday, which is wrong.

§ Supplied from the Spanish version.

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996. Sir Thomas More—*cont.*

* Such was the miserable end of More, who was formerly in great reputation, and much loved by the King, his master, and regarded by all as a good man, even to his death. Dated 4 Aug. 1535.

Add. 28,587, f. 240. B. M. 2. A Spanish version of the preceding narrative, undated.
Pp. 10.

Ib. 3. Another copy of § 2, imperfect.
Pp. 8.

4. "Beschreibung des Urtheils Herrn T. Morus."
A German translation of § 1, without date of publication, but clearly contemporary.

5. "Glaubwürdiger Bericht von dem Todt des Edlen Herrn Thome Mori, und anderer herlicher Menner in Engellandt getödtet, durch ein Epistel eynem guten freundt zugeschickt ausz Latein in Teutsch vertholmetschet." An independent translation of the same account, with Epistle Dedicatory to Friderich von Hadstat, Regent of the king of the Romans in Upper Alsace, dated Colmar, Wednesday, 22 Dec. 1535.

997. Sir Thomas More.

Add. MS. 28,786, f. 3. B. M. Account by Odinet Godrand of the trial and execution of Sir Thos. More, 1535.
The writer was President of the Parliament of Burgundy, and died about 1581. *See* Papillon, Bibliotheque des Auteurs de Bourgogne. The account seems to be merely a compilation, and of no original authority.
Lat., pp. 27. *With an illumination representing More's execution.*

6 July. **998.** Morette, the French Ambassador.
See Grants in July, No. 6.

6 July. **999.** Sir Will. Parre to Cromwell.

R. O. On the execution of the monks of the Charterhouse, a priest in Northamptonshire said the King would never leave the heading of the priests so long as there was a priest in England; and that on Sunday, when he prayed for the King in the Church, he grudged in his conscience to take him for Head and Supreme of the Church. For these lewd words he was taken by Sir Thos. Griffyn, sheriff of Northamptonshire. Let us know what is to be done with him. I beg your favor for my said kinsman. Dunstable, 6 July. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 July. **1000.** The Preaching of Novelties.

R. O. Articles against Sir Phelip, late parish priest of St. Mary Woolchurche,† which promotion belongeth to Dr. Bookmaister.
1. He said that Dr. Barns was a false fellow and a naughty wretch, in that he made no comparison in his sermon betwixt the water of the Thames and the water made holy by priests. 2. That better men than he was lost their heads in these days. 3. That he believed St. Peter, being

* This last paragraph is not printed in the Castelnau Memoires, nor does it occur in the Spanish version.
† His name does not occur among the list of rectors in Newcourt.

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with God, knows what a man asks of him on earth, and they were heretics who would not believe in such like authorities. 4. That Dr. Barnes made two abominable sermons,—one on Sunday last at St. Mary Woolners, the other at St. Dunstan's in the West, on St. Peter's Day, and that it was a great shame to suffer him, or such as he was, to preach anywhere. 5. That they were heretics that would assure priests' matrimony, and that for such articles he would willingly die.

These articles were spoken, 1 July at 7 p.m., in presence of Robt. Assheby, priest, John Busshe, John and Wm. Smythe.

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Articles against Sir Philippe.

He said that all those who preached at the King's commandment nowadays were heretics, and that he would prove; "that if the King do follow such heretics as thou, and other such as thou art, he shall not long continue, I warrant him;" also, "that if he were complained of to Mr. Secretary, he forced not, for every man now ran to him that eleth any matter, and makes him Jacke Napis; but I force not. I trust he will hear me, and if he do not, I care not a point; I shall be heard with his Masters, &c." He rebuked a priest, who keeps the cure of St. Mary Woolchurche, for speaking against the bishop of Rome. He said that if he were committed to the Tower, he cared not, for he knew the jeopardy to recant his words and do penance and go quit from them all.

These words were spoken July 6, in Colenwod's house, at 7 p.m., in presence of Robt. Assheby, priest, and Thos. Empsson, &c.

P. 1. *Same hand as* § 1. *Endd.*

6 July. **1001.** Prisoners in the Tower.

R. O. A list of prisoners [in the Tower], with dates (of commitment) affixed to each, except the first; viz., William Delapoole; Edward Brymmyngeham, 8 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.; William Hebberdyn, priest, 4 July 25 Hen. VIII.; Thomas Abell, priest, 24 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.; Nicholas Wilson, doctor, 10 April 25 Hen. VIII.; Christopher Plommer, priest, 27 May 26 Hen. VIII.; Edward Powell, doctor, 10 June 26 Hen. VIII.; Miles Willen, priest, 12 June 26 Hen. VIII.; Richard Fetherston, priest, 13 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.; William Wright, of Nauntwiche, in Cheshire, for coining, 10 June 27 Hen. VIII.; Robert Hale, goldsmith, Philip Constantyn, Thomas Codgrave, Stephen Somner "out of Cheshire, for coining," 6 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Mem. at the end.—"Yt may please your maistership to have me in "remembraunce to the King's grace for two monethes licens unto the "countrey, that is to say, oon monethe, and then to retorne ayen iiij. or v. "dayes, and so to repaire ayen another monethe."

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* The names of the prisoners that been in the Tower of London.

R. O. 2. Another copy.

R. O. 3. Another list.

In the Garden Tower, Thomas Fzthegarrat (Fitzgerald). Becham Tower, Thomas Abelle, priest, William Hoberdyn, priest, Edward Bermegam, squire, of the town of Bermegam, Peter Bryne, in the town of Terwene, parreche [priest?].

In Becham Tower, "of them for qwenynge" (coining), Ric. Berker, of Westchester, Thos. Welffe, and Rob. Jenner, servants to the abbot of Nortun. In Coll Harber, John Hale, of Chester. In the White Tower, Rob. Sallesbere, of the abbey of Vallacrucis, Roger Sparke, of the Nawnt-

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1001. PRISONERS in the TOWER—*cont.*

weche, Rob. Halle, of "Occhefortchere," goldsmith, Steven Summner, smith, of Terperlay, Chesh., John Wryce, smith, of Nawntweche, Thomas Cotgreve, of Barrow, Ph. Constandyne, of Chester.

Sir Edward Powell and Sir Nic. Welsun, King's chaplains, Ric. Federstone, priest, Sir Miles Wyllene, King's chaplain, and Sir Ch. Plomer.

P. 1.

R. O. 4. Fragment of an index to some ledger or account book (apparently of the expenses of prisoners in the Tower), containing these names in the margin: "Wylson, servus Fyssher," "Golde, servus locum tenentis," "Wode, servus T. More, militis," "Doctor Fyssher," "Sir Thomas More."

P. 1.

7 July. **1002.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. As to the forfeit of wools, can find no means to try the same besides the advice of Mr. Densill and Mr. Marvyn, your Lordship's council. I have heard it debated before all the Judges and my lord Chief Baron, and most of the experts of the Exchequer, and others, both of the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. Clearly the law "doth extinct" the penalty of those wools at the death of the party unless it had been a case of false packing, and the party died upwards of three years ago, while the fault was only found at Christmas last. Doubts if false packing can be proved even against the executors. The bill for Leonard Mell's goods and lands is not yet signed, as Mr. Nores has been sick these 15 days, but he has desired me to meet him at Uelme, where he hopes to despatch me. Mr. Treasurer says he will now bring your gelding himself, and be at Calais in 40 days. It is said he and Chr. Hales are going thither on a commission for the reformation of certain causes. Hopes to obtain the search of Oye sluice by means of friends who have made further mediation than he thought. Lord Mortagyw (*sic*) is said to be sore sick or dead. My lord of Norfolk is sorry you have not the forfeit, and says he hopes to prefer you to a better thing. London, 7 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

7 July. **1003.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Bought a French hood, with all the habiliments thereto belonging, of as rich and good sort as he could get in London, chosen by those who have more knowledge than he has. Gave it to Mr. Steward. It cost 15*s.* Mr. Bassett is in health. More towardness cannot be in a young gentleman than in him. Lord Mountejoy* is sore sick and like to die in London. Mrs. Bonham is dead. London, 7 July.

Has spoken to Thakker for her cup of Mr. Hacket's gift. Smyth's master commanded it to be delivered long since, and now Thakker has promised to speak to Mr. Richard Cromwell for the delivery of it out of hand.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

7 July. **1004.** SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 85. St. P. II. 341. The King intended to speak to Cromwell yesterday about a matter which he forgot. As he has now made a new conquest of Ireland, he desires Cromwell to devise an Act of Parliament whereby he may have all such lands as any person spiritual or temporal holds there, or else that the

* Apparently meaning lord Montague, whose illness is mentioned in Husee's letter. *See* No. 1002.

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holders shall become contributors with him towards the charges of the said conquest. He was doubtful whether he had better take the lands by reason of his conquest or by Act of Parliament. Windsor, Wednesday, 7 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 July. **1005.** TUNSTALL to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. E. v. 360. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 274.

A little book printed in English, called *Ortulus Animæ*, has been brought me by some folks of Newcastle. I am told many have been lately brought into the realm. They will do much mischief if suffered to go abroad, for they contain a manifest declaration against the late Act of Succession. See the Calendar of the book at the end of August on the day of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist. Letters should be sent to all haven towns to have search made for them. I have already written to the mayor of Newcastle to seize such as he can find, and think like letters should be sent to Hull. Stockton, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

8 July. **1006.** NICH. SHAXTON, Bishop of Salisbury.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 7.

8 July. **1007.** The QUEEN'S COOKS to SIR ROB. DYMMOK, the Queen's Chamberlain.

R. O.

Desire his favour to Robert Logge in the causes he has, touching title of land. Windsor, 8 July. *Signed:* William Mereman—Martyn the Quene's coke—John Case, "and all the fellows of the Queen's side, cooks."

P. 1. *Add.*

8 July. **1008.** JAS. LAYBURN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received the King's letter by John Appylbye the morrow of St. Thomas's Day, respecting certain persons who made unlawful assemblies in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Craven. Sir Marmaduke Tunstalle gathered a large assemblage of men in harness, with bows and bills, to the number of 200, on the Sunday before St. Thomas's Day, sending to his friends to assist him. My lord Monteagle's servants, and one Rob. Cansfelde, when my lord was away, did the same for a like matter between Sir Marmaduke and the said Robert. Asheton, 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 July. **1009.** BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. v. 23.

Has received his letters, dated London, 19 May, complaining that James sent no one to be installed in the Order of the Garter, and that his subjects aided the King's rebels in Ireland. James has appointed a nobleman (lord Erskine) to take installation, and sends the bearer for a safe-conduct for him. There is no Scotch subject in Ireland, unless it be some private person escaped from the Isles for poverty. Knows Cromwell's zeal for peace, which he will always promote himself. The days of meeting on the Borders are ill kept. The English lieutenants on the East and Middle Marches are men of insufficient weight. Disagreement broke out at a meeting lately, between Thos. Suttell, deputy of Berwick, with some broken men in his company, and lord Hume. Edinburgh, 8 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

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8 July. **1010.** HENRY VIII. to CONSULS and CITY of LUBECK.

Cott. App. 62. B. M.

Has admitted Dr. Adam Pacæus into his household, on account of his learning, prudence, &c. Sends him to them, and desires credence for him. Windsor, 8 July 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.*

9 July. **1011.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. E. vi. 241. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. ii. 343.

Yesterday I received letters from Sir Rauf Evers, the elder, Sir John Constable of Holderness, Sir Christopher Hyliarde, and Sir Rauf Ellerker, the younger, concerning a priest* who said, "They say there is no Pope. Know well there was a Pope." The priest does not deny it, and has subscribed a paper containing the words. As he dwells within my liberty of Beverley, they have sent him to my jail there, where I have commanded him to be kept sure till the King's pleasure is known. A servant of Mr. Page's, who came thence today, says that he repents, saying that he spake the words before he heard of the King's commandment.

The prior of Mountgrace was with me today. He was very conformable, and considers that it beseems not him to stand in any opinion against so many of good learning and good living. He is much comforted to hear that the London Charterhouse and other houses of his religion are stayed. As there are in every house some weak simple men of small learning and little discretion, he advises that Dr. Hord, a prior of their religion, whom all the religion esteems for virtue and learning, should be sent to all the houses in the realm. They will give him more credence, and rather apply their conscience to his judgment than to any other, although of greater learning, especially if some other good father be joined with him. He desired me to move this to you; and I think it would do much good, for many of them are very simple men. I have given him a book of declaration to read amongst his brethren. I trust all is well in Cleveland, for I hear nothing thereof now. Bishopsthorpe, 9 July 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

9 [July.] **1012.** "NEWS from GERMANY and ENGLAND."

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 356. B. M.

"The town of Münster is conquered, and the Anabaptists are taken prisoners or slain. The war of Osterbank is likewise finished to the advantage of the Imperial party.

"In England Christians are martyrized. They have cut off the head of the poor cardinal of Rochester. The execution was publicly done before the Tower. He was not permitted to speak. His head was placed on the point of a lance, where it still is. Orders have been published that the Pope has no power in England, but only in Rome. They call him, therefore, bishop. Those who dare to call him otherwise pay for their daring language with their lives. Few people of sound judgment like to speak at all. At the head of the government there are only bad men, almost all Lutherans. The consequence will be the utter ruin of England.

"The English and the French are not on good terms. They parted in bad humour from Calais. The bishop of Tarbes has since gone as ambassador to England, but has been badly received by the King. The Imperial ambassador, on the contrary, is much flattered by the English.

"The news has just arrived that the king of England has last Monday ordered Thomas Morus to be beheaded, who formerly was Chancellor of the kingdom.

"*No date. No signatures.*

"*Endd.:* By letters from Antwerp of the 9th inst.

"*Ital., pp.* 1½." *Modern abstract (by Bergenroth) from original at Simancas.*

* Chr. Michell. *See* Sir John Constable's letter, 11 July.

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10 July. R. O. **1013.** EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.

Received on 4 July the King's letters, dated Windsor, 29 June, and sends up the persons named whom Wm. Fayrfax, sheriff of Yorkshire, has accused. Doubts not they will exculpate themselves, especially Sir Thos. Johnson, his treasurer, and Thos. Mydleton, his servant. These persons have no rule nor meddling in the lordships where they are complained of, of which Sir Thos. Wharton has the rule. Among other untruths, the sheriff has advertised the King that 300 men of the Earl's lordship of Tadcaster were in wait to disturb him in executing processes. Cannot make 100 men there, and none of his men did anything in offending the said officer. No such officer was authorised as bailiff by the name of Wm. Smyth to execute the King's processes, but one light person was sent "upon malice pretensed" to disturb the laws and break the peace. Desires credence for Johnson and Mydleton. Topclif, 10 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

10 July. R. O. **1014.** NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

Received on Sunday, 4 July, by Will. Fayrefax, sheriff of Yorkshire, the King's letters, dated Windsor, 29 June, commanding him to send up certain of his servants surmised by the sheriff to have committed sundry offences. Has caused them to make their appearance accordingly before my Lord Chancellor and Cromwell, except those who have gone to London already at the sheriff's suit. Trusts it will appear that they have been misreported. The sheriff makes pretence to some ground belonging to a chantry of the Earl's in the lordship of Tadcaster, and had sued out *latitats* to attach a number of his tenants, who procured *supersedeas*, and put in sureties. As for the rescue made against Will. Smythe, he is a man of small estimation, was never taken for a bailiff, and is only upheld by the sheriff to molest the Earl's tenants at Tadcaster. Sometimes he has been so drunk that he knew not what he did, and had to be carried out of the town. It is true the Earl, as justice, on the complaint of his tenants, kept him prisoner at Topclyf, but had released him before the King's letters came. Sends the clerk of his courts in these parts, who will give further information. Topclyf, 10 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add:* Master Cromwell, principal secretary unto the King's majesty. *Sealed. Endd.*

10 July. R. O. **1015.** FULKE SALISBURY, priest, to CROMWELL.

The bishop of St. Asaph is dead. I have a benefice, called the deanery of St. Asaph, worth 100 marks a year, which I should be glad to put at your disposal, so that you do help me to the bishopric of St. Asaph, which is not worth more than 200 marks and a half yearly. Thus the King will get the first-fruits of all the benefices I have. I have been chaplain to the King's father and himself 32 years. Give credence to the bearer. Whatever he promises, I will ratify. Denbigh, 10 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 July. R. O. **1016.** MILES SLY.

Decree in Chancery adjudging a messuage and land in Kyngeswoode to Miles, s. and h. of Nic. Sly, his legitimacy being denied by Alice widow of Nicholas. 10 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1.

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10 July. **1017.** ANTONY WAITE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Is glad to hear that she and Lord Lisle are in good health. Thanks her for her great cheer at his late being at Calais, and her other manifold kindness. Has been these few days past with his master (the bishop of Chichester), who is now in the Isle of Selsey in good health and merry, and sends thanks for the dainties lately sent him from Calais. He is contented that the first payment of 10*l.* a year of the 80*l.* owed him by Lord Lisle shall begin at All Hallow tide next. As there are already three payments in arrear, his master is contented that they shall begin anew. "So that . . . . . accordingly make up such writings for his . . . . . as afore my lord of Northfolks late being with you I sent unto your ladyship." She must bind some other friends, as Sir Ant. Wyndesore, and discharge Geberish and the other poor men. Hopes to hear from her shortly, as he intends to go to Hampshire in 16 days and thence to Sussex. "And that our blustering winds that we have, which is to us half a winter, hurt not his ferme, where many times, I thank his Lordship, I have had no small cheer, besides other sports. I am bold here to be merry. Ye may see the sadness of my stomach." The Inner Temple, 10 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

11 July. **1018.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Having received three days ago letters from the king of the Romans, in which no mention was made of the detention of prothonotary Casale, I sent to tell Cromwell that what he had notified to me must either be a fiction or a thing done without the said King's knowledge. Cromwell replied that whether the said Prothonotary was detained or not, in consequence of what I had said he attached no importance to it, and even if the said King had hanged him he would not care a button; and it would be a good thing for the King his master, who would save the money which he was spending uselessly in the maintenance of the said Prothonotary. After saying this Cromwell made long representations to my messenger of the great advantage that would come of perfect friendship between your Majesty and the King his master, and urged him to exhort me to promote it in every possible way. I know not if these English are temporising, awaiting the success of your Majesty's army. I think also they have some hope of gaining the French to their minds, although they do not make any great show of attempting it, seeing the cool reception they gave to the bishop of Therbes when he was at Court the other day. The Bishop expected to remain at Bridewell, where the French ambassadors have resided for five years, but he was respectfully informed that he must remove. Cromwell had twice appointed an hour to the said Bishop and Morette, but when the hour came he was not at home; which is sufficient indication that affairs do not go smoothly between them. Moreover, Morette told the grand prior of St. John's, when he came to take leave of him, that, considering the time it cost, he had better not visit the said Bishop, or have great communication with him. The King, I am told, will despatch, a few days hence, his Treasurer [and] Controller to examine and fortify Calais and Guisnes for fear of the French; yet the King does not seem to be very much afraid either of Frenchmen or others, for he is more given to matters of dancing and of ladies than he ever was. Some say the said two persons will pass into France; nevertheless, I believe "que lung et lautre voage seront a limpur (?)." There will leave within two days a doctor and a gentleman whom this King has dispatched to Lubeck. Some tell me it is for the purpose of settling the disputes of the said city. I suspect it is an intrigue to prevent the Count Palatine aspiring to the kingdom of Denmark.

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The good old lord of whom I have written sent to me the other day his cousin, when he was about to go home, and begged me, for his own part and that of many others, to solicit of your Majesty to obtain executorials, and cause them to be executed in your Majesty's countries. Even if no other means were taken, he thought this would do good, provided the said executorials were not delayed, otherwise the new preachers and prelates will subvert the whole people. He says, moreover, that churchmen will make a beginning, and, meanwhile, they might find means to get hold of the great treasure the King keeps at his house in this town. London, 11 July 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

11 July. Vienna Archives.

1019. Chapuys to [Granvelle].

The courtesy of the Emperor and Granvelle to the English ambassador at the time of the embarkation was not thrown away, for Cromwell has spoken of it. His motive may have been to show the people that the Emperor was pleased at the execution of Thos. More, which was on the 5th inst. The Princess is in great fear and perplexity, and is importuning him for her removal. There are urgent reasons on both sides. Will send to the queen of Hungary for advice, as it would be too long a delay to wait to know the Emperor's will. Morette, in taking leave, desired to be recommended to Granvelle. He had a present of 1,000 ducats, and more than ten times as many remonstrances and prayers to persuade the French king and his Council to abjure the authority of the Pope, and rule Church matters as here, showing him especially the resulting gain.

A week ago a young Spanish captain, named Pedro de Gusman, came hither from the French court, having left the Emperor's court, as he said, in consequence of a quarrel in Italy with Don Pedro Velez. He has offered his services to the King, who replied that he could not accept them till the captain had made "uno cumplimiento" to Chapuys for his justification. Wishes the King were as ceremonious and modest about more important matters. Thinks some notice should be taken of it to the English ambassador, and likewise of his honorable conduct in letting Chapuys know of the man who wished to be a spy on him.

The earl of Kildare has sent his wife back hither, because he will have nothing to do with English blood. To add to her misfortunes, on arriving here, though in ill health, she was made prisoner.

Kildare has retaken one of the places he had lost. Several English were killed there, and more in a skirmish.

Many wild Scots have gone to help him. The King yesterday sent against him Mons. Leonnar (Grey), brother of the late old Marquis. His going has been talked of for some time. Thinks the delay was because he demanded a large force. He has orders only to raise 500.

The bishop of London, who never preached in his life on account of his stammering and bad speaking, preached this morning in the cathedral by the King's order. Cromwell was present. The whole of the sermon was to invalidate the King's first marriage, and to decry the authority of the Pope and those who favoured it, — even those who suffered death in its defence. The other bishops must do the same, or it will cost them their benefices and their lives. London, 11 July 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

11 July. R. O.

1020. Sir John Constable and others to Cromwell.

On Midsummer Day Sir Chr. Michell, parish priest of Wynested, Yorksh., openly in church desired his parishioners to pay their brotherhood to St. Robert of Knaresbrught, and pray for the spirituality and for himself,

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1020. Sir John Constable and others to Cromwell—*cont.*

"for he had made his testament and was bowne to such a journey that he trowed never to see them again. And it is said there is no Pope, but I say there was one Pope," and so returned to the altar. Sends a bill of remembrance of these words, signed by the priest and themselves. Called Sir Christopher before them on Sunday, 4 July, and as he did not deny the words, sent him to the Archbishop's prison, the place where he was attached being within the liberties of Beverley. Examined his mass-book in the church. He had not erased the bishop of Rome's name, but had covered it with bits of paper fixed with wax, so that any man could take them off. Informed the Archbishop, who certified them of his mind by the letters enclosed. Desire to know Cromwell's pleasure. Rysby, 11 July.

Signed: John Constable—Raff Eures—Xpofer Hylyard—Rauff Ellerkar, younger, k.

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary unto the King's Highness. *Endd.*

11 July. R. O. **1021.** John Lord Fetzwareyn to Cromwell.

I received your letter for the resignation and gift of the benefice of Whyttington. Concerning that or a better thing it cannot stick between you and me; otherwise I would not have been entreated for 100*l.* Send me the old presentation by your lover, John Price, clk., and I will give him a new one. Stowey, 11 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 July. R. O. **1022.** Katharine Audelett to Cromwell.

Desires her lame husband may have a good end, whilst the abbot is now at London. Has sent Mr. Androys a token for Cromwell for a remembrance of their matters. Prays for him as she would for her father and mother. Barton, 11 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

12 July. R. O. Letters, 309. **1023.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

Sends Mr. Newman, whom Cromwell has consented to take into his service. Lambeth, 12 July. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

12 July. R. O. **1024.** Christopher Lord Conyers and Sir John Bulmer to Cromwell.

On Sunday, 11 July, at Gysburn in Yorkshire, when the parish priest was declaring the articles directed by the King to the archbishop of York, one John Atkynson *alias* Brotton "came violently and took book furth of "the priest's hands, and pulled it in pieces, and privily conveyed himself forth "of the church." Immediately after mass the priest spoke to the writers, who caused search to be made, but can yet hear no word of the man. Desire to know what to do with him if he can be found. Gisburn, 12 July. *Signed.*

P. 1 (*long sheet*). *Add.:* Secretary.

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12 July. **1025.** Sir Francis Bigode to Cromwell.

R. O. Was lately at Jervase abbey, near Mydlam, with this bearer, Master Garrarde, who preached there the true Word of God before the Abbot and his brethren. While he was declaring the authority of every bishop and priest to remit sin, Dan George Laysinbye, one of the monks, interrupted him, and said the bishop of Rome had the authority over all other bishops. Called the monk before him after the sermon, and in presence of the Abbot and all the audience asked the cause of his foolishness. His answer was heretical and highly traitorous, as you will perceive by the articles administered to him by me and signed by him. Caused the constable of Mydlam Castle to take him into custody till the King's pleasure be known. The Abbot and his brethren behaved like honest men. By the Abbot's advice, exhibited the articles to them, and they all made answer like true subjects. Jervase, 12 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Denunciation of George Lasynby, monk of Jervaux, for interrupting Thomas Garrad, B.D., in his sermon on Sunday, 11th July 27 Hen. VIII., and for maintaining the Pope to be Head of the Church. *Signed by* Adam abbot of Jervaux, Sir Francis Bigod, Thomas Fulthrope, Edward Forest, Thomas Garrard, and George Lasynby, monk of Jervaux.

P. 1. *Endd.:* "Concerning the misdemeanour" of George Lasynby.

12 July. **1026.** The Silk Meter of London.

Titus, B. I. 65. B. M. Sign manual to Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, and Thos. Cromwell, principal secretary, commanding them to decide the variance between the King and the mayor and commonalty of London, touching the title of the gift of the common meter of silk and linen cloth, or to issue writs of injunction until they disprove the King's title. At the monastery of Reading, 12 July.

P. 1. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* "The Kynges highness to my Lord Chanceler and my master concerning the office of silk meter of London."

12 July. **1027.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Wrote by Geo. Kyng what had been done about the wools. There is no remedy to be had unless it can be proved that they were packed by Crispe's executors. Hopes to bring with him the bill of Leonard Mell's goods if Mr. Norres gets better. Has good hope of the searchership of Oye Sluice. Sir Ric. Graynefild is come, and hopes to see you shortly. He bade me privately mention that he means to prove himself in the right, and Mr. Rindgeley false, or it shall cost him 500*l.* Reminds him about having a purser in his ship who is a good gunner. It is now hoped lord Montague will do well. Mr. Treasurer and the King's attorney, and some say Mr. Secretary, are going to Calais for redress of certain causes. The Serjeant of the Cellar begs you to send him a hawk. Hopes shortly to be at Calais. London, 12 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 July. **1028.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have written to my lord by Geo. King about the forfeit. No profit can accrue to my lord unless the wools have been new packed since Crispe's death, by consent of the executors. If Mr. Norres had not been sick the bill of Leonard Mell's goods would have been signed long ago, but I hope to bring it with me. I wrote that my lord Montague was sick or dead. For

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1028. John Husee to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

two days it was reported all over London that he was dead; and in truth he was shriven, houselled, and annealed; but now he is expected to recover. Mr. Basset is merry, and has delivered the quails with your compliments to Mr. Suyllyard and Mr. Danastre. He desires two new shirts and a new cloak, and Bremelkom wants a new livery coat. I think Mr. Bassett will be all this vacation at Mr. Danastre's, for they die about Lincoln's Inn. Very few of the Inns of Court keep vacation here this summer. You will receive by Goodall the velvet and gold with wire delivered to me by Mr. Lovell; and the kersay that Nores sent, with the spices and "vessel," shall come by the King's ship of Calais. I trust, as I wrote your Ladyship, to obtain by means of friends the searchership of Oye Sluice. I delivered your tokens to my lord William and lady Boleyn, and the latter sends you the enclosed token, which is worth a blue point. Mrs. Margery and my lady Dowglasse have promised me tokens at my next coming to Court. There is no doubt you shall have one of the best kirtles the Queen has. London, 12 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1029. ——— to William Strete.

R. O. "On Saturday last, Mr. Morley and other my Lord's servants went into Grissyngham Park for to hunt at a roo buk that was commyd theder." The game crossed the Loyne into Miretwate, where Tunstall, who was watching, killed it with his dogs and trussed it behind one of his servants. Mr. Morley rode and met him at Loynes Bridge, and caused him to wait that the hounds might be rewarded, but "he wold no way but have it away with him." Pyncok came up, and after a struggle took the roe from Tunstall. During the struggle Antony Laton "began to brasell to his dagger towardes Pyncok, and John Grene steppyd to hym with an axe and bad hym stande or he shulde gif hym on the face." Mr. Morley pacified them, and said Tunstall should keep the game. Tunstall took half, and having got on horseback with his servants, Laton and one Wrightyngton, "crakked" Mr. Morley and threatened him. Then followed some words between John Turnour, Tunstall, Laton, and Pyncok, and the matter ended.

Also, on Saturday last, Tunstall's cook, who was at the "betynge" of Wm. Sclater, did "sore bete and stryke" one Ric. Burton, burgess of Lancaster. "And thus Tunstall and his servants over-rynnyth all the countre."

"Mr. Curwen and Tunstall ar fallen owte."

Shall deliver the nag to Ric. Cowpland as you desired.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Servant to my lord Mountegle." *Sealed.*

13 July. **1030.** Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O. Has been in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and has charged the justices and sheriffs to inform him of all riots. Sends copy of his letter to the King. Received this day Cromwell's loving letter by Geo. Stafford. Is glad the King does not wish him to travel far without urgent occasion. Took with him Rob. Bowes and Sir Rob. Malery, whose experience has been of great service to him. Burgh, in Westmoreland, 13 July. *Signed.*

R. O. St. P. VI. 25. 2. "The copy of a letter sent to the King's Highness from my lord of Westmoreland."

Has passed through Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, making inquiry about the late riots. Went first to Hexham, and was

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informed by the prior, Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, and others, of a variance between Sir John Fenwyk and the sons of Sir Ralph Fenwyke, deceased, about the title of certain lands, which has led to unlawful assemblies. Committed John Fenwyk, Sir John's son and heir apparent, and John Fenwyk, Sir Ralph's son and heir, to the ward of the sheriff. Did the same to Cuthbert Shaftoo and Ralph Wythryngton. Took bonds of the peace at Hawtetwisill, of Alex. Fetherstonhaugh and the Ridleys, who are at feud for the murder two year's ago of Fetherstonhaugh's son, of which there is an appeal in the King's Bench.

At Carlisle gave injunctions to the mayor and the captain of the castle to prevent further disturbances between the town and garrison. Has committed four of Dacre's tenants of Lasinby to ward on account of a riotous assembly to aid the driving away of certain flocks of sheep which were bought by the earl of Cumberland and his brother Sir Thomas Clifford, when Dacre and his brother Sir Christopher were in trouble, but which have since been claimed by the Dacres. Took sureties of Sir John Lowther, and his son and heir Hugh, to satisfy one John Mires; also of John Briskowe and Chr. Whartoun against each other.

At Burgh, caused Sir Edw. Musgrave and Chr. Wharton, brother of Sir Thos., to be bound to keep the peace, and charged the coroner to inquire into the late murder of a servant of Sir Edward's in a deer-hunting dispute.

Was met at Burgh by lord Monteagle, who had similar commands to repress riots, and who informed him of an assembly between his own people and Sir Marmaduke Tunstall. Took sureties of both, but proceeded no further, as both had like letters from the King for the examination of such offences. Lord Monteagle undertook to examine other disturbances in the south parts of Westmoreland.

Would have proceeded to Lancashire and Craven, but that others have executed the King's commands there. Has charged all justices to notify disturbances immediately to him. Burgh, in Westmoreland, 13 July.

Add.: To Master Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. Examinations.

Edward prior of Hexham says there have been two riots, one among the Fenwikes, the other between Cuthbert Shaftoo and Ralph Widrington; but, being a religious man, he goes little about, and has been unable to ride for six weeks from a fall from his horse. 2. Sir Cuthbert Ratclyff says there is a traverse between Sir John Fenwike, of Wallington, and John Fenwike, son and heir of Sir Ralph, about a question of inheritance in Harterton and Ashinden, and, though charged in the King's name to forbear, Sir John Fenwyk mustered his friends to enter Harterton Hall, and John Fenwyk to resist him. 3. Sir John Widrington received news of an assembly at Ashinden on Friday before Midsummer Day. Rode thither, and found Sir John Fenwyk's son with others attempting to enter Ashinden, but prevailed on both sides to keep the peace, and let him have possession of the manor for eight days. Hears that at the end of that time Sir Ralph Fenwyk's sons made another attempt. 4. Wm. Carnaby, sheriff of Northumberland, confirms Ratcliff's statement. 5, 6. Statements of the two John Fenwiks. 7. Of Ralph Widrington accusing Cuthbert Shaftoo of pulling down a "sheell" he had caused to be built at a place called Kell Quarter or Carry Coyttes, of setting men to lie in wait for him, and of coming with 40 persons to the fair at Stagshawe to pick a quarrel with him. Also divers friends came in force to Colwell to a marriage, and broke the chapel windows. 8. Of Cuthbert Shafto in reply.

Pp. 3.

R. O. 4. Originals of § 2 and 3; the former addressed and endorsed.

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13 July. R. O. **1031.** T. Earl of Wiltshire to Cromwell.

I have received a bill of complaint made by Leonard Spencer of Norwich against me and my brother, Sir Jas. Boleyn. I shall be glad if you will hear it next term, and you will see that he cannot justify it, as I have shown this bearer, his son. For your kindness in sending me such bills of complaint you will bind me as long as I live. Hever, 13 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 July. R. O. **1032.** Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell.

I send enclosed a letter you wished me to draw. Reform it as you think expedient. Mr. Fynche* will be with you this morning, and bring with him the resignation of the prebend of St. Stephen's. The thing I mentioned to you is ready. I promised to come with him this morning, but am prevented, as those you appointed to business yesterday must meet about 8 a.m. Aldrichegate Strete, 13 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 July. R. O. **1033.** Sir Francis Bigod to Cromwell.

Had received at my departure the King's letters to the archbishop of York, with a command to certify to you how the contents of them were executed, and thanks for my small labor therein. The meaning of the letters is not handled as it should be, and I send this bearer to let you know how the matter stands. I trust that the Archbishop "doth his duty thus and so, and else very few or none." I perceive by this monk of Jervase "that he is boldened by another man in this his treason," on whose learning he more relies than on his own. I suspect he is of Mowntegrace. I wish to know your will, and desire credence for the bearer. Mydlam Castle, 13 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

13 July. R. O. **1034.** Wm. Lord Sandys to Cromwell.

Please to remember that whereas I have advertised you of the state of myself and my wife during the last week, I have been attacked anew with the sweat. I am grieved I cannot wait upon the King to execute his office. I beg therefore you will excuse me. As the King will shortly repair to East Hampstead, I dare not come near him unless I am signified of his pleasure. My son's wife is also very sick, on whose account I have sent this bearer, Master Augustine, to whom, as I hear, you have been special good master. And whereas he should have waited upon you on Sunday last, he is prevented by the above-mentioned reason. I trust you will not be displeased at his absence. He is worthy to serve the King. The Vine, 13 July.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1035. [Charles V. to the Empress.]

Add. MS. 28,584, f. 146. B. M.

The Pope has sent an auditor of the Rota to him on hearing of the loss sustained by the Turk, offering to give aid and induce other Christian princes to do the same, for an attack on Constantinople. In reply, showed the auditor the difficulties of such an undertaking. Intends to go to Naples.

Does not expect war in Christendom this year. What is most to be feared is intelligence between the Pope and king of France, and the reconciliation, real or pretended, of His Holiness with the king of England, in consequence

* Edward Fynche, M.D. See vol. iii., 2690. Probably the same who was archdeacon of Wiltshire.

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of his indignation against the dukes of Urbino, father and son, and duchesses of Camarino, mother and daughter. States what the Pope has said on the subject as mentioned in the letters of the count of Cifuentes.

Does not fear war from the French king this year, though his intentions are bad. He will not be able to raise many men in Germany.

As to the king of England, it is not likely he can be reconciled to the Pope, being made obstinate in his errors by his usurpation of the property and rights of the Church. There will also be a likelihood of suspicion arising between him and the king of France, if the latter will not promise to defend him in his errors. This he cannot do if he wishes to remain on good terms with the Pope, unless both forget their duties as Christians and sovereigns. In any case the king of England will hesitate to declare open war against the Emperor, and will fear an insurrection of his subjects, being already hampered by the rebellion of the earl of Kildare (*Conde de Xildrah*) and others in Ireland.

Gives an account of his arrangements to provide against attack from any quarter, and gives instructions what is to be done in case of a sudden attack upon Spain by the French.

Sp., pp. 8, *modern copy.*

14 July. **1036.** Audley, Lord Chancellor, and Cromwell, to the Corporation of Cambridge.

Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 371.

Have not had leisure to determine the variance between the vice-chancellor and scholars, and the mayor and commonalty. As it is likely that there may be some breach of the King's peace at the approaching Sturbridge Fair, the King desires them to act upon the order taken last year at Lambeth before the archbishop of Canterbury and other of the Council. Have written to the vice-chancellor and scholars to the same effect. Keeping the said order shall not prejudice their lawful liberties. London, 14 July.

Add.

14 July. **1037.** Cobham College.

Harl. MS. 99, f. 149. B. M.

Receipt by John Gostwyk of 100*s.* part payment of an obligation due to the King from John Bayly, master, and the fellows of Cobham College, 14 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

14 July. **1038.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII.

R. O.

On his journey into Northumberland to do justice on offenders, received information at Darneton, both from justices of the peace and from the prior of Mountgrace's servants, of the going into Scotland of Dane Richard Marshal, priest, and Jas. Neweye, lay brother of that house, because they would not be sworn to such articles as they were bound to by the King's laws. Sent for the prior, who informed him that on the 12th inst. one Anthony Heron, born in Northumberland, was confessed to him, and desired licence to convey some of his brethren to Scotland; which he refused, saying he could not grant it without committing treason. On this the said two persons ran away, but have been brought back and sent to prison. Has laid watch for Heron's apprehension, and will send him up if taken. Hears that he has gone to St. Alban's to pay rents for tithes to the abbot. Finds the prior and the rest of the monks quite conformable to the things passed in Parliament. The prior wishes one of his own religion may visit them. Darneton, 14 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Copy of the preceding. *Signed:* H. N. *Not addressed.*

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14 July. **1039.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his continual kindness. On the Earl's going into Northumberland, was informed at Darneton of two professed brethren of the Charterhouse at Mountgrace having gone away towards Scotland, enticed, it is said, by one Anthony Heron. Hopes to do justice in those parts to the King's satisfaction. Would have been there by this time but for the sickness he has been so long troubled with. Darneton, 14 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Secretary. *Endd.*

14 July. **1040.** Jane Basset* to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for my gown. Mr. Doctor sent me his man and his horse according to his promise, but as his man would not carry my male nor suffer his horse to carry it, I left it at Soberton, and when I came to Womberlegh I was fain to send John Badcomb for it. I left in it your box and the great book. "My male was new torned and the box also. Your jointure is come to my hands, but the great book is left behind, for what purpose I have great marvel, seeing that he was fast in my male." Begs she will send to Seller for sure keeping of the same, as the writer cannot be merry till she hears of it. Understands by Badcomb that Seller has the book. Thank Mr. Dr. Cuffold, Wayte of Wembryng, and Benet of Porchester for their kindness. They who promised me horses to ride deceived me. Womberlegh, 14 July.

My sister Thomasine will not stop at Wynscott, and is in treaty with my cousin Eliz. Paslew. My cousin Anne Barry would fain have her.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

15 July. **1041.** Lord Dacre and the Earl of Cumberland.

R. O. Award made by Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, between Henry earl of Cumberland and Sir Thos. Clyfford, of the one party, and Wm. lord Dacre and Sir Chr. Dacre, of the other party.

1. The Earl, while he is warden of the West Marches, shall have the stewardships of all the manors and lordships of the bishop of Carlisle, the prior of Carlisle, and the prior of Wetherall, which lord Dacre had in Cumberland or Westmoreland, and the stewardship of Holme Abbey.

2. He shall hold the leases of parsonages and tithes held by Dacre; (3) paying him therefor the rents reserved. 4. He shall discharge Dacre of all rents and profits against the lessors of the said parsonages. 5. He shall pay Dacre 10 marks yearly while warden. 6. The Earl and Clifford shall deliver the sheep and cattle with their wool, which belonged to lord Dacre and Sir Christopher, and were sold to them by John Appryse and Wm. Brabson, if Dacre repays them the price. 7. The Earl and Sir Thos. shall allow Dacre and Sir Chr. for sheep and cattle which they have sold, killed, or spent. 8. They shall return the lead delivered to them by Appryse and Brabston. 9. The Earl shall pay Dacre the sums due to him for the stewardship and as captain of Carlisle Castle from Michaelmas 25 Hen. VIII. to the following Michaelmas.

ii. Draft of an indenture by which the above parties agree to accept the arbitration of Cromwell, dated 15 July 27 Hen. VIII., with the commencement of a letter to the dean and prebendaries of Salisbury in favor of Roger Basyng, sewer of the King's chamber.

Draft, pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Two other drafts of the above award.

P. 1. *Pp.* 3.

* Lady Lisle's stepdaughter.

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15 July. **1042.** [CROMWELL] to [NORFOLK].

Titus, B. I. 311. B. M.

Has received his letters intimating the King's surprise that [Cromwell] has not advertized [Norfolk] of the order taken by the Council touching the conveyance of coin out of the realm. "Sir, according to your gracious commandment," on Tuesday last Mr. Attorney and I intimated the King's pleasure to my Lord Chancellor, who immediately sent for the two chief justices, the chief baron, and Mr. Fitzherberd, and debated the matter in the presence of Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor, and me. It was finally resolved that, if any accident should happen, "whereby there might be any occasion that the money should be conveyed out of the realm, proclamation should be made, grounded upon the said statute, adding thereunto politicly certain things for the putting the King's subjects and other in more terror." Search was made, and a statute of 5 Richard II. was found, of which I send a copy. But I insisted with the Lord Chancellor and the judges that the King, with the advice of his Council, even if there were no statute, might, to withstand so great a danger as your Grace alleged at my being with you, make proclamations which should be as effective as any statute; "which opinion, I assure your Grace, I was very glad to hear." A form of proclamation was accordingly drawn up, which I now send. London, 15 July.

Rough draft in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3.

15 July. **1043.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I delivered the King's letters to my lord of London, who was very glad the King was pleased with his sermon to the people on Sunday last, and thanked you for your favourable report of it. When he came to the place where he was required to print his sermon he said he was unable to write it as he had delivered it, as he had so much to say that he could not remember what he declared and what he left unspoken; and if he publishes an inaccurate report it will give rise to malicious comments that he had added or left out things on purpose. He offers to preach every fortnight or three weeks to the Parliament next coming on the same matters. As to Mr. Symon's sermon, he would have sent it ere this, but had to provide a sermon against tomorrow to be preached at Paul's Cross. "I have now some better hope of the obstinates of the Charter House, which, lacking wit and reason, hitherto have been more like madmen than other." If you send the money you liberally granted by my servant I will cause it to be conveyed according to your pleasure. Aldrichegate Street, 15 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

16 July. **1044.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 345. B. M.

* * * * * *

The Emperor says that he has heard that there is a disagreement among those who are negotiating the marriage between the bastard daughter of the king of England and the duke of Angoulême, because the English demand that the Duke should remain in England, and that the French king should join with the king of England in his disobedience to the Church. Concerning this, the Pope told Cifuentes that the bishop of Paris was coming with the French king's reply about the Council, and what was done at the interviews between the ambassadors of the two Kings; and that the English ambassador with the Emperor went in haste to England, and would return to the Emperor.

Hears from France also of the disagreement between the kings of England and France. The ambassador in England wrote on the 16th ult. that the

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1044. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

duke of Norfolk (Nofol) had returned to England, and the French admiral to France, but in consequence of their necessities the Kings must come to some agreement. Asks whether the executorials shall be solicited, as the Pope is urged to make some new settlement with the King to the prejudice of the Queen and Church, and it will be pressed still further at the coming of the bishop of Paris. Thinks it advisable to have the executorials drawn out, for so many things have to be done before they take effect, and the princes are bound to execute the sentence, that a whole year will be necessary. Will write more particularly by another courier about the proposal to the Pope for the return of the king of England to the Church.

Rome, 16 July 1535.

Sp., pp. 18, *modern copy.*

16 July. R. O. **1045.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

I certify you that I have sent you by the bearer all the money remaining in my hands belonging to the King, and extending to 3,200*l.* I know not what remains in the collectors' hands, for my lord Archbishop and his officers "make them their books," which I am not privy to. York, 16 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 July. R. O. **1046.** T. Lord Monteagle to Henry VIII.

On the 3rd July I received your letter dated Windsor, 21 June, to take proceedings against certain rioters in Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Craven, and signify to you with all speed what was done in the matter, in order that you might provide for the total suppression of the same. The same day I went towards Craven, where there have been riots for a long time; but before my arrival your commissioners, Sir Ric. Tempest, Rob. Challoner, and others, had committed the ringleaders to prison. After this I went to Westmoreland, intending to go to Cumberland; but being at Burgh the 12th inst. I met with my lord of Westmoreland, from whom I learned that he had been in Northumberland and Cumberland, and sent the principal malefactors to prison. And whereas a murder had been committed by one of Sir Thos. Wharton's servants upon one of Sir Edw. Musgrave's, between whom there is a great feud: my lord has bound them over to keep the peace, and with them Christopher Wharton. Among those implicated are Edmund Bradley, Geo. Mesande, Rob. Gibson, and 18 persons on the one side, and Lawrence Bowman, Oliver Thompson, Stephen Bewsher on the other, tenants to Lord Dacres in Martyndale in same county. On the 13th and 14th July last, I was at Shappe, and had the rioters before me, and committed some of them to the castle of Appleby. I have also committed to the same prison Launcelet Lancastre of Stokbrede, servant to lord Dacre, and steward of Orton, and John Sharpe, for assembling lord Dacre's tenants, and destroying certain improvements belonging to John Warcoppe of Smardale, and Jas. Pekerryng of Crosby; whereupon Launcelot Pekeryng, son of the said Jas., and John Thwaites, bailiff, raised 24 persons, and cut down the improvements of John Sharpe; whom I have also committed to prison with others. I have appointed a sessions on the 21st for their indictment. Hornbie, 16 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, *large paper. Add. Endd.* (*The leaves found separate.*)

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16 July. **1047.** VICTUALLING OF LONDON.

R. O. Permit, from the collectors of customs in the port of Ipswich, to John Kyng of Althorne, to lade, in Maldon Water and Borneham Water, in his ship the *Clement*, of Althorne, 40 weyes of cheese, to be discharged in London. Colchester, 16 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Seal gone.*

ii. Certificate, added by Sir John Champeneis, of the delivery of the above to Thomas Mavby and Thomas Moptid, 25 Aug. 1535.

P. 1. *Small slip on the back:* "Per me Johannem Champeneis militem, maiorem London."

16 July. **1048.** ILLEGAL HUNTING.

R. O. The confessions of John Williams, late servant and prentice unto William Meyrycke, of King's Wood, weaver, taken before Sir Edward Wadham and Sir John Welshe, knts., and Nic. Wekes, esq., 23 June 27 Hen. VIII., and before Mr. Matson and others, 17 April 26 Hen. VIII., concerning poaching at Little Shodbury (Sir John Welshe's park), and the theft of saddles belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury at Kingswood, with a copy of a letter from Sir John Welshe to [Cromwell], accompanying the said confessions, dated Sunday.

ii. Warrant of the Council [of Wales], signed T. Englefild, for the apprehension of Thos. Baret, Edm. Hughes, Wm. Meyryk, John Weare, John Gardyner, Thos. Mayo and his boy, Thos. Wollary, Wm. Parker of Cromall, Holyday of Cromall, and Wm. Cogoll.

iii. Examinations of Wm. Meyrike of Kingswood, Gloucester, 8 July 27 Hen. VIII., and Thos. Baret of Kingswood, 4 July, concerning hunting in the parks of Estwode, Yeat, Hawe, Aleston, Shodbury, Thornbury new park, and Marlewod, and the theft of the saddles.

iv. The names of the hunters about Thornbury, and an order signed by bishop Roland Lee and Englefield, for letters to be sent for them to appear before the Council.

v. The names of such persons as by common report are hunters:—Sir Thos. Kelsall, late parish priest of Tedrington, — Grafton, of Aleston park, keeper, Thos. Holder, keeper of Estwode park, and 22 others.

vi. The names of the new hunters, 16 names.

vii. Examinations of Edm. Hughes, of Kingswood, taken at Gloucester, 4 July 27 Hen. VIII.; John Were of Kingswood, weaver, taken 7 July; John Garnar, 6 July; John Garnard, 4 July; Thos. Holyday of Cromall, 4 July 27 Hen. VIII.; Thos. Mayo of Wotton under Hedge, 4 July; and John Williams, at Worcester,—about hunting at the parks of Hawe, Estwod, Yeat, Thornbury new, Alleston, Mytkell wood, Stoke, Syston, Whitlief, and Morley wood; in one of which affairs the cellarer of Kyngswood abbey took part and was severely beaten by the keepers.

viii. Indictments of many of the above poachers.

ix. Confessions of Jas. Browne of Wikwore, Glouc., weaver at Worcester, 12 July 27 Hen. VIII.; Thos. Orchard of Thornbury, Worcester, 13 July; Robt. Riche, Worcester, 13 July; Wm. Parker of Cromall, Worcester, 13 July; John Pullen, keeper of Sir Wm. Berkeley's park at Tokynton, Worcester, 16 July; Wm. Roode of Alaston, 16 July,—concerning hunting in the parks of Hawe, Estwod, Yeat, Thornbury, Alleston, Kingswood, and Morlewood.

Pp. 54. *Endd.:* The booke of the hunters.

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16 July. **1049.** THOMAS HENSLEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his and her Ladyship's letters. Is grateful for their expression of thanks for what he has done to them. James Hawkesworth has told him that he has been commanded by Lisle to pay the writer 7*l.* a year out of the fee of the castle of Porchester. He said, however, that such charges had been done there that no payment could be made this year. Would like to have 10*l.* at Michaelmas next, and so yearly 10*l.* until it is paid. Is old, and never had so many charges as now. Est Burhaunt, 16 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Lord Lisle, high deputy unto the King's grace at Calais.

16 July. **1050.** THOMAS HENSLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks for her letters. Has written to lord Lisle, offering to take 10*l.* a year till the whole is paid. Has long forborne, to his own hindrance, and hopes she will cause lord Lisle to perform this. Est Burhaunt, 16 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

16 July. **1051.** JOHN CHERYTON to [LORD LISLE].

R. O. Commendations to "your good Lordship and my good Lady." Left England May 3, and came to Galesia 17 May. Has been ever since in Portingall and Andolasia to seek passage for Levant, but could get none, as the Emperor takes all ships that come.

Has today agreed with a caravel to go some distance, and will then go by land. Hopes he will have some passage for the ordnance. * On June 14 there came to Cadix an Irishman named Sir Jas. Delahyde, with letters to the Emperor from Thos. Fegarit, asking for men and ordnance, and saying that the Scotch king has helped him. The Emperor will give them as much aid as he can by next March.

Asks him to let the King know this. The letters say that if Fegarit has 10,000 men from Spain, he doubts not to have Ireland and England. Trusts to hear of his hanging first. The Emperor has left Bassalon for Turkey with more than 800 great ships, beside his own and Andrea Doria's galleys and galleons. The Emperor is in Andrea Doria's great galley, and the king of Portugal's son, Don Luis. Letters have come today that the Emperor is landed at Tunis, and that Barbarossa has sent him messengers that he will deliver the city if he may go away with six galleys. More than 200 letters were received from merchants, and the justice of Cadiz has the Emperor's letters under his seal. Cadiz, 16 July 1535. *Signed.*

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

16 July. **1052.** [SIR G. DA CASALE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. Lately the Pope complained to him about certain things he had heard
St. P. VII. 616. from the Imperialists and the Venetians, and from Italians in the French Court, viz., that the French admiral had left England without coming to any agreement; that Francis had shown signs of disfavour to the English ambassador; and that the affair of the duke of Angoulême (*dominus de Anglem*) was altogether thrown aside, because of Henry's indignation at Francis' refusal to renounce his obedience to the Pope.

The Imperialists report that they heard from England that the whole country rejoiced at the promotion of the bishop of Rochester, and com-

* An extract from this letter beginning here is printed in State Papers II., 247, *note.*

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mended the Pope's goodness; that the King sent to ask the Bishop if he had procured this himself; and when he was found to know nothing of it, a day was fixed for his execution unless he recanted what he had previously asserted. Laughed at all this, saying he would not answer such things unless he saw the letters from England or France, and he knew that his informants were not accustomed to speak the truth, for the public joy at Rochester's creation was quite false. In fact, neither the French ambassador nor any other Frenchman had had any such letters. The story about the bishop of Rochester was invented by the archbishop of Capua, who told the Pope he would do an act worthy of eternal fame if he named him and Contareni to be cardinals. The Archbishop thus served his own ends, for he obtained the dignity with the rest. Thinks the Pope now sees his folly.

On account of these things, and also for his health, has decided to leave Rome for some days. If the cardinal of Paris, who is shortly expected, wishes to see him, he will return. If he is not wanted, will remain away for some time, and Cromwell can send him word whether he wishes him to return hither or go to Venice. The archbishop of Colocz sent one of his servants with news that king John's affairs were prosperous, and the Turk had written twice to him, accepting his excuses about the death of Lewis Gritti, and saying that he had ordered his officers near Hungary to be ready to defend him. The Archbishop, with the bishop of Sirmisch and the Great Chancellor, are at Vienna, to treat of peace with the Turkish ambassador. King John is moving but slowly, as he wishes to know what was brought by the prothonotary Casale, who is now in prison at Neustadt (? *Neostothia*). Colocz wished to see him, but the king of the Romans would not allow it. The Papal nuncio also interceded ineffectually for his liberation. Though Ferdinand has often said that he wished to treat him well, he will allow no one to speak with him, and will not set him free till peace is made between him and John. It appears to everyone unusual arrogance for Ferdinand to detain the ambassador of such a prince merely because he crossed his lands. The Imperialist and French ambassadors say that the Emperor will persuade Ferdinand to let him go. Rome, 16 July 1535.

Lat., pp. 4, *mutilated.*

16 July. **1053.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. After the Emperor's departure from Caiar on the 14th June, nothing was heard of him till the 11th inst., when the Imperial ambassador here received letters from him. The Ambassador tried to keep it secret at first, but afterwards told the Pope. The Emperor crossed to Carthage in 24 hours, and landed the Germans and Spaniards from Italy on the 15th. Next day the rest of the fleet came up. Some ships sent to explore were fired on from Goleta, a fort at the mouth of the harbour. Fearing to leave Goleta in their rear, they raised a mound to besiege it. The garrison, in a sortie, killed the Italian count Sarnia, and four other captains, with about 40 men. An assault was afterwards made, and Goleta captured. By letters, dated 29 June and 2 July, they have hopes of easily capturing Barbarossa's fleet, and Tunis itself. The Spaniard Alarcon had arrived from Naples, and the king of Tunis was in the camp. I scarcely believe all this. They are suffering from scarcity of water and provisions. Two prisoners taken by the Imperialists say there are 20,000 soldiers in Tunis. The Emperor in a letter says there are 4,000 in Goleta and 8,000 in Tunis. If they stay there till the month of August many will die of disease. The camp is near a certain tower of wells, where there is abundance of water. Rome, 16 July 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4, *mutilated. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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17 July. **1054.** JOHN [STOKESLEY] BISHOP OF LONDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your friendly report to the King of my rude collation. Although, in writing, a man has better occasion, by reason of deliberation, to remember than in sudden speaking, every man feels that in long communication of divers matters many things come to his mind that he did not think of before; and when he has insisted long on such incidental arguments, many pass out of his own remembrance and that of his hearers, especially when he speaks without premeditation. The circumstances, with the emphasis, which have no small weight in such causes, are impossible for any man to remember of one hour's communication; more impossible for me, who have never had that gift of sure memory, and at the time of my collation was so feeble and sickly. Make, therefore, my excuse to the King; for if I should die for it, I cannot do what he requires. I have affirmed the principal conclusions, and published them to all parishes in my diocese, and therefore it is not for this reason that I dare not undertake to write my sermon. I never wrote a word of it, except such things in gross as I had read before, but what, when I woke in the morning, seemed so undigested that I was uncertain where to begin, and what would follow. Much of what I said is in the King's book that Mr. "Ampner" (Fox), Dr. Nicolas, and I made before my going over sea in embassy, and was afterwards translated into English, with additions and changes, by my lord of Canterbury, that is far more sufficient to prove the invalidity of the first marriage than 20 sermons, and it would therefore be superfluous to print mine. If, however, the King desires that I should collect the pith of my sermon, and set more to it better digested at this next parliament, and preach every second Sunday during the same, I shall willingly accomplish his pleasure. If I were to write my sermons I could not deliver them as they are written, for much would come to me without premeditation much better than what was premeditated. Therefore excuse me of this impossible charge, and let those write my sermons who have singular memories. On your message to me by Mr. Bedill last week I trusted that you and the King would have been contented with this.

Because I had perfect knowledge four days ago that this provincial of the Friars* was appointed to preach and rail this Sunday, not only in reproach of me and my order, but also to maintain his indiscreet fashion of remembrance of the souls departed, I appointed Mr. Symons to preach, and sent for the Friar, requiring him to conform himself in praying for the souls departed as Mr. Latamer, Croome, and others did, or else to forbear this day. He made no answer. I beg, therefore, that Mr. Symons may preach, and when I am departed I shall suffer the Friar to rail at the Cross at his pleasure. He will set forth more fervently some pernicious doctrine unless he do all things very weakly; for he has neither authority nor argument in these matters. If he preach tomorrow it will be with such contumely to me (such is his rashness) that I shall think all my services in this matter little regarded if in my presence he be maintained to excite sedition against me in my own church. Let him take his pleasure at home, and give public warning. If, after my departure, he contaminate my church, it shall less offend me. 17 July.

My chaplain has just showed me that your pleasure was for an order "which, though I suspect that he shall utter this prior's ware," yet, for your sake, I am content to suffer him this Sunday; but do not be displeased with me if his sermon be hereafter replied unto if he speak intolerably, as I hope, being warned by you beforehand, he will not.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

* George Browne, D.D.

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17 July. R. O. **1055.** CALAIS and GRAVELINES.

Copy of a letter from the mayor and eschevins of Gravelinges to the deputy, mayor and eschevins of Calais. Defend their action (which, as they are informed by Anthoine Chocquart, receiver of the Great Tonlieu of the Emperor, has occasioned displeasure,) in arresting the herdsman of Hanse van Calis, subject of Calais, for pasturing his beasts on "Les Hems de St. Poll," which they hold from the town of St. Omer at a rent of over 100 livres a year. The farm of these lands by Hans van Calis and George Squevin has expired. Dated Gravelinges, 16 July.

ii. Copy of the answer to the above. The deputy, mayor and eschevins of Calais can give no direct reply till they know the King's pleasure, which they are afraid will not be so soon as they could wish, as they hear he is now taking his summer pastime far from London. Dated Calais, 17 July.

Fr., pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Another copy of § 1, ii. *Signed by Lord Lisle.*

Fr., p. 1.

18 July. Add. MS. 19,398, f. 48. B. M. **1056.** ANNE BOLEYN to CROMWELL.

As you have heretofore been good to Robt. Powre whom we put to you in service, and have granted him the nomination and preferment of an abbacy for his friend, we request you now to help his said friend to the preferment of the abbey of Wallryall, in Lincolnshire (Cheshire), of which the abbot is lately deceased.* At my Lord's manor of Langley, 18 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Signed at the head: Anne the Quene.

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. the Secretary to my Lord's Grace.

1057. ANNE BOLEYN to CROMWELL.

Add. MS. 19,398, f. 49. B. M. "Mastar Scretery, I pray you despache with spede this matter, for myn honneur lys mouche on ytt, and wat should the Kynges attornne do with Poyns hoblygassion, sens I have the chyld be the Kynges grace gyfte, but wonlly to trobe[l] hym her haffter, wyche be no mens I woll soffer, and thus far you as well as I wold ye dyd. Your lovyng mestres Anne the Quene."

Hol. Add.: To, &c. the Secretary to my Lord's Grace.

18 July. R. O. **1058.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and SIR T. ENGLEFILD, to CROMWELL.

We have been at Gloucester five weeks for the reformation of those parts. We are now at Worcester, where we shall stop till the 26th July, thence to Beaudeley, and in a short time to Shrewsbury, to be nearer Wales; for though they are well reformed for the time, they will be sure to return to their unhappy demeanor except for fear. We hear that the King will be at Winchcombe on 24 July. We wish to know whether we shall attend upon him. Worcester, 18 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 July. R. O. **1059.** PREBEND OF CATLYNS COURT.

Indenture, dated 18 July 27 Hen. VIII., by which Ric. Layton, prebendary of Catlyns Court in St. Paul's Cathedral, grants a 50 years' lease of the lands, &c. of his prebend, to John Rede, keeper of the wardrobe at Westminster, and Johanna his wife.

Pp. 5.

* See Vol. VII., No. 868, which appears to be of this year.

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18 July. **1060.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 94 b. B. M.

* * * Repeats some very strong expressions of cardinal Tournon, as to the desirability of the Pope procuring aid from Christian princes to avenge the injuries inflicted by the king of England on the Church. Showed him Ambrogio's last letters, bidding the Bishop to try and procure Fisher's liberation, and expressing the Pope's grief at his death, and spoke of the good-will of the French king, who need not make much account of the king of England, as there was no fear of his agreeing with the Emperor; for, besides private enmity, no Christian prince could consider him as anything but an enemy. Neither Tournon nor Lorraine wish to be mentioned in connection with this. The duke of Albany shows great willingness to serve the Pope, and to take the lead of any force which Francis might provide. Thinks if there is any occasion for sending the Duke to Rome, it will not be passed over. He says the king of England is equipping a great fleet, and that all Ireland is against him. "Da Choussy alli 18 di Luglio del 1535."

Ital., pp. 8, *modern copy. Headed:* A Mons. Ambrogio alli 18 di Juglio, ut supra, de Chousty, &c.

1061. Cromwell's Remembrances.

Titus, B. I. 475. B. M.

To declare Sir John Wallop's and Gregory de Cassale's letters. To speak for Carter and Fetiplace. My lord of Suffolk's servants to be sworn. The book sent from Epyng, and Mr. Almoner's opinion. My lord Richard. The despatch of Mr. Pate's man. Blythman for the office of Comptroller of Newcastle. Dr. Adam for his despatch. Sir Hen. Parker. Lord Morley's son. To declare to the King the answer of the Emperor's ambassador.* What I shall give to Dr. Barnes at his going for Melancton.† How I have spoken with Dr. Barnes, and that he is ready to go, and doubts not to bring with him the persons he shall go for, and of his opinion touching the League Swevyke. To speak with my lord of Suffolk about his end. The presents that Chr. Mores hath brought me from Markes Maior, and his opinion of his truth.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

[19 July.] **1062.** Duke of Norfolk and Lord Rochford to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. VI. 324. B. M. Strype. Eccl., Mem. I. ii. 243. Burnet, VI. 142.

Having shown the letters sent to you by Wallop to the King, his pleasure was that we should write to you as follows: (1.) That you should immediately despatch Barnes, with Deryk in his company, to Germany, that he may, if possible, meet Melancthon before his arrival in France; and, if so, not only dissuade his going thither, declaring how the French king persecutes those who oppose the bishop of Rome's jurisdiction, and how shameful it would be in him to vary from his true opinion, but also to urge him to come to England, considering the conformity of his doctrines here, and the good reception he will meet with. If he fail to meet him before his arrival in France, Barnes shall proceed towards the princes of Germany, but send Deryk back in post to inform the King. He shall persuade the princes to persist in their denial of the bishop of Rome's authority, as a thing which concerns their own honor, and that they may the better maintain their opinion by the King's support; which he may confirm by showing them a book made by the dean of the chapel, "and as many of the Bishop's sermons as you have." Ye [he ?] may show them also as much of Wallop's letter

* This item is corrected from "to know the King's pleasure whether I shall speak with the French ambassador before his coming, or not."

† This item is struck out.

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(returned herewith) as you will see marked in the margin, and urge them in anywise to beware of trusting their affairs to the French king.

Cromwell is also to despatch Mr. Heynes and Chr. Mount secretly to Sir John Wallop in France, "as coming like his friend to visit him, and not as sent by the King." If they find that Melancthon has arrived there, they are to resort to him, in such sort as they be not much noted, and use such arguments as above to dissuade his continuance there, and allure him to England. Heynes and Mont are also to receive copies of the Dean's book, and the Bishop's sermons to be shown to Melancthon.

Further you are to write to Sir John Wallop, and send him like copies; desiring him, if his news be true that the French king has sent into Germany to support the bishop of Rome's pretended supremacy, that he will repair with the said copies to the French king, and urge, with such reasons as he can devise, how much it will be against his honor to subject himself to the said Bishop; also that the King thinks it not a little strange that he should move the Germans to go both against their own opinions and against him.

Cromwell is also to write to the bishop of Aberdeen, complaining that James should, without his uncle's advice, embrace the marriage with the duke of Vendôme's daughter, which he would not listen to at his Grace's overture.

Finally, Barnes and Heynes are not to stay for any further instruction from the bishop of Canterbury or any other, as his Grace will send the same by Mr. Almoner and Heath. Langley, this Monday, 4 p.m.

Signed.

1063. THOMAS PATMER.

R. O. "Commissioners to be appointed for examination, hearing, and determining of the matter of Thomas Patmer, clerk.*

"My Lord Chancellor, my lord of Canterbury, Mr. Secretary, Doctor Skipp, the Queen's almoner, Doctor Thyrleby and Doctor Townsende, lawyers, Doctor Barnes, Doctor Hyllsee, provincial of the Black Friars, Mr. Lattymer the King's chaplain; or five, four, or three of them, the one of the which always to be my lord of Canterbury, Mr. Secretary, or Doctor Barnes."

The following memoranda are added in Cromwell's hand:—

"To send forth Doctor Barnys.

"To send forth Candysshe and Master Boner.

"To send for William Gonston for the rigging forth of the *Mynyon*."

Endd.

19 July. **1064.** SOMERSETSHIRE.

R. O. Copies of two indictments, John Castelman, jun., of Hunspyll, Somers., for words against the King's peace, 19 July 27 Hen. VIII., and for stealing a bull from Thomas Borde, of South Brent, Somers., 30 May 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Inquisitio pro Joh'e Castelman.

20 July. **1065.** HENRY VIII.

Waitz, III. 469. Commission to Edmund Bonner, LL.D., Ric. Caundiss (Cavendish), and Adam Parcus (Pacæus), giving full power to treat with the king of Sweden, the dukes of Holstein and Mecklenburg, count Oldenbrough, and the city of Lubeck, and moreover with all persons of what dignity soever in Denmark, Sweden, Holstein, Lubeck, and other places, for alliance and peace with England and among themselves. Westm., 20 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Extract.

* *See* Foxe, v. 37. (Townsend's edition).

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20 July. **1066.** Vice-Chancellor and University of Cambridge to Henry VIII.

Faustina, C. III. 468. B. M. Beg him to remit the payment of tenths and first-fruits on account of the poverty of the persons who will have to pay these dues and of the colleges. Cambridge, 20 July.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

20 July. **1067.** The Same to Queen Anne Boleyn.

R. O. To the same effect, in English. Cambridge, 20 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

[20 July ?] **1068.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

R. O. I have this day been with the abbess of the Minories for the 20 marks of the late bishop of St. Asaph, which she will repay to my hands this afternoon. I have also spoken with Anth. Cassydony for the King's money, who says you have given two years' day of payment for 200*l.* thereof. As you were gone this morning before my coming to Stepneth, I send you my warrants with the dockets of the same by the bearer. London, Tuesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

20 July. **1069.** Sir Francis Bigode to Cromwell.

R. O. Shortly after Mr. Garrarde left me with letters for you, I again examined the monk of Jervasie, "who, I assure you, handled himself in defending yonder same idol and blood supper of Rome so boldly and stiffly as I never in all my days saw the like." But learning he has none. He would blind simple folks, and establish his treason with revelations, as he calls them. Encloses one of his visions written with his own hand. "He told me divers other, and especially one of Our Lady of the Mowntegrace, how he was there in her chapel, and she appearing to him said 'George! George! be of good cheer, for I may yet not spare thee;' with such other madness." He also said he was sure the Spirit of God was with him, and was glad to die in so good a quarrel as the defence of the Church, "of which the Pope, saith he, is only the head by God's law." I wrote to you that some of the Mownte were of his council, and so he has confessed; but the prior prayed me not to vex any of his brethren, as he had sent you his mind both about himself and them. I see from the Prior that most of his brethren are traitors. He also said that a gentleman of Northumberland, named Heron, was lately at the Mownte, and desired licence of the Prior to convey two of the monks who are traitors into Scotland. I long to speak with your mastership, and will come as soon as I know your pleasure about this monk. Send me word if the King or you have given leave to the earl of Northumberland to keep with him daily two of the obstinate friars. "There lieth a great matter on knowledge of that, as I shall tell your mastership at my coming." Mydlam, 20 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. The monk's vision.

"Dan George Laysyngby, monk of Jorovaxe, lyhyng in is bedde shleppyng, thouht that it was in the chyrche, and he thouht women lyke Egygepetces appered to hym, among whome one greeter then the eoder, the whych

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appered with one of hyr papkes rede, and the wyssayge of howre Lady aponne hyr breste; the whyche wyssayge comforted hym myche; the whych he toke for Sanct Anne, for a grett ymmayge of Sanct Anne doht stande in the closyd there as he sayde masse, and as he thouht they inquiride for th'abbott. The whych wyssyon a good fader of relygion sayde it was a tokyng that puere Jesus dyde vysted is servauntes."

20 July. R. O. **1070.** THOMAS JHONS and ROGER BARLO to CROMWELL.

According to your commandment I have set appraisers on the balinger named the *Mary Poldavy*, and send you the bill of specifications. Haroldiston, 20 July 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Bill enclosed, dated 9 July 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

20 July. Galba, B. x. 58. B. M. **1071.** WILLIAM LOK to [HENRY VIII.]

Antwerp, 20 July 1535. The sale of cloth at the mart here is very evil, because of the wars in Turkey, as we think, but we trust it will amend. Sure news has come from Mekelyn, where the lady Regent lies, that within three weeks she and the French queen will meet at Camericke for friendship of kindred. Letters from Venice state that the Turk has sent thither by post a blank paper with his sign and seal. He will grant anything they write upon the paper if they will help him in his great need against the Emperor and the Soffya. The Venetians will make no answer, for it is thought the T[urk] is likely to be destroyed if the Emperor go forward. Fourteen days ago there was great talking that the Emperor had taken Tunis, and put Barbarossa to flight. It is now thought to be untrue, for no sure report has yet come of his landing. There is no speaking of the bishop of Rome in any man's mouth. They use his pardons in this manner: In every church where his bulls used to stand upon a great cross in the body of the church and a chest under it, there is set upon the cross a great table painted with Our Lord sitting upon the rainbow in judgment, and under him the halt and the lame, the sick, prisoners, and poor folks, of all degrees and estates . . . . all the works of mercy in picture, and written under them all these works of mercy, both in Dutch and French, that every man may read that these be all the pardons that shall bring all your souls to the right hand of the Father of Heaven at the dreadful Day of Judgment, as all Scripture showeth it truly to you. As far as they dare they use themselves in this manner in every place.

Hol., pp. 2.

20 July. R. O. **1072.** WILLIAM LOK, mercer, to CROMWELL.

To the same effect. *Dated at the top*, Andwarpe, 20 July 1535.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 July. R. O. **1073.** JOHN ABBOT OF WIGMORE to CROMWELL.

The bishop of St. Asaph is lately deceased, and if I were a man of sufficient qualities I trust you would help me to succeed him. St. James's, Wigmoresland, 20 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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20 July. **1074.** Degory Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks him and my lady for their great kindness when he was with them. Wishes he were able to see them oftener. Sends remembrances to Master Porter and Master Scryvyn. "My lord off Montygu ys walkyn and y ynformyd hem how you and my lady tooke by hem and what was reportytt you how he was dede." He was very glad to hear of you and my lady, and so are Master Rynsle and my brother; "and he ys payd off every penye and small kynnys or lyberallyte yn hem, and ther was moch bessynes a pon ther wrettyn before they chode be att a ponte." My brother will be in Calais a month before Michaelmas. "Also mayst[er] Specke ys servantes be comyn to you with a cast off lovnders and lesses off mastyffes and a horse for my ladye." My cousin Basset is well, and begs my lady to send him his shirts, that he may ride into the country; "for y ynsure you ther ys grett dedet (?) (death) in London as ever was." London, St. Margaret's Day.

"My lord, y thanke for Mayster Rannysforde, wych was very syck att sey as Mayster London and Cantell wych bare hem compayn." He tarries to kill a buck in Kent for you, and bring him with him. Has done Jack's messages to my brother John.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 July. **1075.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 354. B. M. Has received her letter of 1 July. Eustacio Chapuis wrote on June 20 that three other Carthusians had been martyred for the same cause as those previously executed. On the 17th the card. of Rochester was sentenced. He was told that he did not appear to dispute, but to hear his sentence of death for transgressing maliciously the statutes of the kingdom, by which the King was Supreme Head of the English Church. He replied that he had not contradicted those statutes maliciously, but with truth and holy intention, as they were opposed to the Scriptures and to our Faith. He was then sentenced to the same death as the Carthusians; on which he said that he was prepared to die, and hoped God would give him constancy. On his return to the Tower he was followed by a crowd of men and women in great grief, who demanded his blessing when he crossed the water to enter the Tower. He had not been executed on 20 June, but it was expected that he would suffer the next week.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding persons, on pain of death, to deny that the King is Supreme Head of the English Church, at dinner, supper, or in taverns. Rome, 20 July 1535.

Sp., pp. 4, *modern opy.*

20 July. **1076.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 98 b. B. M. The English king is sending to Germany to persuade Melancthon and other doctors who are coming here to be careful lest the King (Francis) burns them; but it is said the Lutherans hold him in abomination. "Da la Parosse d'Auchy le Casteau." 20 July.

A man of the card. Ridolfi is here about the pension of card. Bourbon, and also that which Peter Vannes owes him for the collectorship of England.

Ital., pp. 3, *modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio. A di 20 Luglio ut supra.

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1077. [CROMWELL'S] REMEMBRANCES.

R. O. To despatch Dr. Barnys with his letters* and other writings; John Alleyn and baron Aylmer with the despatch for Ireland. To despatch Candyshe and Dr. Bonner in to Estlande. To cause the *Mynyon* to be rigged, and not to pass Marques Meior. To cause Mr. Gostwyke to pay to these men following these sums:—Candyshe and Dr. Boner at 13*s.* 4*d.* a day, for —— days. Dr. Barnys, diets for —— days, at 6*s.* 8*d.* John Alleyn, in reward, 20*l.* Barne Aylmer, in reward, 20*l.* To Calais, for the buildings, 1,000*l.* To John Whalleye, for the haven of Dover, 500*l.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

21 July **1078.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have done all things commanded in your letter. I have delivered your letter to Dr. Barons, and the other four letters, and directed him to prepare with all speed for his journey. He will leave on Friday or Saturday. I have delivered to Ric. Candisshe the commission for himself, Dr. Bonner, and Dr. Adam Pacey, ready sealed. They will start with all speed. I enclose a warrant for the same commission for the Lord Chancellor's discharge. I have been with Mr. Tuke for the bill for Candish and Bonner,—also with Dr. Haynes; but I cannot yet speak with Chr. Mount, the German, nor with Deryk;—but Dr. Adam told me that he was gone to the court with letters for you. I have sent your letter to Henry Polsted, and will keep in my hands the 400*l.* for Candissh. The abbot of St. Mary's, York, has sent here 2,200*l.* and more. I enclose you his letter. London, Wednesday, 21 July.

I fear I shall be much cumbered attending the Emperor's ambassador in hunting, for I am no good Latin man, and speak no part of their language. I wish some other had the room. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 July. **1079.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Monday last the bearer was at Court to ask your advice concerning our repair to Court, and in your absence he told Mr. Norris the cause of his coming, who m[oved] the King's highness therein. He will tell you the answer. If we are to come, Mr. Justice Englefield and I will be at the Court on Monday next. We have not a little to do to scrutate every county in our commission, and I trust you will hear part of our acts in those parts where the King is now. On Tuesday we intend to be at Beaudeley, and so to Shrewsbury toward the Marches of Wales. Worcester, 21 July.

I shall not fail to follow your advice in Lord Barnes' matter. I suppose if Brabazon were at home, he could show more.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1080. ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thos. Rotheray has the measles. As the plague is in "Merisseis" (the Marches), I hintend to remove, and not go to Court till I know the King's pleasure. Write to the dean of the Chapel with my excuse. Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

* Barnes' letters of credence are preserved in the Weimar archives, and are dated Windsor, 8 July 1535. *See* Corpus Reformatorum, ii. 939 *note.*

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21 July. **1081.** THOS. FYNGLAS to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. II. 200.

After justice Cusake's departure to England, the Council wrote to the King about lord Thos. Fytzgerald's demeanour, by Thos. Brode, servant of the Chancellor, by whom Fynglas also wrote to Cromwell. Lord Thomas has now taken an oath of O'Conour to help him, and has given him certain towns. Some husbandmen join him for fear of loss of their goods. The bruit is that he intends to take the cattle, and burn and destroy in the English Pale, so that if the King sends an army they will have neither victuals nor houses. Would have come to England but for causes which Cace, the bearer, will show. Dublin, 21 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

21 July. **1082.** TUNSTALL to CROMWELL.*

Cleop. E. VI. 248. B. M.

We have endeavoured to ascertain the values of spiritual promotions in the bishopric of Durham, in accordance with the commission issued in consequence of the Act of the King's tenth and first-fruits. We have been delayed by the auditors being occupied with Yorkshire, but now send up the books, though we should have preferred to wait for the presence of Dr. Blythman at the sealing. Two benefices and one chantry have fallen vacant in my diocese. One of them is Symonburn, the parish church of all Tyndale, in the King's patronage. The other is a vicarage of small value in Northumberland, and the chantry is in this country. I will not give any institution until the King is agreed with for his first-fruits. It were well that some one should have authority to take the bonds here, to save the expense of riding up to London. Received lately the King's letters by Sir Francis Bygod concerning the setting forth of the King's title of Supreme Head and the abolition of the authority of the bishop of Rome. I had done so myself, and caused others to do the same, before receiving the letters, but I thereupon went to Durham and preached myself. I was sore grieved by words in the letter that the King reputed that I looked for a new world or mutation. If he knew my mind as God doth, I am sure those words would not have been put in. I have been as sore against the usurpations of the bishop of Rome as any man of my degree. It is not likely that I should look for the renewing of things which I withstood heretofore, when they flourished most. I look for no mutation nor new world, but the changing of this life transitory to the life eternal; and whenever it shall happen, I hope I may leave the King to reign many years after my decease. Aukelonde, 21 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

21 July. **1083.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

According to his wish, has moved Mr. Secretary respecting Skelle's goods. He said he had heard nothing about it. Then, calling Mr. Vice-Treasurer Fowler, who happened to be present, he asked him about it. Fowler said the goods were worth little; that the wife and children should have two parts, and the King one. He asked who made that worthy law. Fowler replied it was the custom of the country. The forfeit of Skelle's goods without his life will be to no purpose. On moving Mr. Secretary touching the misbehaviour of the deputy of Guisnes, he said he should be punished and no man should disobey your Lordship. Writes of Crispe's wools. Will refer to my lord of Norfolk. Sends Robert May's bill of spices, and a warrant for Wyndsor to be signed. Graynfyld has arranged with Ryngeley, and will be at Calais 15 days before Michaelmas. Will speak to

* Two fragments containing the greater part of this letter are printed in Strype's Eccl. Mem., I. ii. pp. 219 and 206.

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Vycars for his son. Is greatly obliged for his taking Will. Sendy into his service. The Commissioners, *sc.* Mr. Treasurer of the King's house, baron Walsshe of the Exchequer, Mr. Baker and Pollard, will be at Calais in 20 days. Sends the banquet dishes by Harry Drury. London, 21 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

21 July. R. O. **1084.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I have received your sundry letters. I am sorry your gentlewoman likes you no better. Randall and I will do our best to procure such an one as you desire, which will be hard to come by. Walkley will speak with Motley himself about the five marks. Smythe is in the country. He shall have my consent as you desire, but I think he will not come to London before Bartholomew Tide. Lord Montague is recovered and walking. Touching your "mucky" (monkey?) the Queen loveth no such beasts, nor can scant abide the sight of them. Please to remember Mr. Bassett's shirts. I trust you have received from King the chest with spices, the piece of raisins and the kersey. He departed suddenly without my letters. I have sent my lord the grocer's bill. I send six doz. "backett dishes" by Harry Drywry. You shall have the reckoning of them and of the old pewter at my home coming. You shall have further news at my coming from the Court. I thank you for the offer of your stewardship, but I have no knowledge nor experience in that office. If they had a fit man for one year, it would be a precedent for ever. 20*l.* or 40 marks would be well bestowed in his year's wages. London, 21 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

22 July, R. O. **1085.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

Hearing that the King has appointed Commissioners to go to Calais, advertises Cromwell that the mayor and aldermen of Dover have been accustomed to receive half the passage-money of passengers crossing to Calais or Boulogne, and 2*d.*, called murage money, on each passenger, to be spent in repairing the harbour and walls of the town. This revenue, forfeited by misusage, will be taken for the King's works. Certain lands have been given to the churches of St. John, St. Martin, and St. Nicholas, to the yearly value of 10*l.* This also is taken by some of the principal persons of the town. Wishes the King to write to the mayor and aldermen to "surceasse, nor no longer to intermeddle with thiesse two thinges" during the King's pleasure. Has spoken with several persons about the haven, and all agree that provision must be made to take away the great quantity of pebbles which accumulate there. He and the master of the Maison Dieu are now making drags and chains for that purpose. Dov[er], 22 July.

Hol., slightly mutilated, pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 July. R. O. **1086.** SIMON HEYNES to CROMWELL.

Received your command yesterday, by Mr. Gostwike, to prepare to go on the King's affairs beyond sea. How many horses and servants shall I take? "For I am farr unlike furneshed for suche a jorney." I beseech you "(because I never went of oni such busines before)" that my instructions may be plainly and fully set forth. London, 22 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* "Sir Symon Heynes clerk."

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22 July. **1087.** Ric. Southwell to Cromwell.

R. O. When I last waited on you at the Court, I moved you for the order and charge of the lord Bergavenny's lands in Norfolk and Suffolk. You were pleased to grant me your favor, and would speak to the King about it. These lands lie so close to mine, that if anyone else had them they might annoy me. They are not above the yearly value, as far as I know, of 10*l.* From my house in Norfolk, 22 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

22 July. **1088.** Thos. Megges to Cromwell.

R. O. When I was last in London, attending you and the King, there fortuned a little business between Alex. Balam and my wife for the key of the gate of a certain marsh adjoining Wisbeach, through which the inhabitants of the town claimed a way; and I have always left them a gate that any man or woman may ride through with a sack under them, and lead or drive cattle to their common. I have set in the same place another gate, that a cart may pass for carriage of my hay. Balam sent to my wife demanding the key of the cart gate, that he might carry his hay out of his meadow adjoining to my marsh; which she denied him, saying "Balam is not my husband's friend; therefore he shall not come in my grounds." Thereupon he broke open the gate; with which I am not dissatisfied. But after so doing he went into the town of Wisbeach, calling on every man to come out and claim their common, saying, if they lost it now they should lose it for ever; upon which a vast number went to the said marsh to beat or slay two of my servants who were carrying hay. They had loaden the cart, and were come away before the said persons arrived, or else perchance they had been slain. As I told you before, the said Balam is the untruest and craftiest man and the greatest extortioner that is, as the Bishop* knows, to whom I have proved it; so that the Bishop did "blysse" him when he saw his untruth. And yet he is of the Bishop's council, and is supported by him. As you have preferred me to the King's service I beg you will be good to me, and that I take no lack from such a fellow that is of such ill manners and conversation. I bind myself to make amends to all my neighbours for any injury I have done to them, and will abide by your decision. As you are known to be my friend, I beseech you to grant a *supersedeas* to discharge the said Alex. Balam for sitting by the King's commission for the peace within the Isle; and you will quiet the country, and do what is acceptable to God. Wisbeach, 22 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

22 July. **1089.** John Whyte to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I rejoice to hear of the prosperity of your Lordship and my Lady. Much business has been made by Sir Robt. Wallop against your tenants in Titchfield. They have brought a writ of assize against Walter Chandler, taking advantage of your Lordship's absence and that of Chandler, who is in Flanders. The sheriff, however, sent both the writ and panel to me in London to return to him, not knowing that I was of counsel with your Lordship; and when I read the writ I saw a fault in it that their assize should not have passed. This fault their counsel also mistrusted, and would have brought me a new writ to return, but I refused, although they offered me large money for it. I caused them to ride up to London for it so many times, that at last they had no time to execute the new writ; and Mr. Mervyn

* Of Ely.

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desired me to write that he hopes, notwithstanding both the recovery and the fine, it shall not prejudice your Lordship. Winchester, St. Mary Magdalene's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

ii. Panel of the jury between Sir Robt. Wallop, plaintiff, and Walter Chandler and Eliz. Lake, widow, defendants.

P. 1.

22 July. **1090.** EDWARD CLYFFORD to [LORD LISLE].

R. O. As "your good Lordship" has written to Mr. Secretary and Mr. Henry Knevet in his favor, and for the better assurance of his room, informs him that at his landing at Dover he met Torne ready to take passage to Calais; but he does not know his intent, nor how he has sped. Will wait here with his letters till he knows his Lordship's further pleasure. Had no leisure to write, and asked Mr. Knyght to tell his Lordship that he was waiting here. Requests him to write to Henry Knevet to know how Torne has done. Doubts not to find friends who will move the King to stand by his promises, as he is sworn the King's servant. Hopes that his Lordship will not be hasty in admitting Torne, even if he has brought letters which cannot be denied. Dover, Mary Mawdleyn Day, at night.

Hol., pp. 2.

1091. [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I have received your letter dated Stepney, 17th inst., touching Henry Turney, who was banished by the ordinance of this town, and made suit to you for his readmission to his room. I wrote to you suggesting that Mr. Treasurer at his coming might have the hearing of the matter, but I am in doubt whether you have heard the report. I beg you not to be displeased if I stay the matter till Mr. Treasurer has shown you the truth.

It touches the ordinance two ways. I cannot put out Clifford, who is admitted into Turney's room by command of the King and you. I am sworn to keep the ordinances of the town, of which oath I enclose a copy. No man would be gladder to do anything you command than I, saving my oath and poor honesty. In this case there is no remedy. If you wish him to be restored you must send the King's pardon both for his banishment and the discharge of my oath, or else great rumour and exclamation will be made upon me, and I should never be able to serve the King in executing any ordinance, but that every man would be encouraged to speak at large. I had better be out of the world than bear office if the ordinance be once broken. As for any rancour or malice that ever I bare to him, if he be a just man, he will say that I gave him as good counsel as I would have done my brother before he incurred this danger, if he would have followed it. Calais.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Copie. *Begins:* Right honorable.

1092. [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I have received your letter dated Stepney, 21st inst., touching Henry Tourney, late soldier, who was banished when the duke of Norfolk was here,* by the old ordinance made by the King's progenitors. I received another letter before to send up the cause to you, which I have done. Since that time you wrote that I should admit Edward Clifford in Tourney's room, which I have done accordingly. Whereas it is the King's pleasure that Tournay should be restored, Clifford was not put into the room by me,

* In May 1535.

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1092. [Lisle to Cromwell]—*cont.*

but only by your letter. When a man is once sworn into a room I cannot discharge him unless he offend the ordinance of the town, or without the King's express commands for my discharge. In that the ordinance of the town has been executed on Tourney with favor, to which I and the Council are sworn, "which, if it should not take place, it booteth not me to put none other in execution." As Tourney was banished by the mayor, the mayor will have him under surety, as he has not brought the King's pardon. It is thought that the matter was not indifferently handled, but of malice; and if the King will direct the commissioners who are coming here to hear the matter, he shall know whether Tourney has been ordered otherwise than right.

Draft, p. 1. *Begins:* Right honourable.

1093. Henry Tournay.

R. O. Brief answers of Henry Tournay, soldier, to the principal articles that the Council of Calais have written to the King's secretary against him.

1. The records of the Marshal's Court and the Exchequer books of Calais in Chr. Conway's custody are not orderly and indifferently written and certified in the said process. 2, 3. In the warrant itself there are informalities. 4. Spyce is stated to have received the money in 1529, when he was dead 10 months before. 5. The deponents were sworn in my absence, and I could get no copy of their testimony. 6. There is some mystery in the examination of Sandwych. 7–10. Allegations of tampering with certificates, interested and insufficient testimony, &c. 11. I wonder the Upper Marshal and Mr. Rockewood are named amongst others who heard the charge against me of slandering the Council, for they sat still on the bench in Council when judgment was given. 12. It is no slander to speak the truth before the faces of parties for redress of intolerable injuries. 13. My two accusers were not sworn as alleged. 14. I was kept in prison 10 days, then banished by a privy bill made in the lord Deputy's name and the mayor's, though the process supposes that the mayor only banished me; and they have sent no copy of the bill or precept on which I was condemned unless I would pay the money on sight thereof. 15. If my words deserved such punishment, they are in great danger who misreported the King's records, both of the Marshal's Court and of the Exchequer of Calais. 16. The supplication I made in writing to the Council, which led to my being accused, is not once remembered in that process, "for it is a contagious thing to be remembered towards them that are fawty." 17. Conway's bill, made out of his books to the plaintiff five years ago, should be seen, for thereupon the plaintiff began his suit.

Pp. 2. *Headed in margin, in the same hand:* "1535."

1094. Sir Anthony Browne to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Desires to be remembered to my lady. As you wrote me in favor of one of your servants, "wyche a fanes (whose offence) was ondar 20*s*.," I moved the King in his favor, and his Highness was content to have pardoned him if he had done nothing else. But when the King came to the country there was great exclamation made against him. I stuck to him as if he had been my brother, and said it was done only of malice of one Thouarnay (?); on which the Council sent for 10 or 12 gentlemen, "wher off som was off there howndard Markeland," who have deposed on oath that he is an arrant old thief, who has been several times indicted, and was once imprisoned a year in the Tower, and got his pardon at the suit of Bond of the guard.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1535.

22 July. **1095.** PAUL III. to FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS.

Ar. MS. 151, f. 197. B. M. Ciaconius, III. 574.

Doubts not that he has heard of, and been much moved by, the death of the cardinal bishop of Rochester.

Gives a brief account of the events which led to it. Believed that his promotion to the cardinalate would procure his safety and liberation, not his death. The King has surpassed in impiety his ancestor Henry II. Compares their conduct. One submitted to penance, the other is still a rebel and an enemy. Intends to declare him deprived of his kingdom, and asks for his assistance, together with that of his brother the Emperor and other princes, in the execution of justice. Rome, apud S. Marcum, 22* July 1535.

Lat., pp. 4, *copy.*

23 July. **1096.** GULIELMUS COVRINUS NUCERINUS to PHILIPPUS MONTANUS.

Mori Lucubrationes, 511. (Basle, 1563.)

Writes to impart his grief touching the death of Sir Thomas More, though he supposes the report of it has been spread everywhere before it came to Paris. Gives an account of his trial and execution as in No. 996, derived from a news letter passed about in Paris, and written apparently by an eye-witness. Adds some particulars from the letters of friends and from rumour. A few days before viz., xv. cal. Jul. (17 June), bishop Fisher,—a man of great sanctity of life and wonderful liberality to the poor,—was taken from the Tower to Westminster Hall, partly by boat, and partly, on account of his weakness, increased by imprisonment, on horseback. There he was sentenced to death at the King's pleasure. The kind of death was horrible, and had been already inflicted on 15 Carthusians; along with whom suffered one Reginaldus (Reynolds), a Brigittine monk, a man with the countenance and spirit of an angel, and of sound judgment, as I found by his conversation when I was in England in the suite of card. Campeggio. Some of these are said to have been hanged, cut down, and to have had their bowels cut out; some to have been even burned. But the constancy of all was incredible.

On being conducted back to the Tower after that horrible sentence, the Bishop thanked the guards with a cheerful countenance for their attention to him both in going and coming. He seemed like one returning from a feast. On the x. cal. Julii (22 June) he was brought to Tower Hill, where he briefly addressed the people. He prayed for the King and kingdom, then commended himself to God, and kneeling down received the stroke of the axe upon his slender and feeble neck. Some think the full severity of the sentence was not executed on him, lest if he had been dragged so far he would have expired from sheer exhaustion in the chariot or hurdle. It was also said his death was hastened because Paul III. had made him a cardinal. Friends write to me that in Lower Germany it is reported that his head, when fixed on London Bridge, instead of shrivelling, grew more florid and life-like, so that many expected it would speak, as we read has been the case with other martyrs. The rumour, however, was suppressed, and lest the same thing should happen with More's head it was boiled in water. These and other things are written from Flanders, I know not how truly. I wish we had here the acts of Rochester as we have those of More. It is clear from More's answers that he had determined to die sooner than recant; and those put to death before him were of the same mind.

Would have liked to persuade the King to show less severity to these lights of Britain. On the other hand, if the sufferers had asked his advice, would

* This is the date both in Ciaconius and in the Arundel MS., which, though not a very good copy, is an early one. But another copy, printed by Bucholz, in his *Geschichte der Regierung Ferdinands des Ersten*, is dated 26 July, and will be found noticed under that date, which would seem to be the right one, for the date of the brief is also cited in Ferdinand's reply. *See* Bucholz, IX., 15, 16. The concurrent brief addressed to Francis I. being also dated 26 July (*see* No. 1117) further confirms this.

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1096. Gulielmus Covrinus Nucerinus to Philippus Montanus—*cont.*

have counselled them not openly to defy the storm. Time mends many things which force cannot mend. Those who serve kings ought to dissemble in some matters so as to gain at least a part of their object. Indulges in several other reflections, and refers to the clemency shown by Lewis XII. towards those who censured his divorce. More's death is deplored on account of his virtues—his candor, urbanity, and kindness. Who ever, even slightly learned, was dismissed by him without a present? Who was such a stranger that he did not strive to deserve well of him? Many only favor men of their own kind or nation, but he was friendly to Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Hindoos. His kindness so fixed itself in all minds that he is lamented as a parent or a brother. I have myself seen many shed tears for him who had never seen him or had anything to do with him. Tears fall even from myself unwillingly while I write this. What will Erasmus now feel, whose friendship was so close that they seemed to have but one soul? Explains the causes which ultimately led to More's execution, viz., the divorce question. Paris, x. Cal. Augusti 1535.

Lat.

23 July. **1097.** Victualling of London.

R. O. Permit, from the collectors of Customs of Ipswich, to John Grene, of St. Osythes, for 10 weyes of cheese and 10 qrs. wheat to be shipped in his boat of St. Osythes to London. Colchester, 23 July 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. Certificate, on the same page, by Sir John Champeneys, mayor of London, that the said wheat has been delivered to Cleton, the baker, and the cheese to James Ketell. 14 Aug.

P. 1. *Seal of the Office of Customs gone.*

23 July. **1098.** Sir Simon Harecourt to Cromwell.

R. O. When the King was late in this country, and I and my son attended upon him, Mr. John Peresall of Staffordshire sent some of his retinue with unlawful weapons to murder a servant of mine. He has not only behaved himself most outrageously to me, but the last summer, when the King was here, Peresall made an attack upon my son's servants because they would not allow him passage through my park. For this he was indicted, and would have had to pay a fine but for the King's pardon. I beg you will send a letter to the justices of the next session to be held on Monday next, that Peresall shall be handled according to his demerits. I propose to indict him at the next sessions at Stafford for felony and riot. I beg you will send me the patent of the fee which I promised you, and I will pay it. Staunton Harcourt, 23 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 July. **1099.** Sir Richard Graynfeld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has arranged with Mr. Marshal respecting his office. "The fishing of the moats is clearly mine. I pray God send us good stuff of eels. Your part shall be in it." Let your servant receive for me of Ryngeley his great bay horse on St. Lawrence Day. If the commissioners at Calais propose to diminish my office, let me have your Lordship's favor and call on Mr. Marshal to speak boldly in it, as he has promised. I ensure you he is a very hard man, and if Master Secretary had not made an agreement between us, we should never have agreed. London, 23 July. *Signed.*

A commission will come to you before Bartholomew Day to take the surrender of his patent.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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24 July. **1100.** The Guild of Jesus in the Crowds.

Tanner MS. 221, f. 15. Bibl. Bodl. Letters patent to the Guild of Jesus in the Crowds in St. Paul's, London, to collect alms. Westm., July 24, 1535.

Ib., f. 27. 2. Ordinances of the above Guild.

24 July. **1101.** Richard Riche to Henry VIII.

R. O. As you commanded, I have told the duke of Suffolk that you marvelled he would make leases of those lands which your Highness is to have of him in recompence of your debt; that the manors of Ewelme and Donyngton are in great decay, and great sums will not repair them; that he has not bestowed so much money on Hokenorton as he reported; and that the reversion of Swarford, which John Verney holds, was not comprised in the bargain; nor the fee simple of certain lands which the lady Gordon has for her life. I moved him to grant these reversions to you. He answered that he never made lease of any of the premises since your first communication, except to your servants, and he hoped you would be contented with the leases without the fines; that he has spent 1,000*l.* on Ewelme, and 1,500*l.* on Hokenorton. Touching the reversions of Verney and the lady Gordon, he is willing you should have anything you please of him, considering that he owes all his estate to you, and he will be content with such recompence as you shall determine. Thos. Carter has been most diligent in furthering your pleasure concerning these reversions. The Duke says he has promised a lease for 40 years of the lady Gordon's lands whenever they fall, and hopes you will ratify it. The manor of Swarford is worth more than 30*l.* a year, and the lands of the lady Gordon 120*l.* Crokker, keeper of Hokenorton, is to keep 80 red deer for you. The Duke desires that you will not grant any part of Sir Thos. More's lands lying about Chelsea, for he wishes to have the house and the lands adjoining, which are not above the yearly value of 16*l.*, as part recompence for the above reversion. London, 24 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

24 July. **1102.** Sir Edward Ryngeley to Cromwell.

R. O. One of the books I had to deliver you is not yet come from Calais. I am now in such pain that I could not ride to court for 100*l.* I therefore propose to return and go over with the commissioners to Calais, as I have delivered one book to my lord of Norfolk, and another to you, touching Calais and the Marches. London, 24 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

24 July. **1103.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Sends by Henry Drywry 6 dozen banquet dishes, of which 2 dozen are pownced. My lord Howard has gotten, through the Queen's mediation and the Duke his brother, the King's part of Skell's goods, reckoned at 200 marks. Mr. Fowler told Mr. Secretary that all the belongings were not worth 100 marks; but Deane, my lord Comptroller's man, says his master shall make more than anyone else, and he asked, but in vain, for Skell's pardon. Had you sent letters to Mr. Secretary or me in season, to be delivered him, you had succeeded if the matter had been worth your asking. I suspect some juggling was played with your Lordship's letter; but the truth will be known, and so shall a false harlot another time. I am told my lord Edmund hopes to be here in the court with the King or the Queen, and have a better living. It is said the commissioners shall reform many things at Calais. London, 24 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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24 July. **1104.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Roman Transcripts. R. O.

More was beheaded on the 6th, in the same place as Fisher, with infinite grief of the people of London. His head was placed with Fisher's on London Bridge. Has seen letters stating that the people are so angry that some just trouble might easily succeed some day in the kingdom, in consequence of these cruelties. Many other religious are imprisoned, and will endure the same punishment for persisting in saying that the Pope and not the King is the Head of that Church. There are an infinite number of that opinion, so that some tumult may be expected. Mons. Moretta has returned from England, and Mons. di Tarba remains there. Moretta was said to be under the King's displeasure since Norfolk's return to England, and twice had difficulty in getting audience. Perceives that it is known there that there is discontent between the two Kings, and more, the Imperial ambassador is much caressed.

The interview between the two Queens is expected to be held on Aug. 10. No certain news about Africa. Da Crepi in Valloys, 24 July 1535.

Ital., modern copy from the Vatican Archives, pp. 2. Another copy is in Add. 8,715, f. 99 b, B.M.

25 July. **1105.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Since the return of the duke of Norfolk and the others from Calais I have several times written to your Majesty, and, among other things, that immediately after the said return Cromwell came to notify to me that nothing had been concluded on the part of his master, of which he wished me to inform you at once; and that I agreed to despatch a messenger, provided there was other matter to convey, such as that the King would accept the overtures made by your Majesty, or make better ones. I have also written how, besides other three Carthusians who have been executed with the same cruelty as the former ones, they had beheaded the cardinal of Rochester and Master Morus, to the great grief of the whole people. I have also written how the affairs of Kildare prospered, and that the English were sending two persons to Lubeck and Denmark. At the request of the Princess I lately sent a message to Cromwell to know if she could be placed with the Queen; but he told me that the King his master would never consent to it, and there was no occasion for it, except that the said Queen was too papistical. He said the true means to get the Princess removed from where she was, and cured of her illness, would be to find a suitable match for her, provided it was not the Dauphin, to whom they had no intention of giving her, however much your Majesty might desire it; and that they were importuned by several petty princes of Germany, but this would degrade her too much. I think the King is not over anxious to marry her; and, if we may trust the concubine, the dower will not cost much, because she is incessantly crying after the King that he does not act with prudence in suffering the Queen and Princess to live, who deserved death more than those who have been executed, and that they were the cause of all. Since Shrovetide I have sent a servant once or twice every week to the said Princess, but lately her *gouvernante* told my man that she was charged not to let him come in again. On this I have asked Cromwell to know the will of the King his master.

Cromwell tried to dissemble towards me the despatches of the two persons above mentioned, but at last, not to lose his influence with me in other things, he confessed it. They have not yet left, but are only waiting weather to sail. I have not been able to discover anything about their charge, but I fear they go in order to trouble matters in case the Count Palatine aspires to the kingdom of Denmark. From one thing to another he came to say that they see clearly that your Majesty is aiming at universal monarchy, and that you had already cast down kings on all sides (*que desia vre. Mate. en avoit*

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jecte les roys de tous coustez); and that, having the seacoast of the Levant and neighbouring countries, you only required to put the Count Palatine in possession of Denmark, and all the neigbouring countries would be compelled by fear or force to obey you, but he did not see what title the Count could claim to Denmark.

Cromwell told me that he would have paid 1,000*l.* sterling that your Majesty had heard a sermon made by the bishop of London a few days ago on the validity of the first marriage and the usurpation of the Pope, and that he would send it to me in writing, begging me to forward it to your Majesty. Hereupon he remarked that the King would never consent to a General Council convoked by papal or any other authority than that of your Majesty, who was the lawful head of princes and of all Christendom, to whom the right of convoking it belonged by ancient custom. Your Majesty will consider what is the meaning of this. Whatever looks or words they give there is little hope of bringing them to the right way. Their obstinacy seems to increase every day; yet they rely little on the favor of the French, of whom they are continually speaking ill, and with whom they associate very little. Cromwell, even when the bishop of Tarbes came to his gate three days ago, caused him to be told that he was gone out, when he was really playing at bowls, as the said ambassador told me, who thereupon came to visit me. I hear from France that they play them a like game in return (*ilz leur en jouent bien a la pareille*), for they have confiscated two English ships at Rouen by virtue of a mandate which was posted up a year ago in France. If this be so, and the French insist on keeping these ships, matters will be much embroiled between them and the English. I hear on good authority that the King intends to send Dr. Fox, his almoner, at the same time as the others into Denmark, and he will pass further into Germany. London, 25 July 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

25 July. **1106.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Vienna Archives.

Does not know what the people here have found, but they are ruder and more impracticable than ever, and especially about the Princess. Hears that the King has forbidden her household to allow any stranger to speak to her, fearing that the French may carry her off. A guard has also been placed where she is, and at the ports. If so, this will vex those who had better means of carrying her off than the French. A plan for getting her out of the house had already been made.

Lately Cromwell said that they had no news of what had been written to their ambassador to communicate to the sieur de Likerke, because Likerke was in Flanders. Chapuys replied that he envied Likerke for this, for his private affairs would be improved by his going thither, and public affairs would be no worse. Said this as a pretence, so as to manage the removal better, and for the same reason accepted the King's licence to hunt where he liked. Cromwell was astonished at his wishing to make the voyage, and asked if he intended to come back or not, for the King would not let him leave without the usual courtesies, although he had not always treated what was agreeable to him. Replied that if he had really heard what he said, there was no need to ask such a question, nor say any more. Left him in a state of suspicious apprehension, the more so as foreign merchants are daily leaving the country.

Thinks that none of the German captains and soldiers who came from Lubeck with the King's master gunner are still here.

Sends a sermon of dean Sampson, who was once ambassador in Spain and at Bologna. It must be against his conscience, from despair of obtaining the promised benefice. London, St. James's Day.

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1106. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE]—*cont.*

The King is 50 miles off, going towards Bristol (*Bristad*) to attend to Irish affairs, which seem to be going ill for him.

ii. *On a separate piece of paper.*

The King wishes (*a ouyt*, qu. *a envye?*) to kill his fool because he spoke well of the Queen and Princess "et disoit reb . . . . . (ribaulde?) a la concubine et bastarde a sa fille." He has been banished from Court, "et le rec . . . . elle le grand estonnee."

26 July. **1107.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his favor as reported by the writer's chaplain Mr. Braynesbye, and his registrar Tristram Teshe, especially for complying with his request to be relieved of the collecte in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and that all abbots, priors, and officials may be charged by Act of Parliament to help the ordinaries to collect the King's money. Will send some one, as Cromwell suggests, to put him in mind at next Parliament. Hopes, as the King by word licensed him to be absent from the Parliament, he will not be sent for, as he is still greatly in debt, and has no stuff or house there. His brother dean wishes to resign and have some promotions instead of the pension, perhaps thinking the third part too little for him. Thorpe, 26 July 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

26 July. **1108.** T. LORD MONTEAGLE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I and other justices of the peace of the county of Lancashire held a session at Preston, 21 July, to make inquiry of the riots committed in the same county, at which 10 of my servants were indicted for assembling at Melling in Lonesdale, Lanc., to take a distress out of the fold distrained by Sir Marmaduke Tunstal for the fine of a rescue claimed by him. To oppose them Sir Marmaduke selected 500 persons, but 16 only whose names could be known were indicted. Also, at the same sessions, Adam Hulton, of Hylton, was indicted for riotously assembling to prevent me keeping a court at Westhawghton, where I am steward to the monastery of Cokkersand; insomuch that I required Barth. Hesketh, a justice of the peace, to grant a warrant for their good behaviour. On which Hulton collected a rabble and defied me. I summoned him and others to appear at Walton Hall in the said county, but all refused; on which I sent officers to take them at their dwelling-houses, but all had fled, with the exception of Hulton and Ric. Hogekynson. As I was informed that Hulton was at his house, I sent 12 of my servants to take him; and on his wife and servant swearing that he was not within, and refusing to allow my servants to make search, they broke open the door, and found him locked in a great chest, and brought him to me; whom, with Hogekynson, I have sent to the gaol of Lancaster. Horneby Castle, 26 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. *Add. Endd.*

26 July. **1109.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your packet this St. Anne's Day, with two letters for Dr. Adams, one from the King, and one from you; one to Dr. Bonner, another to Richard Candish, which I have delivered; one to Dr. Barons, which I cannot deliver, as he left London on Saturday night, in company with Rob. Fermour, of London, who left him five miles beyond Gravesend, and saw him under sail on Sunday morning. Since your letter I have spoken with Fermour, who told me that Barons would arrive this day at

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Antwerp. His letter I will deliver to Adams and Derick jointly, as they will meet him at Hamburgh. I will not fail to call upon Johnson for rigging the ship. I have delivered Candish the 400*l.* as you desired. I have received the King's letter for the duke of Holste, and sealed it with the signet, and have delivered it to Bonner and Candish. I spoke with Chr. Mount on the day I last wrote to you; who has promised me that whenever the King's pleasure is known he will be ready. I will send up the signet by some substantial messenger. St. Anne's Day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 July. **1110.** BONNER and RICHARD CAVENDISH to CROMWELL.

Nero, B. III. 93. B. M.

Though Gonston told Cromwell that the ship would be ready in six days, such decays have been found in her that she cannot be ready before Saturday. Are therefore compelled to tarry longer than they intended. This St. Anne's Day, at 11 o'clock, Dr. Adams* told us that a servant of Marcus Mayre had brought letters for the King and Cromwell. He said also that Marcus Mayre is content that the King shall have not only the castle he now has, but also Elbowe, Launsecrown, Coppemmenhaven, and Elsynour, to be delivered to whom he will appoint. This liberal offer makes us muse, especially as George Wolwever and other the King's friends do not make like offer. Considering the overthrow they have had of late, and their great feebleness in the maintenance of their war in time to come, and in keeping those holds which they are now in possession of, it is much easier to make such an offer than bring it to pass. Do not write to the King about it, not knowing how he will take our abode here. Ask Cromwell to make their excuse to him. Gostwik will not deliver money to Candishe for the ship, till be knows Cromwell's pleasure. London, the feast of St. Anne, between 11 and 12. *Signed.*

In Bonner's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

26 July. **1111.** EDMUND BONER and RIC. CAUNDYSSH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

After sealing our letters, intending to despatch the bearer, we received yours enclosed in Gostwick's packet, dated Winchecombe, the 23rd inst. We will endeavour to answer it and the King's commands. We leave this city for Harwich tomorrow. Gostwick has promised not to cease calling upon Gonstone till our ship be ready. I, Richard Caundysshe, have received from Gostwick 400*l.* of the King's provision. London, St. Anne's Day.

We have received the King's letters to the duke of Holst sealed from Mr. Gostwick.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 July. **1112.** CONAN O'NEIL.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 128. St. P. II. 257.

Indenture between Sir Wm. Skevington, deputy of Ireland, and Conan O'Neill, made at Drogheda, 26 July 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

O'Neill promises to be faithful to the King in return for support from the Deputy, and an annual stipend.

Lat., pp. 3. *Signed by* Skeffington, Barnewall, Rawson, Wm. Brabason, and P. Fynglas.

Endd.

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 2.

2. Copy of the same.†

* Paceus.

† There is another copy of this treaty in the R.O., which has also (on the same paper) a copy of the treaty between Lord Leonard Grey and O'Neyll, dated at Dundalk, 15 June 28 Hen. VIII.

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26 July. R. O. **1113.** R. Wauchop to Lady Lisle.

I have often desired to hear from you. I wish to be commended to your prayers, as we often remember you and your husband in ours. The day after my arrival at Paris I presented your letters to Mons. Poyet, and I have told the answer to Mr. Jehan Bekynsaw to report to you. I am told you may have spoken to Poyet since. I wish your son were here that he might be in his youth instructed in good manners. I came from Court two days ago, and ought to return within eight days; and if I have an opportunity I should like to go *pardela* to our good and faithful friends. I pray you recommend me by one of your servants to Madame la Garnish, assuring her that I have not forgotten her or her husband. On Friday after I left I celebrated at Amiens at the altar of St. John according to your intention. I would desire to be commended to the Secretary. Paris, 25 July. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

26 July. Paris, Bibl. Nat. MSS. Fr. 19,577. **1114.** Montmorency to Cardinal du Bellay.

Morette returned from England two days ago. He has brought nothing more back than what you understood before you left, except that after beheading the cardinal of Rochester they have done the like to M. Morus, the two being such personages as you know.

Copy, Fr. From a copy by Mr. Friedmann.

[July.] Add. MS. 28,587, f. 334. B. M. **1115.** Charles V. and England.

"Memorial sobre las cosas de Anglaterra."

When the King's divorce was being tried, your Majesty was informed that the kingdom of England was a fee of the Church of Rome, and that the King deserved deprivation for having issued certain proclamations against the Church, but that such a proceeding might prejudice the Princess, or cause disagreement between the King and Queen. After deliberation it was determined to do nothing about this, and to proceed to obtain the executorials.

On the arrival of the news of the execution of the bishop of Rochester, the Pope and Cardinals have deliberated about depriving the King for heresy and treason. As to this, various courses may be suggested. The deprivation might be postponed, and proceedings taken on the executorials of the Queen. To this it may be objected that it will be impossible to prevent proceedings on the King's crimes, and that if he is deprived by way of the executorials, he may be provoked to act towards the Queen as he has towards the cardinal of Rochester. A request might be made to the Pope to put off the privation, but it is doubtful whether it would be granted, as the Pope and Consistory are determined to make a demonstration against the King's enormities. Efforts might, however, be used, that if they mean to deprive the King, they should not declare the kingdom to have devolved to the Apostolic See, which it is thought they will not wish to do; yet omitting the devolution, and simply depriving the King, may injure the Princess, the deprivation being founded on heresy or treason. It might be arranged that the Pope should declare the kingdom to belong to the Princess; but it is doubtful whether he would do so, and it might endanger the Princess's person. It might also be procured that the Pope and Consistory should secretly declare that all that is done is in the Princess's favor, or without prejudice to her. If this is done in the Consistory it would be much more dangerous for the Princess if the King had notice of it, which it is believed he would have, as there are so many Cardinals of different factions and nations.

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If the Pope is resolved to deprive the King, and declare the kingdom devolved to the Apostolic See, without making any declaration in favor of the Princess, appearance can be put in on behalf of her and the Queen.

All courses are dangerous, and it is hoped that your Majesty will order what is to be done.

Sp., pp. 4, *modern copy.*

26 July. Bucholz's Ferdinand I., IX. 15.

1116. PAUL III. to FERDINAND OF HUNGARY.*

Declaring his intention to deprive Henry VIII. of his kingdom, who has put to death the cardinal bishop of Rochester, and despised the authority of the Holy See in marrying Anne Boleyn, and repudiating his true wife Katharine, Ferdinand's aunt. Requests Ferdinand to take counsel with the Emperor and other princes about putting the sentence into execution. Rome, 26 July 1535.

Lat.

26 July. Camusat, 27.

1117. PAUL III. to FRANCIS I.

Expecting to hear from day to day of the liberation of John (Fisher) cardinal of Rochester, having recommended him most earnestly to Francis, has been astounded by the announcement of his execution by king Henry. Doubts not but that Francis is sorely grieved, seeing that his intercession would appear to have hastened the Cardinal's death. Deplores his loss to the Church, and especially the degrading mode of death inflicted on him. Regrets still more the cause of his death,—defending, not the rights of a particular church, as St. Thomas of Canterbury, but the truth of the universal Church. Henry has thus even exceeded his ancestors in wickedness. Not content with disregarding the censures of Clement VII., "*biennalique in illis insordescentia*,"—with the notorious adultery, which gives rise to scandal in the Church,—with the sacrilegious slaughter of so many clerks and religious men,—with heresy and schism, and the withdrawal of his kingdom from the universal Church, and from obedience to the Roman Church, to which it is tributary,—he commanded publicly to be executed a man who was elevated to the cardinalate because of his learning and holiness, after endeavouring to get him to recant and to deny the truth, which he would not do; and hastened his death on hearing of his creation as cardinal, thus committing the crime of lese-majesty, and incurring the usual penalties, especially that of privation. Is not ignorant of Henry's intrigues with Francis at the last meeting at Calais, tending to the universal destruction, nor of their repulse by Francis. Out of respect for Francis, and in hope of Henry's repenting, has for more than three years patiently borne many and great injuries, but has gained nothing. Is compelled, therefore, at the unanimous solicitation of the cardinals, to declare Henry deprived of his kingdom and his royal dignity; and the Roman Church has recourse to Francis, her most dear son,—having always been accustomed to have recourse to his predecessors in her oppressions,—and earnestly implores him to bear this calmly, and to be ready to execute justice on Henry when required, remembering the great armies with which his forefathers revenged her injuries. Refers him to the bishop of Faenza, papal nuncio, for further particulars. Rome, at St. Marks, 26 July 1535, pont. 1. *Signed:* Blosius.

Lat. Add.

* This is the same brief as No. 1095, though differently dated. *See* footnote at p. 429.

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1118. Fisher's Execution.

R. O. A speech or pamphlet, in answer to the preceding brief, vindicating the King's conduct with regard to the death of bishop Fisher, and complaining of that of the see of Rome in trying to get Francis to intercede for him, and in calling him a cardinal after his death to excite the hatred of all cardinals. Repudiates also the insinuation that the intercession of Francis had precipitated his fate. The same See which used to enjoy a cruel triumph in which innocent men, women, and children were massacred, now deplores the death inflicted by law upon a traitor. The Holy See laments the death of bad men, and rejoices at that of good. It has in former times regarded the slaughter of bishops and cardinals, not merely without grief, but even with joy. It has seen all Italy, and especially Florence of late, suffering severely with no little satisfaction.

Fisher's death was the least cruel that could be devised, for he was not poisoned, as some do, nor boiled in lead, nor hanged as a traitor should be, nor burned, nor tortured, but killed with a sudden stroke of the sword,—a most merciful death for such a crime. Yet this petty orator (*rhetorculus hic*) absurdly complains of the kind of death to induce sympathy in many members. For this brief contains many things which are the work of Blosius, not of Paul. Taunts the Holy See with being more offended with the death of a traitor than that a man should live in notorious adultery; though, as regards adultery, Paul III. took the King's side before he was Pope, and he might as well have abstained from appealing on that subject to the French king, who, with all his councillors and the universities in his kingdom, pronounced the marriage with Katharine null. Repudiates the imputation of schism, declaims against the pretensions of the Pope to afford protection to his cardinals in doing wrong, and ridicules the notion that things were treated of between England and France at Calais to the universal injury of Christendom.

Draft, Lat., pp. 61.

R. O. 2. An earlier draft of the preceding.
Imperfect, pp. 28. *In Wriothesley's hand.*

R. O. 3. English translation of the same.
Pp. 31.

26 July. **1119.** Dame Elizabeth Lucy.

R. O. Receipt, dated 26 July 27 Hen. VIII., by Richard Kelom and Peter Rogers, on behalf of Dame Eliz. Lucy, their mistress, for 6*l.* 14*s.* 4¼*d.* from Richard Catesby, esquire, in part payment of the arrearages of the lordship of Lapworth. *Signed:* Petur Rogers—Richard Kelom.
P. 1, *small paper.*

26 July. **1120.** The Turk and the Sophi.

R. O. Curious account of the defeat of the Sophi by the Sultan.

The Sultan and Bassa came out from Babylon, and defeated the Sophy, who was besieging Solaman.

26 April, the writer found the Turks finishing a bridge over the Tigris, by which they intended to cross and destroy the Sophy at Tauris. The Sophy had then no other refuge, except the Christian country of Gorgiavie, for his country of Couranzan beyond the Sandy Sea was harassed by Bigilbas, Great Can of Tartary.

27 May, the writer's servant, who left Babylon on the 17th, reported that the Sultan was on the point of setting out, and expected to reach Tauris

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in 18 days. The Sultan would be at Constantinople in "this month of September."

The Sophy's officers, Almabegi, Memetan, and Sedican, joined the Sultan.

ii. Substance of the letter of the viceroy of Sicily written in Palermo the 26th of July.

News has just been brought, by two ships which left Tunis on the 22nd, of the taking of that city, and the defeat of Barbarossa, and his flight to Bonne. The Christian slaves opened the gates, crying "Empire! Empire!" The Emperor's troops sacked the town. Barbarossa fled to Bonne, and found it in the hands of Ant. Doria; so that he is caught in the trap.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.:* "Certayne newes of themperor."

27 July. **1121.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 618.

While at Florence, on his way to the baths at Lucca, received letters from Lyons with news that the cardinal of Paris had left that town on the 15th, and was going to Ferrara in post, and thence to Pesaro by water. Went immediately to Ferrara, where the Cardinal had been for four days. Believes he had matters to treat of with the Duke, but that nothing has been settled, for the Duke has no council except what his father had, and uses the same style. Thinks he is waiting for the result of the Emperor's enterprise [against Barbarossa],* and to see whether Francis will be strong in Italy. Said to the Cardinal that he came to know whether he had commission to treat of anything concerning the King or the common interests of both Kings, and that if he could assist him, he would accompany him to Rome and leave the baths. The Cardinal replied that the affairs of the king of England were in such a state that there was need to speak of them for several days; that he could not speak of them without commission; that Casale might go on with his baths, and he would let him know if he was wanted. Then he condoled with Casale about the promotion of the bishop of Rochester, and said the King had promised the French king not to put him to death, but the contrary was decided and done in one morning. Told him that this folly of the Pope was caused by a trick of the cardinal of Capua, who tried the same thing six years ago with Clement. The Pope and all the court now see their folly. As to the execution of the bishop of Rochester, was sure that the French king would have acted similarly, and the king of England would never have interceded. The King was not cruel, and such a thing would never have been done unless necessary. To what the Cardinal said about the union between the two Kings, replied that he must declare this clearly to the Pope and the court if he thought it an advantage for the Pope to know it, because both the Imperialists and the Venetians had given out the contrary. Gave him also some idea about the mind of the Pope and the other powers of Italy, who all are waiting for the result of the Emperor's enterprise. If this succeeds ill, thinks all the world will wish to be on the side of the two Kings. If the French king were to move while the Emperor is in Africa, it would be considered impious; but to make preparations so that at the Emperor's return something could be done, would be much to the purpose and considered prudent. If the Emperor were to lose his life, or a great part of his army, or if he retreated, his forces would be thought little of, and Francis could then lawfully come into Italy to defend it, and he would indeed be called for, from the fear that there is of Barbarossa, who, directly the Emperor retreats, will be with his fleet in Italy to infest Genoa, Tuscany, Rome, Naples, and Sicily, which will be unprotected; for the Spaniards will want their galleys

* Added in the Latin translation.

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1121. Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

for the defence of Spain, and all the galleys in the world will not be sufficient to defend the coast. In confirmation of this, repeated what he had heard in Florence from card. Cibo, who is much esteemed by the Duke. He showed Casale a letter from Andrea Doria, stating that they would take Goletta, but progress would be slow, as the Emperor wished to save his army; that they could not stay longer than the end of September, because in that month the coast of Barbary is too dangerous for a fleet to remain there, nor could victuals be procured. News has come from Leghorn, by two frigates from Sardinia, that the Emperor is before Goletta. Does not think anything can have been done up to the 19th; for if he had taken it, news would have come to Leghorn and Florence in four days, as horses and brigantines are ready posted for the purpose. Whatever Doria writes, does not believe that Goletta will be taken.

Does not wish to be in Rome without directions how to behave, and what to answer about all these matters. Has blamed as it deserved this folly of the Pope's, and both he and all the court confess that it was folly, and Capua's deceit is known. As to the death of the bishop of Rochester, which was spoken of as certain in Rome a month ago, has always said that both he and More were condemned to death long before by Parliament, whose statutes the King never opposed; but he had mercifully allowed delay, so that they might acknowledge their folly. As they would not recant, he could not prevent justice taking its course. To those who have spoken of it since the news came, has denied that the King executed him because he was created a cardinal, as he cared little what the Pope did in England in the way of making bishops or cardinals or anything else, for he could not move a straw there without the King's licence, but that Rochester was executed in accordance with an Act of Parliament.

Asks for instructions.

Has left directions for all news from Africa, and elsewhere, coming to Rome, Florence, and Venice, to be sent to him, and he will forward them to Cromwell.

Hears from Vienna that the king of the Romans has tortured Andrea Corsini, who was with the Prothonotary, and had letters of credence from the French king, and has made him confess that he went to Hungary to disturb the peace. The Nuncio writes that he has tried to prevent the Prothonotary being punished, but all Ferdinand's councillors are ill affected towards him. If the King does not wish it to be spoken of, does not care to speak of his brother more than if he were no longer in the world. Ferrara, 27 July 1535.

Hol., Ital., pp. 6. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Latin translation.

Pp. 4.

1122. [Cromwell] to the [Abbot or Prior of ————].

R. O. I have received your letters, and, in consideration of your toward mind, have obtained from the King licence for you to resort to your farms and manors near your monastery, so that no common bruit may be raised thereby.

P. 1. *Endd.:* "Littere Gregorii Cassalii die 27 mo., Ferrarie."

27 July. **1123.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you by your servant Will. Johnson the King's signet which you left with me for sealing the duke of Holste's letter. This day I delivered a fat buck to the Emperor's ambassador out of the forest of Waltham, because

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he will by no means hunt there till you come. The buck was killed by your servant Will. Dod and his long bow. I beseech you to be means to the King that I may have one to sue the process of such obligations as are committed to my charge; for the attorney's clerk is departed, and I know nothing of what has been done in this matter. I beg your favor to a friend of mine, named Owen Hawkyns, of London, whose sister is married to a kinsman of mine, Will. Hilles; she was late wife to John Coplande. Hawkins is cruelly treated for a licence he obtained for shipping goods into Flanders, and is threatened with imprisonment in the common gaol of Antwerp by Walter Marshe, governor of the Merchant Adventurers. Send your letters to Marshe, desiring them to forbear troubling Hawkins. London, 27 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 July. R. O. St. P. II. 260.

1124. GERALD AYLMER and JOHN ALEN to CROMWELL.

Enclose letters from Brabazon, received at Chester. The remissness of the captains and the shameful misorder of the soldiers is the occasion of the loss of the King's land. If the Treasurer had not been in the Naas, it would have been burnt, and all the country to Dublin. Hear from some Dublin merchants who landed at Holyhead on St. James's day that the Treasurer, on the Wednesday before, discomfited the rebels, who attacked some carts going to Rathangan castle. Ask that the Treasurer may have his own hundred horsemen. Wish to know the King's pleasure about the kerne, for in the winter Englishmen cannot take pain like kerne. Money for the army is necessary. Bewmares, 27 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Seal, a winged stag. Endd.*

28 July. Cleop. E. VI. 168. B.M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 44. Lewis' Life of Fisher, II. 352.

1125. BEDYLL to [CROMWELL].

I have delivered all Dr. Fisher's books, late bishop of Rochester, written in defence of the King's first unlawful marriage, and against his second, to my lord of Canterbury, to be seen and weighed by him and others for the answer to Cocleus' book. Hopes they will successfully vindicate the King for all time coming. Has been at Sion since Cromwell's departure with my lord of London. Found the lady abbess and sisters conformable in everything. The father confessor and father Cursone showed themselves like honest men. I think the former will, in his sermon on Sunday next, mention the King's title of Supreme Head, as he is commanded. Will report the conduct of some other brethren on Cromwell's return to London, hoping meanwhile the confessor and father Cursone will bring the rest to conformity. If not, two of the brethren must be weeded out. Had the confessor alone in very secret communication about certain letters of the said Mr. Fisher, mentioned by father Rainold in his examination, which Fisher promised the King that he never showed, or would show to any other man. The confessor has confessed that Fisher sent to him, to Rainold, and to another brother, deceased, copies of his letter to the King and the King's answer, but swears they kept them only for a night, and no others saw them. He acknowledges Fisher sent them copies of a book of his in defence of the King's first marriage, which he has willingly delivered to me, and Abel's book and another, made, I suppose, by the Imperial ambassador. My lord of London declared admirably the reasons for the King's title of Supreme Head, and against the bishop of Rome's jurisdiction. "And Master M[ores]* hath used

* Wright reads "Master More," which is impossible. The name is now lost by the mutilation of the MS., all but the first two letters; and the second is doubtful, but seems to be an *o*.

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1125. Bedyll to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

himself like a faithful and true man to his Prince, and I woll ye would write him some commendations or thanks to recomfort him." Mr. Almoner and I await your pleasure touching the book we drew "out of my lord of York, his both devices, whereof we withdrew many things and likewise added." Will not venture to put it in print till Cromwell approve it. I have kept London all this year, and have had little passetyme abroad. Please help me to a warrant or two [to hunt]* in Kent, at Leeds, or elsewhere, or near London. London, 28 July.

2. Cochlæus' Book, entitled:—

"De Matrimonio Serenissimi Regis Angliæ Henrici Octavi, Congratulatio Disputatoria Johannis Cochlei Germani ad Paulum Tertium Pont. Max. 1535."

It consists of the following chapters:—

Prologus ad Paulum III. Pont. Max. de resarta concordia.
Narratio facti, de contracto regis et reginæ matrimonio.
De jure divino, quo præceptum fuit tale matrimonium.
De jure naturali, quod tali matrimonio multis rationibus favet.
Quod in Levitico non sit tale matrimonium prohibitum.
Qui gradus consanguinitatis et affinitatis sint jure naturali prohibiti.
De jure humano, quo tale matrimonium prohibitum est.
De potestate dispensandi et de abusu dispensationum.
Exempla antiqua in quibus super tali matrimonio dispensatum legitur.
Sententia diffinitiva pro isto matrimonio per Clementem Papam VII.
Ex Beato Bernardo rationes ix. pro isto matrimonio.
Ex S. Thoma Aquinate, probationes xxiiii.
Ex decretis Sanctorum Patrum rationes xxvi.
Ex abbate Panormitano probationes xv.

Lat. Printed by Michael Blum at Leipsic, Feb. 1535.

1126. [Cranmer] to Henry VIII.

Vit. B. xiv. 43. B. M. Pocock's Records, ii. 506.

Has diligently perused the book of Cochlæus touching the King's divorce, and considers that there is nothing new in it, and that he is of so little estimation in Germany that it would not be worth while to answer any of his reasons. Sends the King his chaplain, who can report the communication that took place between Cochlæus and the writer, when the latter was at Ratisbon.

Hol., mutilated. Add. at f. 47 *b. Endd.:* The bishop of Canterbury to the King's highness.

[28 July.] **1127.** Richard Layton to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letters. As to my removing from the court on Tuesday, I thought you wished me to take my journey from Barkeley when I knew your pleasure touching the visitation of other places, and I was the more willing to do so because my horses were all day in an old barn without meat and litter, and I was not assured of any lodging in all the town. The injunctions, which you think very slender, were not given as injunctions, but as summary monitions and rules to observe till the injunctions should be sent to every place under the King's seal. For that purpose the visitation is continued till the 8th August next; for upon those rules the injunctions must be devised and extended. I think it expedient to draw up a formal book or minute of them, and consult you before proceeding. I think it better not meanwhile to give injunctions forthwith, except *vivâ voce*, or by a

* These words are erased.

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mere note what to do. You write that the King wishes the injunctions to be absolute; but, for many causes alleged to me while reading them, which you shall know tomorrow morning, I could do no otherwise. When you have heard my opinion about the rules, the King's confidence in you will be undiminished, else I would rather be buried quick. Cirencester Abbey, this Wednesday at midnight.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

28 July. **1128.** JAMES V. to the PRIVY COUNCIL OF FRANCE.

Royal MS. 81 B. VI. 20b. B. M.

On behalf of Adam Steuart, the bearer, who is going to France to recover certain money on a bond. Stirling, 28 July 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1. Other copies at ff. 42 b. 194.

[28 July.] **1129.** HERESY.

R. O.

Presentation for heresy against Thomas Muryell, of St. Sepulchre's, London, in the ward of Farringdon Without, tyler, who on 28 July 27 Hen. VIII., at "le Mount," in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, said openly that Christ never died for us, but only for them that were *in limbo patrum.*

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Another copy, *mutilated.*

29 July. **1130.** CROMWELL to RICHARD RYCHE.

R. O.

The King has ordered Cromwell to reply to his letters, as follows. As to the leases which it is supposed were made by the duke of Suffolk, the King says he does not know that the Duke or his officers have made any lease since the communication between them of this bargain, but he is informed that the Duke or his officers have offered to make leases since that time. He considers this to be ingratitude and unkindness in the Duke, if it can be proved. Touching the decay of Ewelme and Donyngton, the King answered that whatever the Duke has spent upon them, it well appears in what decay they stand. Whoever views them will easily perceive that great sums of money will not sufficiently repair them. The King himself viewed Ewelme when lately there. At Donyngton the house is in decay, and Mr. Fetyplace, the keeper, has destroyed the deer and game, and wasted the woods, so that it is thought he has forfeited his patent, and ill-deserved either fee or thanks. The King has been at Hokenorton, which he likes very well, but neither he nor his surveyors can perceive that 1,500*l.* has been spent there, as the Duke affirms. It is not unlikely that he has been deceived by his officers. Whatever has been spent there, it will require no small sums of money to repair and build it after the King's mind. As to the red deer there, the King doubts not that the Duke will justify his covenant with the keeper for keeping 80 red deer there. Concerning the reversions of lady Gordon and John Verney, the King thanks the Duke for his conformity, and Ryche for his pains. As the King has bestowed great benefits on the Duke, who has attained this degree only by the King's advancement, his Highness trusts that he will part with the said reversions frankly and freely, without looking for other recompense than the King's liberality, and permit him to have the reversions within his bargain, as he thought he had. The King desires Ryche to be plain with the said Duke, telling him the good opinion the King has conceived of his conformity to his requests, and how he, of all men, is bound thereto, if he considers the benefits he has received from the

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1130. Cromwell to Richard Ryche—*cont.*

King. He may, therefore, counsel him not to give occasion to the King to conceive any jealousy or mistrust in him, but rather that he will show his frankness and liberal heart without sticking in so small a matter. And, so doing, let him be assured that as the King, for less cause given on his part, has advanced him to this honor and estate, so he will the rather now be driven to consider the frankness and gentle liberality of the Duke, if he frankly comes forward with the same. Desires him also on Cromwell's behalf, as the Duke's poor friend, to advise him not to stick with the King, and not to doubt that the King will be as good lord to him in recompense of the said reversions as if he covenanted with him beforehand, and he should therefore liberally write to the King in the matter. This will be more beneficial to him than ten times as much land as the reversions amount unto. The Monastery of Tewkesbury, 29 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Solicitor to the King.

29 July. **1131.** Thos. Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends a copy of the old oath which his predecessor gave to those
St. P. I. 436. whom he admitted to a benefice, and the draft of a new oath which they may be compelled to take when they compound for their first-fruits, or when the bishops institute them.

Asks Cromwell to give no credence to one Palgrave if he makes any suit for a ferry. He is a man of fair speech and small honesty, and was set in the pillory for words spoken against the King at Huntingdon. Has offered him to refer the matter to Cromwell or to two indifferent men, but he will not. Asks Cromwell, as he promised at the old Chapel at Westminster when we were together, for the first-fruits of benefices at the last Parliament, to give him no comfort till the Bishop's brother informs him of the truth. Somersham, 29 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

R. O. 2. The old oath of obedience to the bishop of Ely, and against preaching or defending the Lutheran or other heresy.

The new oath, renouncing the Pope with his constitutions and decrees condemned or to be condemned by the Parliament.

Lat.

29 July. **1132.** Roger Abbot of Furness to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your manifold goodness to me and my brethren. We have lands within the English Pale in Ireland, of which we have always received the rents till now that Sir Wm. Skevington, the King's deputy, has commanded the tenants not to pay our officers. I beg for letters to Sir William that we may take them as in times past, and we shall be ready to do as much as other men's tenants for the maintenance of the King's wars. I received your letter in behalf of Mr. Seton. I give him yearly 6*l.* by patent that he should be gentle to me and our monastery; yet he goes daily about to do us displeasure. He has given an information in the Exchequer for certain wines which one Robt. Dawndye brought in an outland ship to Furness, which would have put me to great cost but for your letters commanding me to deliver to the said Robert all his wines and other goods. Fourneys, 29 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1535.

29 July. R. O. **1133.** Sir Marmaduke Tunstall and Sir James Layburn to Cromwell.

We have been at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 27 July 27 Hen. VIII., and examined in certain riots committed by Will. Lancaster, of Hawtclyff in Coldbek, Giles Taylor, of Santon, John Tolynson of Cleter, and others, occasioned by the enclosure of a moor near Fressyngton and Cleter, the inheritance, as it is said, of John, father to Dr. Lyght. Desire to know what punishment is to be inflicted. Kendall, 29 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 July. R. O. **1134.** Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor, to Lord Lisle.

Has received his letters complaining that divers subpœnaes have been served on the King's servants in Calais in the suit of Mountague, and stating that this was unusual. For any cause commenced in the realm of England I am bound to examine the matter, and for any cause in Calais I have sufficient authority for the same. With respect to the latter, I am content that you and the Council there shall have the ordering. The subpœnaes were served without my knowledge; nevertheless, I intend to hear the matters whereupon they proceeded. If the cause commenced in Calais, I shall remand the same to you. Brittens, in Essex, 29 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

29 July. R. MS. 18 B. vi. 190 b. B. M. **1135.** James V.

Commission to John duke of Albany to contract a marriage between James V. and Mary, daughter of Charles duke of Vendôme. Stirling, 29 July 1535, 22 Jac. V.

Lat., copy, pp. 2.

29 July. R. MS. 18 B. vi. 19. B. M. **1136.** James V. to Francis I.

Desires credence for James earl of Moray, his lieutenant and vicar-general, William bishop of Aberdeen, treasurer, John lord Ersking, [and Sir Thomas Ersking] of Breching, chief secretary, whom he sends to complete the marriage treaty. Stirling, 29 July 1535.

Lat., p. 1, *copy. Another copy at f.* 191, *which supplies the name omitted in the preceding.*

29 July. R. MS. 18 B. vi. 19. B. M. **1137.** James V. to Charles Duke of Vendôme.

Sends ambassadors to treat concerning his marriage with the daughter of the Duke, which the French king has proposed to the Scotch ambassadors, in accordance with the treaty of Rouen concluded by Albany during James's minority. Striveling, 29 July 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1. *Another copy at f.* 191 *b; and another, of the termination of this letter, at f.* 41.

29 July. R. MS. 18 B. vi. f. 19 b. B. M. **1138.** James V. to the Great Admiral of France.

Hopes he will show his accustomed favor to the affairs of Scotland in the present negotiations. Desires credence for his ambassadors. Stirling, 29 July 1535.

Lat., copy. Other copies at ff. 19 *b*, 192.

1139. James V. to the Great Master of France.

Ibid. f. 19 b. To the same effect. Stirling, 29 July 1535.

Lat., copy. Other copies at ff. 19 *b*, 192.

1535.

29 July. **1140.** [ALBERT DUKE OF PRUSSIA] to HENRY VIII.

R. T. 149. R. O. Has received his letter of 3 Feb. 1534. As the King is so urgent that justice should be done to his subject Thos. Marteyn, wishes Henry to know that judgment had already been delivered in his cause after mature deliberation, though he was not content with the decision. Sends copy of the sentence. "E Regio Monte" (Königsberg), 29 July 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Modern copy from the Archives at Königsberg.*

29 July. **1141.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Vatican Archives. * * * Francis spoke to him about More's death, and of the King's iniquity, as clearly as possible. It would seem, as the cardinal of Lorraine affirms, that he wishes for an occasion to declare against him. Saw tears in his eyes while he was telling what More said; of which the Grand Master has given him a copy, and he has had it translated into Italian.

From a modern copy. p. 1. *Headed:* Decifrato del Nuntio in Francia de li 29 et ultimo di Luglio 1535 da Crespy.

2. A modern copy of the whole letter will be found in Add. MS. 8715, f. 101 b, B. M.

30 July. **1142.** THOMAS THACKER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Your household at the Rolls, the Friars Austins, and at Stepneth, are all in good health. Your works at Hackney and at the Friars Austins go well forward. Mr. Williamson, Ric. Lee, Sir John, and I, paid on Saturday 24 July 36*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.* at Hackney. Four "parelles" for chimneys at Hackney, containing in all 17 feet, are not yet paid. At Friars Austins we paid 22*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.* For Ewhurst, Sir Thos. Grene has fashioned everything till Friday 6 Aug. next. Henry Polsted has delivered me 280*l.* 8*s.* As Gostwick is not in London, Jynken Lloyde, your servant, has left with me 75*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*, due by Hugh Vaghan for parcel of the King's rents of the lands late of Rice Griffith. Master Norton, of Kent, has sent you this day 12 "heron shoes," which Mr. Steward has received at the Rolls, as the city of London is sorely infected with the plague. Thos. Pykeryng says he has "inned" you 100 load of good hay, and you shall yet have 60 load or more at Nasyngbury. The Rolls, 30 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 July. **1143.** SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Complains of the injustice and partiality of the earl of Northumberland, who, out of ill-will towards the writer for speaking to the King in favor of Sir Thomas Percy, the Earl's brother, had caused certain gentlemen to be indicted, by a packed jury, at a court of Wardenry held by him at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 28th inst., when Clifford repaired into the country. Begs that my Lord be forbidden to meddle with him, and that the matters be submitted to an indifferent judge. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 30 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. The SAME to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

On the same subject. The Earl has forbidden his servants to speak with Clifford. Newcastle, 30 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

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R. O. 3. The Same to Cromwell.

To the same effect. Newcastle, 30 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 4. "Remembrances to the honorable Master Thomas Crumwell, chief secretary to our sovereign lord the King, for Sir Thomas Percy, knight."

1. Complaining that my lord his brother had neglected to fulfil the provisions of his father's will till he was on the eve of marriage, when he made him a deed of gift of certain lands to the yearly value of 100 marks in Prowdhowe, Langley, and Corbrigge, Northumb., promising to make him dispend 300 marks a year in fees and offices. 2. With great labor he has defended this from the Scots; but my lord has now granted the lordship of Corbrigge to Sir Reynold Carnabye in fee-farm at a much lower rent than its accustomed value; 3. and because Sir Thomas refused to give up possession, his brother rudely turned him out of his house when he came to speak with him. 4. Desires an injunction to the Earl to suffer him to enjoy his lands, and not to alienate them further. Requests also that Sir Reynold Carnaby and his brethren be removed from the Earl's company, as they have caused division between the Earl and his wife, his brethren, and nearest friends. 5. Wishes to become the King's servant.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

30 July. **1144.** Italian News.

R. O. Extract from letters [of Sir G. da Casale] dated Rome, 28 July.

Fears, from the new state of affairs, he will not be able to write as often as formerly. The Admiral is said to have returned to France without having succeeded, at which our ill-willers are much pleased.

Letters from France bring news of the death of Rochester and More, at which the Pope has conceived incredible indignation. A consistory was held upon the subject, and I hear on good authority that they will proceed to the utmost possible extremities against us. The Pope seems a resolute man, and would sooner have seen his two grandsons slain. The Nuncio with the king of the Romans urges conciliation.

The Emperor has captured Guletta and 35 galleys which were in the port. Three thousand Turks and about 600 Christians fell. Andrea Doria did good service. Cardinal Bari is dead.

A Hungarian tells me king John's ambassadors have withdrawn without making peace, and an envoy has come from the Turk to Ferdinand.

The Viceroy of Naples, in a letter to the Emperor's ambassador, says he has letters from the Emperor dated 14 July.

Lat., p. 1.

ii. Extract from letters of Sir Gregory da Casale, dated Bologna, 30 July.

Letters of the 6th inst., dated Tunis, have been received at Rome, and more recent news has come to Naples. Those which have come to Rome say there has been much bloodshed and great loss of Christians by sickness. Reinforcements of foot were being collected in Italy; 160 cannon were placed to bombard Guletta.

The Pope and Court are in the greatest indignation about the death of Rochester; they say his death will do more for the court of Rome than that of St. Thomas himself. Cardinal Tournon's letter describing it moved everyone to tears; it was read in the Consistory specially convoked.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.:* Gregory de Cassaly.

1535.

1145. CHARLES V.'S EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.

Vesp. C. XIII. 334. B. M. List of "The nobles, as well Spaniards as Italians, that went with the Emperor to the conquest of the city of Tunis, in Africa." *P.* 1.

30 July. **1146.** JAMES V. to PAUL III.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 42 b. B. M. Requests him to allow David abbot of Abirbrothok to hold the abbey *in commendam*, instead of by his present title, as he has conscientious scruples about neglecting the charge of his abbey for public business, in which James often requires his services. Stirling, 30 July 1535. *Lat., copy, p.* 1.

30 July. **1147.** JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 43. B. M. On the same subject as the preceding letter to the Pope. Stirling, 30 July 1535. *Lat., copy, p.* 1.

31 July. **1148.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. This last of July I received your packet, and delivered your letters to Dr. Haynes and Chr. Mount. I have paid them their month's diet and the 100 cr. besides in prest for their post money. They will take their journey tomorrow, 1 Aug. The same day I shall send to the Emperor's ambassador a fat buck or a stag if the keepers of Waltham forest keep touch. Since your departure I have delivered to the steward of the Princess Dowager's household 500 marks. There is more still owing, to the amount of 500 marks, to merchants of this city as well as to others. Money goes from me very fast. Master Nedam calls for more money, and I reckon I shall be called upon for money for Dover. Whereas you commanded me to reserve 2,270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* sent from the abbot of St. Mary's, York, I shall do so. After Haynes' and Mount's despatch there remained in my hand above 700*l.* So long as that remains no one shall be kept waiting. The city is infected by the plague, but Flete Street is very clear. Bonner and Candisshe left on Thursday last, and their ship will depart tomorrow. It is one of the goodliest ships that ever I viewed; at which time she was viewed by Spert, master of the King's ships. London, Saturday, 31 July. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 July. **1149.** THOMAS EARL OF RUTLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Thursday last, 29 July, the alderman of Grantham and others came to my house, showing me that one of the friars had impeached other friars of the said house for using certain words. I commanded them to put the friars in prison till the King's pleasure were known, and have sent up to you the alderman with the depositions. Belver, 31 July. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 July. **1150.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks for your entertainment and expedition of my causes when I was last at Court with you. For the old friendship of Mr. Robert ap Rice, deceased, I write to you on behalf of his son Richard, a monk, to be preferred to the abbey of Conway, N.W. He is a man of good qualities, and much loved by his brethren. I hope to send you a cast of "marlyons" from Worcester. Beaudeley, 31 July. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

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31 July. **1151.** THOMAS TEBOLDE to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Galba, B. x. 102. B. M. Demaus's Tyndale, 431.

I have given your letters to Mr. Thos. Leigh, who, according to your writing, has delivered me 20 cr. of the sun. I will deliver them as you have assigned, within 16 days. I take my journey from Antwerp about the last of July. At my first arrival at Antwerp, I went to see my old acquaintance at Louvain, where I found Dr. Bockenam, late prior of the Black Friars at Cambridge, and another of his brethren. He told me they went from England to Edinburgh, and thence to Louvain, where they stay in the house of the Black Friars, paying for their [meat] and drink. A[ll the] succour I perceive them to have is by Harry Phylleppes, who took Tyndale, with whom I had long and familiar communication, pretending that I was minded to study at Louvain. I cannot perceive by what he says, but that Tyndale shall die; which he procures with all diligent endeavour, rejoicing much therein. He said he had a commission also to take Barnes and George Joye. Told him that it was said both in England and Antwerp that Joye was of counsel with him in taking Tyndale, but he said he had never seen Joye to his knowledge. I write this because Joye is greatly blamed and a[bu]sed among merchants and others who were his friends, falsely and wrongfully. Phylleppes showed me that there was no man of his counsel, except Gabriell Donne, a monk of Stretford abbey beside London, then studying at Louvain, and living in the same house with him. Within this five or six weeks he is come to England, and by Mr. Secretary's help has obtained an abbey of 1,000 marks in the West country. Phyllepes is afraid that the English merchants in Antwerp will lay watch to do him some displeasure. He has therefore sold his books, worth some 20 marks, intending to go to Paris, and is waiting only for the return of his servant, whom he sent to England with letters long ago. He is marvellously afraid, because of his delay, that he has been taken, and come into Mr. Secretary's handling. He has either great friends to maintain him here, or else, as he showed me, he is well beneficed in the diocese of Exeter. Both at Louvain and in the queen of Hungary's court he rails shamefully against the King. He called him in my presence, *tyrannum expilatorem reipublicæ*, rejoicing that he trusted to see the Emperor scourge his Highness with his Council and friends. He saith that Mr. Secretary has privily gone about matters in Flanders and Brabant, which are secretly come to the knowledge of the queen of Hungary, which she reckons one day to declare to his rebuke. What this means I cannot tell. There is constant talk that the queens of France and Hungary will meet at Cambray. Most men at Lovain say that Luther has recanted; but this is spoken because they would have it. As I come into the "Hye Partes" I doubt not but I shall hear the contrary. I request you to thank Mr. Thos. Leigh for making my bank. I shall send all my letters from Norynberg to Antwerp by post to a merchant of Leigh's acquaintance. Antwerp, 31 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

31 July. **1152.** JAMES V. to PAUL III.

R. MS. 18 B. VI. 43. B. M.

Has received James archbishop of St. Andrew's into favor, and hopes that from his age and experience he will serve him faithfully. Desires the Pope to grant him the right of disposing of the benefices of the archbishopric, notwithstanding *expectativæ gratiæ* and grants made at Rome. The habitual obtaining of benefices by persons at Rome is very prejudicial to the kingdom. Stirling, 31 July 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

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31 July. **1153.** [JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.]

R. MS. 18 B.vi. f.19 b. B. M.

Sends John lord Erskine to accept the Order of the Garter in his name. Desires credence for him. Stirling Castle, 31 July 22 Jac. V.

Copy. Other copies at ff. 41, 192 *b.*

R. MS. 18 B. vi. f. 20. B. M.

2. "Credence to be schawin be our cusing Jhone lord Ersking to our derrest uncle the king of Ingland."

That James has agreed to treat with the French king for marriage with a lady of his house, in consequence of his daughter's inability to contract marriage. By desire of the duke of Holcister, he is to request the King to refrain from assisting the Lubiques and others, his enemies. To complain of certain citizens of London, who have slain men, taken prisoners and plunder in the Isles. The English who go to Iceland for fishing take slaves and plunder in the Orkney Isles. He shall try to obtain the place that was promised to James, next the king of France, among kings, and, failing of that, to "take documents to fulfil for our part and leave it so."

ii. "Articles of credence committed to our Ambassador [*i.e.* in France] that treats our marriage."

To demand as much "tocher" as possible in compensation for the postponement of the marriage, and the expenses of the last war with England, when help was not given by France according to the treaties. If they cannot get more, to be content with the sum promised in the writings and credence sent by Girard Bion and Canyvet, secretary to the duke of Albany, according to the writings of the French king sent by Jas. Akinheid, viz., 100,000 cr., besides what may pertain to the lady "by reason of partage of the house," and 20,000 francs yearly. To get for her farther contentation for her partage as may be had. To give such lands as they think are expedient and will content her friends. They may offer the duchy of Ross, and lordship of Ardmanno, of the yearly value of 2,387*l.*, the earldom of Orkney, 1,000*l.*, the earldom of Fife and Falkland park, 4,040*l.*, the lordship of Galloway, 1,200*l.* (this is more than ever was given to queen of Scotland), and the lordship of Stratherne, 1,020*l.* The lands can be given under the great seal, and confirmed by the auditor of the chekker. If any innovation of league is desired, they may offer the old leagues and contracts between their predecessors, but if it is desired to have a new league, they shall make it conformable to the old leagues.

Copy, pp. 2. *Other copies of the above credence and articles at ff.* 41 *b*, 42, 192 *b.*

1154. JAMES V.

Add. MS. 23,108, f. 5. B. M.

"Thir are the articulis and credence to be schawin to our ambassitors in France be our secretar and abbot of Kinloss."*

1. Doubts not they will advance the "tocher" as high as possible. If they can do no better, will be content with 200,000 francs in hand. 2. To get the pension as large and sure as they can. Rather than the matter fail, to refer it to the king of France, saying that James prefers his friendship more than profit. 3. To get Dunbar with the munitions and artillery if possible. 4. As to the conjunct fee, to content them as soberly as possible. If they can do no better, to follow the first instructions. 5. Sends a special commission for the restitution of the "doit" in case of decease, which, however, they must eschew if possible. 6. Directly they have ended they must haste to the sea and inform him. Will send ships to meet theirs. They must also inform his secretary concerning the ordering of the estates

* Rob. Reid.

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and other things necessary. 7. To give the King's letters and credence to the duke of Albany, either pleasantly or sharply, as they find him disposed. 8. As to his desire of profit for the surrender of Dunbar and the marriage, James will not give double contentation. 9. To give Mons. Obiynuze (Aubigny?) the letter, and pleasantly content him, in the best sort they may, not to come. But if they perceive that if he do not come other great personages will be sent, in that case they shall cause him to make ready, for James had rather he came than any other. 10. To solicit those that shall come to be of "sobir nummyr," and to make all possible haste. 11. To act as they think best for his honor, and to make no delay. 12. To obtain the extension of the privilege granted to Scotch merchants in Dieppe to all other French ports and towns.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Add. MS. 23,108, f. 8. B. M.

2. "Thir are the articulis and poyntis ze sall schaw to our derrest brother and confederat the kyng of France."

1. After delivering letters, &c., to say that James will send [ha]stelye an ambassador with instructions. 2. To "[v]esie" the gentlewoman who is offered to him, and inquire concerning the "tochir" and yearly profit, "and quhat other necessar commoditees as efferis to be done, and scho war his awin douhtyr." 3. That there should be no delay after the ambassador's coming, but that the lady should be sent as soon as possible. 4. That her train should be honest, and in quiet manner for her hasty coming to Scotland before the "wyn[t]er sessone." If the King is determined to send a personage of honor, would wish lord Obenze to come, and as many gentlewomen as he will to remain with his cousin. 5. The castle of Dunbar with all the munitions to be delivered. The ambassadors are to make haste.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The secretes send with James Akynhed.

31 July. **1155.** Sir Clement West to [Cromwell].

Otho, C. ix. 109. B. M.

"[R]yght worschypfull Sir, aftyr dyw recomend[ations] . . . . . yow thys to sertyffy, as be othyr former o[ff] . . . . . yn syrquyt thes seys, whych ys for the Est par[tys] . . . . . rezortys, as well from Surre as Turke, a . . . . . the Soffy has ovyr throwyn the Turke, and ys [not known] whethyr he be slayn or no.

"Contenuyng the armad of the Emperor the x . . . . . last past he londyd at Gollet yn Barbary the st . . . . . entry off Tonys, wyth owght dyssplezsure off on . . . . . afftyr, a Irlle off Naples made a bastyon nygh . . . . . Turkes aseylyd hym, wher they wer forssyd to [flee] . . . . . and wer folowyd so ny that they retournyd, sly[w those in] the bastyon, strake off the Irlle ys hed and han . . . . . bannerys wyth that the Spaynyardes set up . . . . . recoveryd the bastyon and iij. bannerys, put them . . . . . slyw many.

"The xiiij. of thys prezsent themperor cawzsyd pro[vision to be] made as dyckes, bastylles, batrys schargyd wyth . . . . . off artylery, wher off wer lxx. canownys, all . . . . . Also be watyr the gret schyppe off the Relygy[on] . . . . . galyon to surge as nygh as myght be for . . . . . so mych artylery as hath byn syn. Also ord . . . . . wher off iiij. be off the Relygyon and w . . yn . . . . . wyth the banner and the first that entryd . . . . . Also xxvj. galys lay with owght the p . . . . . [to] wach that Barbarowce fled not.

". . . . . schot a gonne, blyw trompettes, and all at onys . . . . . downe slyw on both sydes, the Turkes fled to T[unis, man]y drownd and ded be the wey, thoys wer viij. m[l]. Bar[barow]ce in Tonys had ij. m[l]. horsmen promyzsyd to Gy . . . . . orys, but did not.

"[T]hat saut duryd iiij. owrys, and lost les then a c. men [t]her was wonne iij. c. pesys of artylery.

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1155. Sir Clement West to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

"[W]yth yn that havyn, a c. iij. seylles galys, foystes and breg[andyncs], iiij. off them armyd, and every won ij. canownys yn all galy[s] . . . . . j. capeteyns off the Gollet, Judeo and Catsadyable.

". . . . . ke xxx. myle thens, be xj. galys, and xxvj. sent to tak[e] . . . . . .

"[T]he vij. da afftyr themperor wyth hys ost went to To[nys] . . . . be the wey Barbarouce wyth xiiij. m[l]. Morys and to . . . . . zsentyd as would have fowghtyn but dyd not, [and so re]tornyd yn to Tonys, and themperor afftyr hym, and so fle[d wi]th v. camelles lodyn and vij. m[l]. men, wheroff wer ij . . . . . [hors]men, provyzsyon mad aftyr be se and lond yn hast.

"[He g]aff sacke of Tonys to hys ost not bornyng nor slawg[htering. Th]e kyng off Tonys cam to themperor wyth a c. horsmen . . . . . vyr had mo nowthyr provyzsyon off vytuelles.

"[The E]mperor wyll to Affryke and so determyn whethyr he wy[ll] . . . s nombryd l. m[l]. fytyng men, wher off be iiij. m[l]. hor[seme]n for his person.

"[Hi]s army be watyr ys iij. c. l. seyll, galys and schyppys be . . . . . es fustes and bregantyns.

"Tonys was delyveryd xxij. m. off Crysten-pepyll, slavys . . . . . so yt ys passyd, and as folowyth gladly sertyffy be[sechi]ng yow to contenew my good mastyr, and everyr . . . . . vys wyth preyr for yowr prosperus lyff. Wretyn . . . . . 1535, July the last, be all yowers,

as God wyll,

Clement West."

Hol., mutilated.

1156. [Starkey to Pole.]

Cleop. E. vi. 356. B. M.

You have done well in somewhat more opening your will to serve the King in your letters of June 3. I did not doubt of your will, but your long silence made me fear that the cause little liked you. Now that you have received Mr. Secretary's letters, which have been longer on the way than the Venetian ambassador promised, I shall not cease to look for your answer. You say that you will weigh Scripture therein, laying aside all authority of man; and I doubt not that you will put aside prejudice also, which has caused divers here "stubbornly to repugn to the common policy." I feel sure that diligent examination of history and Scripture will show you that Christ's law determines no one kind of policy, so that the superiority and unity of head is not to be required of necessity, but hangs only upon mere policy. Refers to John xviii. 36, and Luke xii. 14, and recommends Pole to read Marsilius. I am glad to hear of Miser Gaspero's* promotion to the cardinalate, but he will rather add honor to the order than receive any adornment therefrom. If I had not sure confidence in his divine, and, as you say, angelical nature, I should fear his acquiring the nature of a cardinal. I have often heard it said, that with the hat there remains neither honor nor honesty. He may, perhaps, restore some dignity to the order, but I have no expectation at all of his restoring the old unity of Christ's Church, if he were made pope, as I conjecture truly he shortly shall be. That unity is now so open and plain that I think men in our day will never desire it to be restored again. Not only is the nature angelical of Master Gasparo insufficient to do this, but I think the angels of heaven would be scarcely heard if they came to preach that superiority, which wise men consider so contrary to good order and common policy. I doubt not that in weighing this matter you will see this to be truer than I can express.

* Gaspar Contarini, created cardinal 20 May 1535.

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I think you are over slack in not answering Mr. Secretary's letters until you write to the King, but I cannot perceive his gentleness to be much offended. He "forsyth not much" of your answer to him, so that your answer to the King is to the honor of God and setting forth of the truth, whereby you will profit your country, and bring much comfort to yourself and your friends. You are much bounden to Mr. Secretary for his kindness to you and your friends.

Draft, pp. 2.

1157. [Isabell Stayninges to Lady Lisle.]

R. O. Thanks her for her goodness and for her kind letter. Has always desired her Ladyship's favor, and found little comfort in her own kin, except her cousin Granfylde's good words. Her cousin Arroudell said, before Mr. Gostwyke, that he had lever than 1,000*l.* he had known none of the Granfylds, for he was 1,000*l.* the worse for that kin. He does all he may to put my husband to trouble. As yet they be at no thorough end, but both attend on Mr. Secretary every day. When my husband came forth from prison, I wrote you part of my life, but I understand you had not my letter. I fear I shall not go into the country for a long while, but Mr. Staynyngs will send for his children as soon as the sickness is ceased. He intends to wait in the court.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated.*

1158. Grants in July 1535.

July.

Grants.

1. Denizations.

John Savhere, smith, a native of Normandy, in the dominions of the king of the French. Westm., 2 July.

James de Vynes, a native of Artois, in the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 2 July.

Gerard Harrison, cooper, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 2 July.

Roger Saltpeter, skinner, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 2 July.

Nic. Ghardowys, ropemaker, a born subject of the king of the French. Westm., 2 July.

John Symonson, glazier, a born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 2 July.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

2. Geo. Lucy. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Edm. Lucy; with licence of entry to Sir Walter Luke, one of the justices of the King's Bench, Sir Michael Fyssher, John Castell, Rob. Benbowe, and Hen. Warner as trustees. Windsor Castle, 30 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

3. Will. Crane, master of the children of the King's chapel. To be water-bailiff of the port of Lynne, Norf., *vice* Geo. Lovekyn, deceased. Windsor Castle, 28 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33. (*In English.*)

Vacated on personal surrender, 20 June 29 Hen. VIII.

4. *Duchy of Cornwall:* Commission to Hen. marquis of Exeter, steward of the duchy, John bishop of Exeter, Sir John Arundell, Sir Pierce Eggecombe, Sir Thos. Arundell, receivers general of the duchy, Sir John Chamound, Sir Will. Godolghame, John Turnor, and Guthlac Overton, auditors of the same, and John Tregian, Wimond Carewe, John Thomas, sergeant-at-arms, John Godolghame, and Thos. Cokk, for the valuation and letting of lands in cos. Devon and Cornwall. *Signed by* Sir John Daunce and John Hales. *Del.* Westm., 5 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b.

5. Anth. Vyvald, "straunger," and Mary his wife. Licence to go beyond sea, with 5 servants, 4 horses, and baggage. Windsor Castle, 5 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., same date. P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

(2.) S.B. for the above. Same date.

6. Sir Charles de Morette, ambassador of the French king. Licence to go beyond sea with his servants and 24 horses, or "moylettes." *T.* Westm., 6 July 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

7. Nic. Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury. Restoration of the liberties of the bishopric, forfeited by card. Campeggio. *Del.* ——, 8 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Mutilated.*)

8. Ric. Flower. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Roger Flower, deceased. *Endd.:* Windsor, 1 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

9. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Thos. Gryce, John Anne, Ant. Hawmond, and Thos. Waterton, to make inquisition on the lands and heir of John Styllyngton. Westm., 8 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18 *d.*

1535.

July.

GRANTS.

1158. GRANTS in JULY 1535—*cont.*

10. Fiant for letters patent appointing Will. Thynne collector of customs in London during pleasure, and granting the reversion of the appointment on his death to Sir Will. Uvedale. *Signed by* the duke of Norfolk, and *add.* to the lord Chancellor.

Memoranda below, directing letters patent to be issued to Will. Thynne on the 5th July 27 Hen. VIII., and to Sir Will. Uvedale on the 8th July 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. b.

11. John Gunter, yeoman of the Crown. To be recorder and clerk of the court of Bergevenny, and of the town, lordship, and country there, marches of Wales, during the minority of Hen. Nevile, son and heir of Geo. Nevile, late lord Bergevenny, deceased. Windsor, 6 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

12. Nic. Word, *alias* Worth, of Steynyng, Sussex, yeoman. Pardon. *Endd.:* "Wynd," 28 June 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 July.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

13. Master Simon Symondes, King's chaplain. Presentation to a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of SS. Mary and George, Windsor, *vice* Miles Willen, deprived. Windsor Castle, 7 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 July.—P.S.

14. John Worth, one of the equerries of the Stable. To be steward and bailiff of the manor or lordship of Allesley, Warw., and keeper of Allesley park, during the minority of Hen. Nevill, son and heir of Sir Geo. Nevill, late lord Bergavenny; with the herbage and pannage of the said park. Windsor Castle, 7 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

15. Thos. Perpount, draper, London. Lease of a fulling mill called Todderdesmylle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow (of which, $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. lie near Lotemede, 1 a. opposite the said mill, and a third acre in "le Sundermede," called "le Mille acre,") in the lordships of "le Bankers and Shroffold," Kent; for 16 years; at the annual rent of 21*s.*, and 12*d.* of increase; on the surrender by the said Thomas of a 21 years' lease of the premises to Thos. Boream (or Borame), one of the yeomen of the Crown, dated 10 June 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

16. Thos. Wyatt. Lease for 80 years of all messuages, lands, woods, &c., in Heptonstall and Sourbye, in the parish of Halliffax, Yorks., which were in the time of Ric. duke of York, 30 Hen. VI., and long before, enclosed with hedges and pales for keeping deer, and now commonly called Aryngden park. Reding, 9 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 July.—P.S.

17. Hen. Knyvett, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be steward of the lordship of Bergevenny, marches of Wales, and constable of the castle there; chief forester and master of the serjeanty; with the office called "emprovershipp," and auditor of the said lordship; and steward, master of the serjeanty, with the "emprovysorshipp," constable, and chief forester of Ewyas Harold and Ewyas Lacy; during the minority of Hen. Nevill, s. and h. of Sir Geo. Nevill, deceased. Windsor Castle, 6 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

18. John Lathum. Lease of 1 a. of pasture and 3 a. in the vill of Kilford, in the commote of Keymergh, late of Will. Okeley, now in the tenure of John, son of Janken Fletcher; 1 bovate in the same, late of the said John, 4 a. of pasture in Lleweny park, in the commote of Issalet, late of John Holand, now in the tenure of Hen. Hetton; 5 a. of pasture in Lleweny park, late of Hen. Salisbury, now in the tenure of William, son of Hen. Fletcher; with all appurtenances in the lordship of Dynbigh, parcel of the earldom of March; with reservations; for 21 years; at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

19. Morgan Phelyppe, *alias* Woulf, one of the sewers of the Chamber. To be doorward and keeper of the castle, lordship, or manor of Abergevenny, S. Wales, with custody of orchards and gardens of the said manor called the "Castell orcharde" there, and of the gaol of the said castle; during the minority of Hen. Nevell, son and heir of Sir Geo. Nevell, late lord Abergevenny, who held the said castle and lordship of the King by military service. *Endd.:* Reding, 9 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 July.—S B.——Also P.S. dated Reding, 9 July (without date of delivery).—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

20. John White, of St. Katherine's, London, mariner, a native of Bordeaux. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

21. John Parker of Tenterden, Kent, clothmaker. Protection; going in the retinue of Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lysle, deputy of Calais. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

22. Will. David, gunner. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 8*d.* a day; on surrender of patent 12 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Ric. Ambrose. *Del.* Westm., 13 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

23. *Coventry:* The mayor, Roger Wygston, and Baldwin Porter. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Thos. lord Berkley. Westm., 13 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18*d.*

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July.

GRANTS.

24. Martin Denys, a born subject of the duke of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 14 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

25. Hen. Roos, tailor, a born subject of the duke of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 18 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

26. Thos. Wells. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of John Wells, deceased. Monastery of Reding, 10 July . . Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 July 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 44.

27. Francis Dawtrey and Blanche his wife. Livery of lands, the said Blanche being one of the sisters and heirs of Anne Willoughby, deceased, and one of the kinswomen and heirs of Sir Rob. Willoughby, late lord Broke, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Ric. Beauchamp, deceased, viz., one of the daughters and heirs of Edw. Willoughby, son and heir apparent of the said Rob. lord Broke and Elizabeth. Westm., 25 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 20 July 27 Hen. VIII. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 18.

28. Charles Wyngfeld. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, K.G., late chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and councillor of the King. Monastery of Reding, 14 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

29. John Heryng, LL.D. To have the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen in Westminster palace, *vice* Master Edw. Fynche, resigned. *Del.* Brecon, 23 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

30. Thos. Lye, clk. To have the perpetual chantry of Woodstock, *vice* Thos. Philipps, deceased; with 10 marks a year and 8 loads of wood, as enjoyed by the said Thos. Philipps or John de Monte Valore. Winchecombe, 25 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* . . . .* 23 die . . . .*—P.S.

31. Will. Mill, husbandman, a born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 25 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

32. Eliz. Hedondon, wife of Thos. Hedondon of Culneham, Oxon, miller. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 27 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

33. John Pakyngton and Ric. Riche. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of chirographer of the Common Pleas; on surrender of pat. 12 Oct. 10 Hen. VIII. granting the same office to the said John and Augustine his brother. *Del.* Westm., 27 July 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

Vacated on personal surrender by the said John and Richard, 3 July 29 Hen. VIII., in order that the office might be granted to the said John and one Ric. Higham.†

34. Gerard Astelyn, capper, a born subject of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 28 July.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

35. Thos. FitzRichards, groom of the bottles, Will. Wilkynson, groom brewer of the Pantry, and Will. Chik, servitor of the Hall. Grant of 22*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being the value of certain packs of wool purchased by John Willet of Hornechurche, in the parish of Havering, Essex, viz., of Rob. Hurt of Orsed, Essex, of John Carter and John Hall of Hornechurche, Rob. Fenwik of Southwikkenden, and Rob. Hanley of Hornechurche; the purchase money being forfeited because the said wool was purchased and shorn between 1 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII. and the feast of the Assumption next following, contrary to the statute.—S.B. *Endd.:* "Tewkesbury, R. Rs. H. VIII. 27, per Wriothesley." 28 July.

* Place, month, and year of delivery illegible.

† *See* Pat. 4 July 29 Hen. VIII.

APPENDIX.

1 Feb. **1159.** DENMARK AND SCOTLAND.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 228.

Instructions of Christian, heir of Norway, &c., to Peter Suavenius, to be declared to the king of Scotland.

After the death of Christian's father Frederick, about two years ago, the people of Lubeck, and other maritime cities allied with them, endeavoured to keep him from the succession, and to subdue Denmark and Norway. They have sent ambassadors to the princes of Christendom; among others, to Henry VIII., who has sent them 20,000 gold pieces in return for an offer of the quiet possession of Denmark. Has sent to England to inquire why the King, his friend, has made an alliance against him. No doubt the Lubeckers intend to injure Scotland as well as Denmark. Remarks on the danger of great cities, like Venice, to their neighbours. They are attempting to drive him out even of his hereditary duchies, and have sent agents to stir up rebellion in Sweden. If other cities follow their example, what universal ruin will ensue.

Is obliged to ask for aid. Is strong enough on land, but is inferior at sea, as his enemies have seized the Danish fleet by fraud, and are expecting ships from England. Requests James to send Albert Bartuen and Albert Fagow, with five or six ships each. The king of Sweden is ravaging Scania on Christian's behalf, and will join his fleet. Other princes will do the same.

With Scotch help, will easily recover what he has lost in Denmark.

An account is given of the republic of Lubeck, similar to that in the instructions for Henry VIII. [No. 72.]

If James could dissuade Henry from assisting Lubeck, it would be a great service. Surely he would not wish to see an Englishman king of Denmark, any more than Christian would. Whatever England may do, hopes Scotland will help him. Gottorp, 1 Feb. 1535.

Lat.

15 March. **1160.** DENMARK AND LUBECK.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 251.

Articles delivered to Cromwell, by Peter Suavenius, for a peace between the king of Denmark and the Lubeckers, and how a treaty can be made between the English, the Danes, and the Lubeckers.

Had no orders to put forward such articles, but as Cromwell wished to know his opinion, showed them as a means of peace, saying that they were his, not his King's. If it be worth while, will consult his King and the councillors about them, and bring back their answer.

Gives a short account of the state of affairs, and the appointment of Henry duke of Mecklenburg, the landgrave of Hesse, and the senates of Hamburg and Lunenburg, as arbiters between his Prince and the Lubeckers concerning the war in the Duchies. With this exception, believes that his Prince would permit the king of England to settle the disagreement about the kingdom of Denmark. The terms acceptable by his party would be that his prince should be allowed to hold Denmark and Norway in accordance with the letters given to king Frederick and the subsequent election, in the same

1535.

manner as John, Christiern, and Frederick held it, without any derogation from the rights of the King or the councillors, or from freedom.

In return, believes that he could obtain from his prince and the council for the Lubeckers the enjoyment of their ancient privileges in Denmark and Norway.

Claims for damages in Denmark which might be preferred by my Prince against Lubeck could be referred to the King. Wants aid in money, ships, and men, and wishes to know how much will be given. The King ought to help the children of his deceased friend. Besides, the English once had the privileges which the Lubeckers now claim in Norway. Except the "Stiliardica Domus" they have no company so rich as that at Bergen; and if the King will help in defeating them, their privileges shall be transferred to the English. Believes that privileges would be granted to the English in Denmark if asked for; and the use of the island of Barnholm, which Frederick granted to the Lubeckers.

The king of Scotland holds the Orkneys as security for the dowry of Frederick's sister; and if the King will pay it, the islands would, he believes, be handed over to him on the same conditions.

Iceland would perhaps be pledged to the King. My prince and the councillors of Denmark could send the King German infantry much more easily than the Lubeckers. Have now at least 8,000, who are at the King's service when matters are settled. Suggests a marriage between John duke of Holstein, son of king Frederick, and the King's daughter [Mary]. He would not be a very powerful son-in-law, but of noble birth and educated as a king's son should be.

Kings John and Christiern always beat the Lubeckers at sea; and it is hoped that my Prince will again get together a strong fleet, if he has peaceable possession of Denmark and Norway. He and the councillors are willing to serve the King in everything. Let the King say what he wishes done. Will tell the Prince and councillors, and hopes to bring back a favourable answer.

Lat. Dated at the head, apparently by the Editor, "1535, 15 *Martii*."

20 March. **1161.** Peter Suavenius to Cromwell.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 254.

Was promised an answer by him in three days, but has been kept longer than he was commissioned to stay, or than he can be away from his Prince. Reminds Cromwell that they are at war, the success of which depends on haste. Asks for speedy dispatch.

Lat., draft. Dated at the head (by the Editor?), "1535, 20 *Martii*."

26 March. **1162.** [Albert of Mecklenburg to Henry VIII.]

Paludan Müller's Aktstykker, I. 371.

Certain proposals have come to him from the King, perhaps through the medium of George Wulweffer, brought by Ric. Candish and Dr. Adam Pacæus, which have given him great satisfaction. Thinks they will be very advantageous. Has expressed his mind on the subject more fully to Wulweffer, who is to give it to the said ambassadors in writing. Schwerin, 26 March '35.

Lat.

ii. Articles proposed to Henry VIII. [by Wulweffer].

1. Hopes the King and Queen are in good health, and will so continue.

2. The King's affairs having been fully discussed in duke Albert's council, he has declared his mind in letters to be presented to the King by Dr. Adam. He cannot but accept thankfully the freely offered friendship of so great a King, and will do his best when an opportunity offers to requite it. Would

1535.

1162. [Albert of Mecklenburg to Henry VIII.]—*cont.*

be glad to confirm a league with him in due form, especially to aid him in a holy and Christian war, if he would assist with money in restoring Christiern II.

3. The Duke will not object to be bound to the King after Christiern's liberation, especially [along with?] those who are reduced to obedience, in a new league, which the Lubeckers and their allies will confirm, to make no friends with those who are not friends of the King, &c.; and if anything be done to the contrary the King may redemand his money.

4. If Christiern should die, and duke Albert be elected King in his place (of which there is good hope), he engages to make a perpetual league with the King, binding on all his successors; and, in short, to devote himself to the King's interests in all things, except what concerns his duty to the Holy Roman Empire.

5. As a first evidence of this good will, the Duke shall insist that when the expedition has been successfully accomplished the hired army be not disbanded, but kept for the King's service, to whom he will hand it over, giving the captains a new commission in the King's name.

Lat.

27 March. **1163.** Peter Suavenius to Cromwell.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 254.

Has not pressed his business these three or four days, hearing Cromwell was in ill health. Is informed by his servants that the fever is intermittent, and that today he has no attack. Reminds him of his desire to be dispatched. Cannot remain here idle without losing his character for diligence and faithfulness. This is the fifth week he has been here. While his Prince is uncertain about the King's answer, he cannot decide about other affairs. Could be of use there, and is doing nothing but eat and drink here. If Cromwell intends to answer his articles, he can entrust it to his secretaries. Knows that he has ascertained the King's intentions. If they deserve no answer, begs him to return the articles made without authority, and to reply only to the instructions. His Prince wishes to know what to think about the treaty, of which he gave Cromwell a German copy, and which the Lubeckers have published all over Germany. It is easy to say whether a deed has been done or not. Nor does the Prince ask what he is to believe, only on his own account. He cannot believe that the treaty has been made. This his instructions show. He is acting for other friendly princes, who, deceived by report and the printed copies, judge the King otherwise than they should.

It concerns the King as much as us, that the forged copies of the Lubeckers should be disproved as soon as possible.

Their petition is twofold: that the King will not help Lubeck against them, as they have no right nor title; and that the King will succour the children of his dead friend. The stem and stern of the matter, as they say, depend on the King's will. His Prince offers his help in recovering 20,000 gold pieces from the Lubeckers, or any other service. The King will see that he will be of use, having a strong army and so many friends.

Lastly, an answer must be sent to the councillors who informed the King of their wishes and the Prince's election. This part of his business also depends on the King's will. Apologises for saying so much. Asks Cromwell either to direct his secretaries to write the letter, or to hand him over to the duke of Norfolk or some one else, through whom he may obtain an answer from the King.

Lat., draft. Dated at the head (by the Editor?), 1535, 27 Martii.

1535.

28 March. **1164.** J. Wullenwefer to Duke Albert of Mecklenburg.

Paludan Müller's Aktstykker, I. 380.

Advises that Bernnt van Melen be sent to England with a credence for pecuniary help,—at the least 100,000 guldens,—else Denmark will agree with Holstein, which is daily sending envoys to England. If we have no money the game is lost. Rustek, Easter Day, '35.

Holstein dialect.

1 April. **1165.** [Albert of Mecklenburg to Henry VIII.]

Paludan Müller's Aktstykker, II. 66.

After hearing the charge of Candiss and Pacæus, thought it advisable to send another person to join the former embassy, and treat of the articles which the said ambassadors brought. Desires credence, therefore, for Bernhard e Melen, "equitem auratum, capitaneum nostrum." Another embassy will shortly be sent with full information of the consent of the leading men of Denmark. Svuerini, 1 April, anno '35.

Lat.

5 April. **1166.** Peter Suavenius to Bedell.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 256.

Writes to remind Bedell of his promise made yesterday. Came six months ago from Christian prince of Holsatia, on business which will not admit of long delay. Being unable to have access to Cromwell during his illness, asks Bedell to remind Cromwell of his promise to despatch him at the earliest date. If this is impossible, would wish for a safe-conduct for one of his servants to report that he will be detained longer.

Lat., draft. Dated at the head (by the Editor?), "1535, 5 *Aprilis*."

6 April. **1167.** Suavenius to Bedell.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 257.

In accordance with Cromwell's request, wrote three weeks ago articles which he hoped to obtain from his Prince and the councillors of Denmark. Cromwell promised a speedy answer, which he was to take back to his Prince, and return with his opinion. It was impossible for him, as desired, to draw up articles equally acceptable to the King and his Prince, which he could send by his servant. The whole thing depends on the King and his Prince and their councillors, and he cannot divine what they may think in affairs so difficult. Never wished to send his servant on his own business; and what could he write when he had no answer to his charge? It is nearly three months since he left his Prince. Has neither written nor sent, as he had daily promises of an answer from the Secretary. Business which concerns either the king of England or his Prince is too important to trust to his servants. Will go himself if there is any chance of contracting friendship between the Princes. Will readily do this, as otherwise he must tarry here idle. The matter is of such a kind that it should not be divulged till it is completed. Whatever he were to write, the Prince would have something to ask him. If he tried to conduct such a difficult negotiation by letters, the Prince would think he shirked the labour of travelling. In short, wants his promised answer. Will convey it himself, and return with the opinion of his Prince and the councillors. Cannot write or send. Asked for a safe-conduct merely because his Prince had heard nothing of him since his departure, and he desired to tell him that he was waiting here. He is, no doubt, putting off many things till Suavenius's return. If no answer is to be given to his articles, asks at least for the King's opinion on his instructions. The result of further deliberations can be sent by ambassadors or letters. Asks Bedell to show this to the Secretary.

Lat., draft. Dated at the head (by the Editor?), "1535, 6 *Aprilis*."

1535.

7 April. **1168.** PETER SUAVENIUS to HENRY VIII.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 258.

Reminds him that he is waiting for an answer, and that his business will not bear delay.

Lat., draft. Dated (by the Editor ?), "1535, 7 *Aprilis.*"

[12 April.] **1169.** PETER SUAVENIUS to HENRY VIII.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 259.

Cromwell has given him letters to his Prince and the councillors, which he is bid to take as an answer. Promises to deliver the letters, and thanks him for the reward.

Asks for a licence to import wine and woad from France in a French ship, for the bearer, a Hamburger.

The Hamburgers have never used force against his Prince, and granting this favor will please him. Promises to help English merchants in their suits.

Lat., draft. Dated (by the Editor), "1535, 12 Aprilis?"

12 May. **1170.** ALBERT OF MECKLENBURG to HENRY VIII.

Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, II. 80.

Has detained at Copenhagen certain English ships which were bound for Livonia and Prussia. In spite of the treaties between Henry and Christiern II. hears that they would have been seized by the "enemies of us and the kingdom of Denmark," who occupy the sea. The sailors were not unwilling, and have lent the Duke a quantity of cloth, which has been used in paying the soldiers' wages, for which they have been clamouring. The country is in great poverty, owing to the duration of the war; and, remembering the virtues of king Christiern, is the more ready to take up arms.

Will repay the Englishmen what is used for the army. Begs the King not to be offended, and to aid in delivering a King who is unjustly detained in prison, the King's kinsman and ally, and the Duke's cousin, in accordance with the treaty made when he was at London with his wife, at Midsummer 1523 or thereabouts. Promises that Christiern, if liberated, will observe the treaty, and add thereto perpetual friendship with the "Wandalicæ civitates," of which Lubeck is the chief, as Geo. Wollueffer has already written to the King. Copenhagen, 12 May, anno '35.

Lat.

12 May. **1171.** ALBERT DUKE OF MECKLENBURG to HENRY VIII.

Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, II. 82.

The course of events reminds him of what he wrote to the King on 1 April by Bernhard de Mela, that he should send a messenger to the King on his arrival in Denmark. Vullweffer will write about the negotiations for an alliance. Promises that on Christiern's liberation everything contained in the commissions of Adam Pacæus and Bernhard a Melen shall be performed. Desires credence for them. The old treaties with Christiern shall be renewed and enlarged by perpetual friendship with the "Vandalicæ civitates." Desires the King not to be offended with the detention of English ships by the count of Oldenburg. When Christiern is liberated will see that the King's subjects are treated with perfect justice. Copenhagen, 12 May.

Lat.

1535.

[2 June ?] **1172.** SUAVENIUS to the KING AND COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 260.

A speech, giving, first, an account of the situation in Denmark as in his instructions of Feb. 1. Cannot show the copy of the treaty between England and Lubeck, as he presented it to the king of England, and had no opportunity of making a copy. Will send one on his return to Holstein.

The purport of it is a renewal of the old friendship and the defence of the King's second marriage and the issue thereof by Lubeck in the General Council. The Pope is to be attacked, and articles against his primacy are drawn up, which the Lubeckers will defend in the General Council. The Lubeck ambassador made a most shocking speech on this topic before a crowded audience in England, in presence of the King and Court. No one was shut out who wished to come, and understood Latin. Will show James a copy given him by Chapuys.

The Lubeckers have promised to aid the king of England with 12 ships and 10,000 men, with no limitation against whom they are to be used. Denmark is offered to the king of England, as he stated before, or, if he do not want it, to his nominee.

The reply he had from England was no denial of the loan to Lubeck, but of any new treaty, and a promise that they would not hinder his Prince or any other in obtaining his right. Everything was done with delay and ambiguity, and he could get no certain answer whether the King would help them or their enemies. States his Prince's claims as in the instructions. His Prince wrote to James, some weeks before Suavenius left, by a Scotchman, who does not seem to have fulfilled his trust. The substance of the letters was to ask James to allow his subjects to send ships to serve him for honorable wages and booty; and he promises to do the like for James if required. Reminds James that he is a grand nephew of king Frederick by his sister,* and of the long alliance between Scotland, Denmark, and France. Denmark is much more able to assist him when needed than Lubeck is. The king of Sweden is ravaging Scania, &c. (as in the instructions [App. 1] to the end).

Explains that though the councillors are not bound to elect a king of a certain family, they almost always have done so. Gives an outline of the history of Denmark, and how Frederic duke of Holstein was elected King in consequence of the tyranny of Christiern II.† Urges the advantage of having a relation, not an enemy, reigning in Denmark.

Confesses that the Emperor was hostile to them on account of the expulsion of Christiern, but he has now made peace, and Christian is in the Emperor's pay, instead of being an enemy. James will therefore help him with the Emperor's good will.

Suggests a marriage between James and Christian's eldest sister.

Lat.

10 June. **1173.** PETER SUAVENIUS to the ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 266.

It is very necessary for him to get back as soon as possible. Has been away nearly a year, the English having kept him so long in suspense. Has now been waiting here a month after delivering his letters of credence. His Prince has a strong army at great monthly expense, which he cannot use to any good purpose while the sea is open to the enemy. The master of the ship in which he came is preparing to return, and he knows no one

* "Etenim ex sorore majestatem vestram Natura pronepotem dedit Regi Frederici." James III., the grandfather of the reigning king of Scotland, had married Margaret, sister of Frederic of Oldenburg, who became king of Denmark in 1523.

† It is to be observed that in these papers the expelled king of Denmark is always called Christiern, while the duke of Holstein, now elected king of Denmark, is called Christian.

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1173. PETER SUAVENIUS to the ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW—*cont.*

else who will take him back. Asks the Archbishop to remind the King of his business. Whatever the answer, his Prince wishes it at once, for then he will have grounds to act upon.

Lat., draft. Dated at the head (by the Editor?), "1535, 10 Junii."

17 June. Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, II. 104.

1174. BERNARD VON MELEN to ALBERT OF MECKLENBURG.

Has visited the king of England, and, along with the Doctor, declared his instructions by word and writing. Had a gracious reception, the King showing himself anxious to preserve friendship with the Duke. But as to the important matter he would take no mature resolution, especially as my credence spoke of your sending other ambassadors to Denmark with further information, and with consent of the Hanse towns. He has therefore deferred the matter till the coming of his servant Christopher [Mont]. As this would involve much delay, and all other matters in England can be left to Dr. Adam, who relaxes no effort in your service, I took leave of his Majesty, and came to Lubeck.

Written under my seal (*pitzer*), Thursday after St. Vitus, '35.

Provincial German.

17 June. Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 266.

1175. JAMES V. to CHRISTIAN DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.*

Commends Suavenius's conduct in his embassy. Will write to the king of England to give up his intentions about Denmark, and not to favour Lubeck against Christian. Will also send privately to Lubeck to ask the people and Senate what are the causes and who the authors of discord, and to exhort them to give up arms. On receiving an answer, will act as his relationship demands. Assures him that he will not fail to help him in his just cause. Stirling, 17 June 1535.

Lat. Signed. Sealed. Add.

[After 14 July.] Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 267.

1176. PETER SUAVENIUS to [JOHN CAMWELL].

An account of his journey from Scotland. While detained in port, heard that an embassy had come from Lubeck to ask for aid from England; and on asking why they should want aid, having hitherto had the war all their own way, was told that a few months ago they had sustained defeats. On arriving at Vere, heard that the Prince had defeated the Lubeckers; two of their generals, counts of Hoya and Teklenborch, being killed. The island of Fionia (Funen) and ten ships were also taken.

Begs him to take care that James keeps his promise of writing to dissuade Henry from helping them. Suggests the advisability of sending at once to warn Lubeck to desist from war on pain of having the Scotch for enemies. Being stunned by their bad fortune, they will not despise threats.

Lat., draft. Dated by the Editor, "1535, post diem 14 Julii."

20 (?) July. Wegener, Aarsberetninger, IV. 6.

1177. SWEDEN, HOLSTEIN, &c.

Power granted by Henry VIII. to Edm. Boner, LL.D., Ric. Caundishe, Esq., and Adam Paceus (Otto Pogk) LL.D., to treat with the king of Sweden, the dukes of Holstein and Mecklenburg, the count of Odenbrough,

* An imperfect copy of this letter was noticed in Vol. VII., No. 928. In the absence of other evidence as to date it was believed to be not later than 1534, because Christian is not addressed as king of Denmark, but as "heir of Norway, and duke of Holstein and Stormaren."

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the consuls of Lubeck, and all other persons in that region, for friendship and mercantile intercourse. Nothing must be done without the consent of Boner and Caundisshe. Westm., 20* July 27 Hen. VIII.

Feb.–July. **1178.** Diary of Peter Suavenius.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, III. 232.

A short account of occurrences on his journey from "Stadium" to Brussels, where he had an audience on Monday [15 Feb.] On Tuesday Cornelius Scepper gave him an answer that letters should be written on his behalf to France, but not to England.

Went to the King (Henry VIII.) at Hampton Court on "Dominica Oculi" (28 Feb.) Showed the Secretary the substance of his charge. He denied about the treaty. As to the rest, he said an answer could be soon given. On Monday had audience in the garden. The King did not deny about the treaty, and wished to know why he ought not to accept the kingdom of Denmark. The people of Lubeck had heard what we had treated with the Emperor, and had therefore come and made friends with him. The kingdom of Denmark was elective, not hereditary. The people of Lubeck were truly his friends. Prince Christian had no right to Denmark; the kingdom had refused him. His father and the counsellors had preferred a younger son. The election was not only the affair of the counsellors but of the people as well. A few of the counsellors had adhered to Christian. This was nothing: a younger brother was in the kingdom. He also knew we had practised something with the Emperor,† but, getting nothing from him, we had come to England. The king of the Swedes did wrong in opposing the Lubeckers, by whom he had been raised to the kingdom. The Count likewise was at variance with Lubeck, but both would soon pay the penalty. Lubeck would easily recover what the Count holds, as they were powerful, and had put Frederick in the kingdom. The treaty with Lubeck was terminated by Frederick's death. Where was king Christiern? Had I the letters of my Prince's election?

I replied what was the truth, that Prince Christian was called to the kingdom, not by letters, but by a solemn embassy consisting of bishops and peers. This was not believed. Cromwell was summoned, and the King told him of our conversation, laughing and showing by his gesticulations what his mind was about my embassy. The treaty with Lubeck was presented by the King to Cromwell, and he replied that he would have it translated into English, and the King afterwards would decide about sending me away. Getting no audience after repeated requests, sent my instructions that the King might know what I had to say. Subsequently presented the letters of the Senators of the kingdom, adding an excuse that I had no letters of the Prince's election, nor had I thought of those letters which I had received from the connsellors, signed by five bishops and other peers, who had elected the Prince as king of Denmark, as the letter showed. Spoke afterwards of the defection of the people of Scania, of the defeat of the Lubeckers, and the death of Mark Meyers. None of it was believed. Showed Magnus Goyen's letters. Asked for a good answer as soon as possible; which was promised. Was told to return on Saturday, but on that day word was brought that [the King] could not give me audience on account of hoarseness (*raucedinem*) and ill health. On Wednesday the Secretary would return to the King, and I should follow.

On *Lætare* Sunday (7 March) was ordered to translate the Danish letters into Latin. It was promised also that one of the clerks should attend to my business in the Court, and come thence with an answer;—my despatch was

* The Editor suggests that a figure has been omitted, and that it is after 26 July.

† "Se quoque aliquid scire nos cum Cæsare practicasse." The Editor inserts a full-stop after "scire," which seems better away.

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1178. Diary of Peter Suavenius—*cont.*

being discussed, so the matter was nearly finished. Went on Tuesday, and, not being able to get in, sent some one to say I was outside, and wanted an answer. The reply was brought that there was no need to follow the Secretary to Court; he would return on Friday with my despatch. Sent back to say I was ready to give an account of the whole matter if anything was wanting in the instructions. The reply was, that there was no need of information, everything was clear in the instructions, and that on Friday I should have an answer which would content me. The Secretary did not return on Friday. On Saturday morning went to Court. Asked Cromwell to give me a favorable answer as soon as possible. He replied that he should sleep in London, and that I also should go thither, and he wished to talk over everything with me on Monday at latest; the King understood that we sought friendship and treaty with the English. Replied that we wished to have peace with all Christian princes, if only they offered tolerable conditions. He assured me that he wished to act so that where there is now war there should be peace, and that with honor to us; and that I should wait for Monday.

Came back on Monday after *Judica* (15 March).* The Secretary asked whether my Prince could not recover the favor of the Lubeckers. Said that he was inclined for peace, and waged war more in self-defence than from desire of gain. The Secretary asked me again what fair conditions of peace could be found honorable to my Prince and tolerable by the Lubeckers. Replied, free government of Denmark and Norway for Christian as for former princes, and I hoped to obtain the continuance of the privileges of the Lubeckers in those kingdoms. He asked what help we wanted from the King. Said I did not know what to ask for, as the Lubeckers reported that the King was adverse to our cause; and we could not well ask for anything, for we doubted whether we should get it. He replied that the King did not wish to injure a Prince of whom he had heard so much good as of our Prince; he wished to have friends even in the North, not so much for profit as because he was high-minded and liberal. He extolled the wealth, power, and peace of England, and wished to know how the English could help us. Said, in ships and money, as we had infantry enough. He asked what return we could make. Said we did not know, and wished to hear from him. He put the question back to me, and asked me to write out articles stating what I thought could be done. He had heard that Denmark and Norway had many islands; could the King be put in possession of one?† Perhaps we could not afford to repay the King adequately for his aid, but he wished to get friends, even at his own expense. He had heard that the people of Denmark were a bad lot. Excused the nobility, and said that the commons had been stirred up by the Lubeckers. He bade me write out articles for a peace, on which he would give me his opinion in writing. These might be shown to the Princes, and the opinion of both be soon discovered; I should go to my Prince, and return as soon as possible. Asked to be despatched as soon as possible. He, on the other hand, asked me not to refuse two or three days, as affairs were favorable to peace. Wrote the articles on Monday evening, and read them over with the Secretary on Tuesday at the ninth hour. They seemed not to displease him; and he promised to write his the same day.

Returned on Wednesday; but he could not attend to me, because of business with Spain. Wrote the first letters on Saturday. He replied that I should have an answer to the articles on Monday. On Monday after Palm Sunday‡ he was attacked with a tertian fever. On Saturday wrote about the substance

* Here occurs in the margin, "Doctor Leus,"—a memorandum referring apparently to Dr. Thomas Legh. † In margin, "Gotlandia." ‡ 22 March.

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of my business. On Easter Day wrote about sending off one of my men. Received no answer. Was not admitted to converse with him; and none of his servants dared mention me, or receive letters, because the King had ordered him to see no one and do no business until he was recovered.

On Sunday, *Quasimodo Geniti*,* went to his house, hearing that he was better, but no one would announce me, or permit me to enter. Was advised to apply to Bedell, who alone had sufficient influence with Cromwell to help me.

Went to Bedell after dinner, who promised to help me, and bade me come back on Tuesday. Wrote on Monday to remind Bedell. On Tuesday was told by him that the King loved my Prince, and was sorry that he had not sent sooner to ask for help, because the Lubeckers had anticipated him, and offered the King what was not to be despised. Though the contract was not confirmed, the King could not so soon refuse their offered friendship without a suspicion of lightness. I must devise articles, profitable to my Prince and honorable to the King, so that he might not seem to go back from the friendship of the cities. These I should send to my Prince, and wait for an an answer. The King would do what he could without violating his friendship with the cities;† and he would take account of my long delay and expenses. Replied that it was difficult to decide concerning the wishes of princes in such weighty matters, nor did I know how the King wished to be served by us, nor could I ascertain with certainty what my Prince could offer. It was theirs to ask, ours to comply with just and reasonable requests. As far as concerned my Prince, nothing fair could be asked from him which he would not willingly accept. My instructions showed this. He replied that a general promise was not enough to contract friendship, it must be stated specifically. Said that I had given special articles about making peace with Lubeck, and contracting friendship with the King, three weeks ago, to Cromwell; and if I had his answer I would rather go with it myself than entrust it to a servant. He said he had heard nothing before this of the articles; that the King would dine with Cromwell on Tuesday, and I therefore could have nothing certain till Thursday. Sent Bedell a letter on returning home, that he might not forget.

Wrote the supplication on Tuesday, which I wished him to give the King personally if there was an opportunity. Went to Cromwell's house in the evening, when the King was there. When he saw me, he gave Cromwell charge to despatch me, who sent a servant to bid me return next day and have my answer.

Went on Thursday to Bedell, and asked him whether he had done anything in my business. He said he had not been able to do anything, as Cromwell was occupied in entertaining the King. He advised me to go myself to Cromwell, as he was better, and received people. Went to him, and he said almost the same as Bedell. He praised my Prince, and extolled the King's power; if we had come before, he thought it would have been much to our advantage; the King, on account of the small sum of money which he had lent them, could not show himself difficult to the cities when they offered friendship. Said we did not know till lately that the Lubeckers were seeking help here, therefore we had not sent sooner; my Prince could perform all that the Lubeckers offered, more honorably and better than they. Instanced the promise of 10,000 foot, which they could not supply. He replied that he believed they had promised mountains of gold, but how could England go back from her promises? Said that this could be easily done, as the Lubeckers had given the King false information. He replied that the Lubeckers had never said anything about the election of my Prince, and therefore the King had written to the Lubeckers; he was grieved also

* 4 April. † In the margin, "Regem velle amicitiam inter nos et civitates."

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1178. Diary of Peter Suavenius—*cont.*

that they had stirred up a peasants' insurrection in Denmark. Said they had acted treacherously with us; they had done this in the name of king Christiern, to keep us from our right, but my Prince would rather lose his life than give up his election. He replied, "You have no right." Said that the choice of the councillors was on us, which alone was enough in an elective kingdom. He said that the peasants and citizens had not consented to my Prince. Said their consent was not necessary; the councillors had always elected the King in Denmark, as history testified. He replied that Christiern had the greatest right to recover Denmark. Said the councillors had not driven him from the kingdom without the best reasons, nor had he kept the articles to which he had sworn. Danish kings were created with certain conditions; if they did not keep what they swore to, the people were free to revolt from them; nor did they do fealty to their King except on these conditions. He exclaimed, "O wretched king!" Said it was so. Nor was it our custom to negociate by falsehood; the hope of our victory was in open truth. He asked me to wait, giving me hope of sustentation and recompense for past troubles. Said I would wait if hope were held out of any use, or if there were any necessity; if not, I would depart; let him make an answer to my articles, but if he would not, at least to my instructions. He said my articles were honorable; he wished I had come sooner. Replied that even now there was time for them to help my Prince with authority alone, without expense; the Lubeckers had promised the quiet possession of Denmark to the King or his nominee; let the King bid them give it to my Prince. He replied he would omit nothing that would tend to cement peace. He had no news from those parts for a long time; he did not know how matters were going now; he therefore advised me to remain, in case anyone came from Lubeck, in case anything could be done. Said also that I had no news nor orders to treat with Lubeck, therefore I could not tarry unless for a certain prospect of advantage to my Prince. He promised me an answer to my instructions in three days. Showed him to what articles an answer was wanted. He said he had the whole business in his memory.

On Monday after the third Sunday from Easter,* 13 (12) April, I returned. Found Cromwell in the hall in which the King had previously dined. He had in the window near him two letters and some angelots. When I approached, he said I had, instead of an answer, letters and a reward from the King, which I ought not to despise; if I came back, as he hoped, I should have a better answer. He asked me to commend him to my Prince. My long waiting was due to his ill-health; he was sorry I had taken it ill. Thanked him for the reward, and promised to deliver the letters. I said I did not doubt my requests were carefully answered. He replied that the effect of the letters was that the King was grieved that the Lubeckers had excited insurrection in Denmark, and he desired friendship with the duke of Holstein if the Duke wished it. Said we desired nothing but friendship, and I had come on that account alone, nor did my Prince want anything but to have peace with the King and all Christian princes. I asked what he wished us to think about the treaty which the Lubeckers had entered into with the King. He replied, with his hand on his breast, which serves for an oath among the English, that I might believe certainly that no new treaty had been made with Lubeck, which had old friendship with England. Asked what about the copy which I had given him; had the Lubeckers forged it? He replied that the Lubeckers were free to

* "Die lunæ post tertiam dominicam a festo Paschæ." But, as the Editor points out, Suavenius includes Easter Sunday in the reckoning. He also made a mistake in the computation of the day, as the Monday in question was the 12th, not 13th April.

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write and publish what they pleased, the King could not forbid it. Asked whether we or the Lubeckers could count on the King's help. He replied that I might be quite certain that the King would attempt nothing against us, as he wished neither the duke of Holstein nor anyone else to be oppressed. Asked again whether I ought to say this as certain to my Prince, so that if matters turned out otherwise, I might not be found to have spoken falsely. Placing his hand on his breast again, he replied, "You may tell your Prince, and I promise it on my faith, that the King will keep what I promise and say in his name." I suggested, what about giving aid? He said he did not know, but believed that the King would help neither us nor the Lubeckers. Said that then he meant to be neutral. He replied that he believed so, but did not know. Said it was necessary to have some certain answer, for my Prince had sent me to England to know the King's intentions; I must have something certain to take back; I would rather go to the King himself, as he seemed uncertain, and ask him. He replied that the King did not wish to injure either us or any prince. He forbade me to go back to Court; it was the custom for him to reply to foreigners in the King's name; he could get no other answer for me than what he had given; even if I went back to Court I should not be able to see the King, as he was very busy, and Cromwell had been charged to despatch me. As I was standing thoughtful and ill at ease, he sent for Christopher, and angrily bade him tell me that I could have no other answer than he had given me. He saw I was not content, and wished to go to the King; could I not believe his words? He knew for certain that the King would not see me. Said I did not distrust his words; I only wished for an interview with the King because I wished for something certain to take back. He replied that nothing more certain could be said at present. He asked me to offer his services to my Prince. Said I would do what was asked. Asked if the King did not wish to employ the services of my Prince or the councillors in anything, for both had offered to serve him as far as they could. He replied that there was nothing to ask for now; I must assist in procuring friendship; perhaps afterwards there might be a request. I asked for a passport and my articles. He promised to send me a safe-conduct, and asked to be allowed to keep the articles. Pretended I had no copy. He replied that doubtless they were fresh in my memory, and promised to keep them secret. Asked to be allowed to copy them. He gave the job to Christopher, to whom I dared not entrust anything of the kind. Pressed him to let me copy "meam salinam," but in vain. I interceded for Henry Luchtemaker, whose affair he promised to show the King, and then pretended that he could not stand on account of illness. Received the safe-conduct on Tuesday, and left Gravesend on Friday.

Account of his journey to Vere, whence he sailed for Scotland on Tuesday (27 April). Came in sight of England on the fifth day, and neared the Scotch coast on the 7th. Saw the castle of the Bass Rock (*arcem Basth*), situated on a vast rock, covered with countless birds which the Scotch call "gant" (gannet). The Warden makes 400 gold pieces a year from the feathers and fish which the birds bring there. On Monday before Ascension Day came to Dundee (*oppidum Dondii*). Stopped there four days, as the master of the ship sent a man to the King with the Emperor's letters. On Friday after Ascension Day came to the ferry dividing Edinburgh from Dundee. Arrived at Edinburgh on Saturday at midday, and hired horses for next day, as the King was on the English border. On Sunday evening arrived at Treborch (Dryburgh); on Monday noon at Jedburgh (Jeduart). Met there John Camwell; told him I was sent by Christian duke of Holstein, and asked him to inform the King of my coming. On Tuesday met the hermit John Scotte,* who had left his wife

* *See* vol. VI., No. 140.

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1178. Diary of Peter Suavenius—*cont.*

and children and property, and lived alone on bread and water or milk. It is firmly believed in England, Scotland, and Italy that he fasted forty days and nights. He says that whenever he is compelled by higher authority, he can do the same by grace of the Virgin, and cannot die of starvation. If he wished to do it for a bargain or by agreement, he could not do it. He felt no hunger when he fasted, lost no strength or condition (*corporis habitudo*), felt neither heat nor cold, went with bare head and feet in winter and summer, did not grow old. Asked him why he left his wife. He said he wished to fight for God, but did not care whether his wife decided to serve the world or God. A regular canon who chanced to be with us said he had been asked by his wife to reconcile them, but it was of no use.

Asked if there were in Scotland trees on which birds grew, and was given an account of them. There is a floating island (*Delos*), which goes from shore to shore with the tide. There is a place eight miles in circumference where no cocks crow, whether native or imported; taken elsewhere they crow. The gannet (*gandt*) only lays one egg, and hatches it standing. The wild Scots (*sylvestres Scotos*) live like Scythians. They know nothing of bread; when hungry they kill a stag and eat the flesh raw, just squeezing out the blood. Not far from Edinburgh is a mountain smoking like Etna, which I saw.* In an abbey near is a place whence oil flows out of the earth. In Irish Scotland is an island, where the sun is seen night and day in summer.

On Wednesday† went to the King at an abbey called Jemoers (Melrose), of which the abbot has 15,000 cr. a year. After mass greeted the King, who was near the altar in hunting dress. Gave him letters, and was desired to defer my business till he could summon his councillors. Asked him to do this as soon as possible. Was desired to hand over any other writings, but said that they were of such a kind that he could not do so except when he was heard. Was told that the councillors would assemble in four days, and so returned with John Camwell to Jeduart.

Near Dondy is an abbey, for six miles around which are innumerable harmless snakes. Camwell told me that at Jemoers abbey, whenever a monk was about to die, a few days before, the sound of a bell was heard in the cells, on which they went to confession, uncertain who was summoned.§ He showed me three columns of jasper more than my height, and about a cubit in circumference, which were from the mountains. He told me also that the family of Constable in England formerly received their fief of the king of the Danes. Now it is the custom that the eldest of the family every Christmas goes to the sea towards the North. Three times he shouts that if any one will take the rent in the name of the king of the Danes he will pay it, and then shoots an arrow with a coin fixed on it into the sea. Camwell said he had seen it done when staying with Marmaduke Constable. Marmaduke himself said that neglect of this ceremony would entail forfeiture, and showed his "literæ pheudatoriæ" which enjoin it. Four years ago Dr.‡ Marmaduke Constable told me the same tale, except that it was a rose, not a coin, that was thrown into the sea; and on the feast of St. John the Baptist, not at Christmas. From every house with a chimney in England a coin is given, which the English call "rycks pennynck."

The four days were extended to three weeks, as the councillors were administering justice on the Borders. On Whitsunday was entertained by the councillors at Jeduart. Wrote on Tuesday in Whit week to the Secretary that my business needed haste. He replied, bidding me go back

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* In margin, "Stenkalen." † 12 May. ‡ Sic.
§ In margin, "Hospes dixit sonitum ligni audiri ad januam admoti *eyne klappe*."

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to Edinburgh; which I did; but neither the King nor the Chancellor was there. Reminded the Secretary through my friends. On Corpus Christi Day accompanied the procession. That day the Scotch messenger arrived with letters, who had been sent on a fortnight before I was sent away.

On the first Sunday after Trinity* the Chancellor arrived. On Wednesday the Privy Council assembled in the Chancellor's house. Handed in my instructions, fearing a long delay if I waited for the King. Accompanied the procession again on the octave of Corpus Christi.† On Saturday‡ went to the Chancellor to ask for a speedy answer. He promised to help me, saying that four days ago the instructions sent to the King had been returned with an order that he should consult the other councillors about giving a reply, that I might be despatched without delay when the King arrived. He said that we asked for help at sea, and he asked me where the money was to furnish the ships. Replied that my Prince believed that skilful men might be found in Scotland who would enter our service with a promise of honorable pay and a share of booty, and I was empowered to promise that as soon as they arrived at one of the four ports§ they should have letters of marque (*literæ bellicæ*) and wages; but I could give no other conditions. He said this was well; and he added that he had read the speech of the Lubeckers,‖ which he found clearly heretical, as it infringed the authority of the Pope; and he believed that whatever the English had done against the Church they had done by persuasion of the Lubeckers. Said that an ambassador from Lubeck was expected in England about the time I left. He replied that, doubtless, his arrival was more looked for there than mine. Said how much the king of England trusted the Lubeckers, and that he had said to me that he knew for certain that the Lubeckers were his friends. On which I reminded him that they had once been friends of king Frederick, but now tried to ruin his sons, although by the King's great kindness they had enjoyed the islands of Barnholm and Gotland for some time. The Bishop asked how old my Prince was. Replied, thirty or thirty-two. He wondered at this, and did not think he was so old. Said the three other brothers were younger (*minorennes*). Told him the war was about ecclesiastical matters, and asked him on that account to favor my business; there were fourteen bishops in Denmark and Norway, whose destruction was imminent if my Prince could not obtain his rights. He replied that he would attend to it. Asked when I should come for an answer. He said he would let me know, and told me meanwhile to use his house.

On Tuesday¶ evening the King came to the abbey** near Edinburgh. On Wednesday I again met the Chancellor. Asked him, now the King was here, to remember my business. He said he had done it, and was doing it, more than I knew or thought, and he bade me hope for a good answer. He asked whether I knew Alexander More. Said I knew him. He wished to know where he was. Said I supposed he was with my Prince, who used his help in naval affairs. This pleased him. He nodded, smiling, to the others, and added that More was of good family; that he had always done king Frederick's business steadfastly whenever he was here; lately he and his friends had managed so that no aid was granted to Christiern when he asked for it. Said that Frederick desired peace more than anything; that Christiern had so behaved that his friends had no more faith in him. Mentioned, in proof of this, the banquet in Sweden, where most of the nobility, and among them three bishops, were slain. The Bishop replied that he had heard of this,

* 30 May. † 3 June. ‡ 5 June.
§ In margin, "Alborch, Sonderbond, Aggershus. Gotlandt."
‖ Apparently that of Adam Pacæus referred to in his letter to Henry VIII., vol. VII. 926.
¶ 8 June. ** Holyrood.

1535.

1178. Diary of Peter Suavenius—*cont.*

and also that he had drowned certain monks. Meanwhile it was commonly said in Scotland that the Lubeckers were on Christiern's side. Said they used his name to stir up sedition, but in fact they attempted either to get possession of Denmark for themselves, or hand it over to England. The treaty they had made with England proved this. The Bishop easily allowed himself to be influenced, and said the King would not fail his kinsman. He said I had written well about democracy,—that it was the worst mode of government. The peasants wished to tread on the necks of kings,—which would turn out ill for them; but he wished to know how, if the Lubeckers were subjects of the Emperor, they could attack princes of the empire. Said that self-deception had given them such courage that they did not care for the Emperor himself. A proof of this was that two years ago they waged war against the Hollanders, and now it appeared from the treaty with England how much they cared for the Emperor. He said he had read the speech of the Lubeckers. Asked him how he liked it. He said it seemed to him very heretical, because it tried to weaken the authority of the Church, and therefore he thought that whatever the English are now doing against the Church was done by their persuasion. Replied that the Lubeckers and Hamburghers were consulted about the marriage by Dr. Lee; the King also had asked them to send ambassadors to England, and a speech was made there, of which the Imperial ambassador gave me a copy, and afterwards the treaty was discussed. He laughed at the King for neglecting the opinions of kings and princes, and asking the advice of cities. Said I had heard the King himself say that the Lubeckers were truly his friends, and that I had replied that once they had been king Frederick's friends, but now they tried to ruin his children. The Bishop asked whether Christiern's daughters were given in marriage (?) (*elocatas*). Said I had heard it, but it was settled that everything concerning Christiern and his children must be negotiated with the Emperor; there were letters patent sealed and confirmed about this. He wondered that no provision was made for his daughters in the succession of Denmark. Said that the Emperor was then surrounded by various difficulties. Attacked by the Turk, he could have no help from France, England almost professed open enmity, Germany was not quiet. In consequence of these circumstances the Emperor made a treaty with us. He thought he could marry (*elocare*) his daughters honorably enough any how. Was told to come back next day.

On Thursday* the King went to the castle (*prætorium*) at Edinburgh, with a great company of nobles, bishops, and abbots. Met the Secretary, who promised an answer in two days, as did also the Lord [Clerk] Register. Wrote a supplication to the Chancellor, and called on him after dinner. He said he had read my supplication, and that I might be sure that the King was deeply concerned about his kinsman; that he would not neglect our interests, notwithstanding what the Lubeckers said, that he was on Christiern's side. Replied that the Lubeckers had given such a specimen of their covetousness, but in truth were plotting something more, as appeared from the contract they had entered into with the English. Warned him again how much the king of England trusted the Lubeckers, and that he was looking after Denmark. This appeared from his own words. The Chancellor replied that the Danes had ruled England; now the English tried to govern the Danes in turn. I might be assured that my business was not only being attended to, but was almost turning on the hinge. Asked him to tell me what day he wished me to return. This he said he could not do yet.

On Sunday† went to the Chancellor, who told me the matter was concluded. The Secretary said the same, and that nothing was wanting but the King's

* 10 June. † 13 June.

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signature. John Champuel had told me the day before in the castle (*prætorium*) that my business was well settled. The Secretary wanted three days for sealing and copying. Went back on Wednesday, and received a message from the servant that the letters had not yet come from the King, and I must come again tomorrow. On Thursday, the same; but the Chancellor told me that the King would send to persuade the king of England to give up his intention about Denmark, and to the Lubeckers to ask why they waged war on a kinsman of his; and if their reply was inadequate, he would bid them cease; if they would not, it would be an occasion for war. Said the answer was good, but my Prince was not helped. They said I asked it now for the first time. I said I had asked for ships: they in return spoke of embassies. Had I not asked, he said, for an embassy to be sent to England? Replied that I did not deny it, but I had never asked for one to Lubeck, as I knew it was of no use. Other princes had tried to finish the war by friendly arrangement, but their requests had had no weight with the Lubeckers. If they sent now, the only answer they would have would be that they are taking Christiern's part; meanwhile, what they are doing is clear from the English treaty. The Secretary asked if I had been in England (so little he knew of my affairs); he added also that report confirmed that what the Lubeckers were doing was for Christiern, and that it was said that there was in Denmark another count of Oldenborch, who was as near in blood to the King as my Prince. Said the relationship was not so near, and showed him the count of Oldenborch was in a collateral line, while my Prince was in the direct line. Said my petition was, first, that the King should move his subjects to help my Prince with ships for wages and free plunder; and, secondly, that he himself should give us some ships. If the King would do nothing himself, the first part was easy; and I asked them to help me, as I did not know the language well. The Chancellor replied that the King could permit this, but could not order it, and asked me to come to dinner. Went to John Champuel, and complained of the answer, saying there was no cause to have kept me so long in hopes; if they were not disposed to grant anything else, at all events they might allow the people to serve us for wages. He promised to talk of this with the councillors. Went immediately to Lyth, gave the letters to Albert Bartuen, and showed him my business. He replied that he could do nothing without a definite order from the King and Council. Said I would perhaps come back with it.

After dinner John Champuel told me that he had spoken about my affairs with the Secretary. Replied I had not found the Secretary very favorable, and our conversation showed he had not understood my business. Champuel asked if he had not seen the instructions. Said he had seen them, but had not understood them, or perhaps read them carefully; and desired him not to be offended at my plain speaking. He replied he could not be offended at any one who spoke the truth, and wished that all were as favorable to me as he himself was. I wished, on the other hand, that all understood my business as well as he did. Then I gave him the heads of the treaty with England to read. The Chancellor came in, and asked what we were reading, and told me not to trouble myself, the letters would show that the answer was in better form than I thought. Replied that the Lubeckers had already ruined by treachery one of their kinsfolk (for they had stirred up Frederick against Christiern, though he had plenty of cause for war on his own account), and now they were in hostility with another. If they could not protect both, at all events let them help the one in possession. This could be done without expense if they allowed us to hire ships. Told them I had spoken to Albert Bartuen, and found him ready to serve my Prince, but that he was waiting for orders. The Bishop promised to consult with the Council.

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1178. Diary of Peter Suavenius—*cont.*

On Friday morning,* the Secretary referred me to the clerks to see the letters. Was asked how I liked them. Replied as before, that the letters were good, but that my Prince was not helped by them. I asked that they might be signed at once, for I must make haste to embark. After dinner went back to the Chancellor; the Secretary was there also. While they were conversing he ordered one of the clerks to talk to me; to whom I said, as before, that the reply did not help my Prince. At last the Chancellor sent for me, and asked me if I had read the letters. Said I had read them, and my opinion was the same as before. The Secretary said it was not my business to answer the letters, but I ought to take what was given, nor should I get any other answer. I asked if he wished to prevent my saying what I thought to my Prince's interest. The Bishop interrupted the discussion, saying that I did right in urging what was my duty, but no other answer could be given, nor could we have any aid while Christiern was alive, because both princes were similarly related to the King. Hearing this, said I was satisfied, nor should I meddle further if we could get no help during Christiern's life. Asked for the letters, and leave to depart. They said this should be done at once, and added that honorable mention was made of me in the letters. Thanked them for this, saying I had nothing to complain of; that I feared they would ruin the survivor of their kinsman by delay, the other being already destroyed by the treachery of the Lubeckers; perhaps, when they wished to help us, they would not be able. The Chancellor asked why I said that Christiern was destroyed, whom I had previously affirmed to be alive. Answered that he was first driven out of his kingdom by the Lubeckers, and then deprived of his liberty; was not this destruction? The Secretary suggested that the Lubeckers were now penitent, and wished to restore him, and were fighting on his behalf. Replied that the Lubeckers made this pretence, but the treaty with England showed that they meant the contrary; if they believed the empty rumors of the enemy more than my instructions, I had wasted too much time there. The Bishop, interrupting, said this was not so, and asked by whom Christiern was kept prisoner. Replied, by the councillors of the kingdom. The Secretary said indignantly that they had wrongfully driven him out, and now kept him prisoner. Replied that it was publicly known by what right or wrong Christiern was expelled, nor did I wish to discuss it. Still, if anyone wished to defend him, I had something to say on the other side. The Chancellor replied that he did not wish to judge between friendly princes, nor did he wish to help in setting Christiern free; nor, on the other hand, could they help us in keeping him a prisoner; Christiern, though a prisoner, had a claim to the kingdom, and he might be restored by these disturbances. Replied that nothing was impossible to God, but we hoped differently. The Bishop added that if Christiern were dead, as was reported, no one had a better right to Denmark than our Prince; then there would be no hesitation in helping him, but it would be done as in the time of king John; ships would be sent at once, without regard to the enemy, Lubeckers, or any one else. Said that my Prince knew that they had helped former princes, and therefore he asked for aid, and I desired them to help me to get ships. The Bishop remarked that I had no money at present. Replied that that was so, but I hoped that, by the King's authority, his subjects might be induced to come with their ships to our ports; directly they arrived, they should be dealt with about wages, and free booty and letters of marque (*literæ bellicæ*) given them, that they might be known to be in our service. The Bishop

* 18 June.

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said we must first be satisfied with letters. If the king of England were to write that he aimed at Denmark because it was offered him by the Lubeckers, there was no doubt they ought to help us; if he wrote that he meant to abstain from helping the Lubeckers, Christiern, although in prison, ought not to be injured; the matter had been much discussed in the Council, but nothing juster could be devised. Thanked the Bishop for his attention to my affairs, and asked for the Lubecker's speech back. He desired me to come again on Saturday morning.

Found the Secretary there that day, whom I thanked for his assistance, and begged him to excuse anything I had said too freely; that I was not actuated by private interests, but by my fidelity to my Prince. He replied that he helped all foreigners, and he could not take it ill that I had done all I could for my Prince. Met the Bishop after mass, who, seeing me somewhat sad, bade me be of good courage, for all would end well. Replied that I had been sad as long as any hope remained of getting help, but now that hope was taken away I had laid aside my cares, for I saw they would do no good. He replied about [the king of] England, what has been said before; if he (the King) did not reply satisfactorily, it might be as I wished: I must acquiesce in the opinion of the councillors. Replied that I did so necessarily and willingly, because I had attempted the contrary in vain.

Left Edinburgh on Sunday.* Waited at Dundee nine days for a ship. Sailed on Monday,† and was 17 days at sea. Arrived at Vere on the eve of the Division of the Apostles.‡

Lat.

On the cover of the MS. is a draft letter of Suavenius to a brother of Melchior Rantzov, written from London, in a Low German dialect.

1179. State Papers.

R. O. An inventory of letters and documents, with the names of the writers in the margin. [Most of the papers belong to the period of this volume, and where the originals have been identified, references are given to the Nos. of the entries in the Calendar.]

From "Mr. Wallop" [a previous leaf appears to be missing] :—

"[an]d how thadmyrall shewed hym that themperour had sent unto [the p]oope to enter into leage of Italy. And . . . . . if he wolde [so do that he] wold make the Kyng our master to retorne ag[ai]n [to] the [Church of] Rome. And how thadmyrall shewed [hi]m that the mari[age of my lad]y Prynces shuld take effecte. And . . . . . of Portyngale his ambassadour for his . . . . . entendeth to have a determynat peace . . . . . or the Frensshe kyng.

"A lettre [dated] the x . . jth daie of Februaire, how that the Turke hathe ta[ken] peace with Soffia. And of the departu[re] of the Frenshe kyng into Normandy. And of the losse [of] xxx. vessels of Barbarossa.

"A lettre dated the xxvijth daie of F[ebr]uary of tharrivall of [the] Poopes ambassadour there. And that the P[oope and the duke of] Ferrar will not as yet enter into t[h]e l[eague, but be between] them neuter. And of the Com . . . . . Emperours ambassadour, which ambas[sadour] . . . . . beyng there had no commyssion to communycat . . . . . concernyng mariage or such or like savyng one . . . . . unto certeyn articles. And that the same ambas[sadour] . . . . . some gode way shalbe betwene the Kyng and . . . . . thadmyralles comyng to Caleis. And § that . . . . . pension with my lady Prynces.

* 20 June. † 28 June. ‡ 14 July.

§ There is an interlineation between "And" and "that," of which only one whole word ("it") is visible, the rest being lost by mutilation. The next word began with a "w." Perhaps the reading was "it w[as thought] that," or something of the kind.

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1179. State Papers—*cont.*

And how th . . . . . [gon]* poyntted to go into Portyngale of truthe for the mar[riage of that King's] doughter to m[on]sr. de Angollame. An[d] . . . . . Kyng hathe taken into his handes the tempora[l goods of the clergy] which to pacifie hym have graunted viij^{c} m^{l} [l. towards his necessite.] And that the Frensshe [ky]ng . . . . . handes all the salte of Fraunce . . . . . his woddes to the value [of . . .] j^{c} m^{l} fraunk . . . . . yerely in all to xij^{c} m^{l} [crown]es. A[nd] . . . . . betwene thadmy[ral]l . . . . and the . . . . . next heire to * * *

"A lettre dated xixth daie of Januarie . . . . . the punysshment of hereses in Fraunce . . . . . and of certeyn leages made by them . . . . . and that the Frensshe quene had . . . . . mariage betwene themperours d[aughter and] . . . . .

"A lettre dated xxiiijth daie of Jan[uary] of Mr. Peneson to be one of the l. men of arme[s] . . . . he percase (?) of the revenuez grauntted to the Ky[n]g . . . . . heres. And of thassemble of the spiritualtie . . . . . viijth daie of Janu[ary]. And of the congregacion [of the est]ates of the spiritualt[ie] there abou[t] Midlent.

"A lettre d[at]ed the ixth daie of Februarie mencionyng the depar[ture] of [the T]urkes ambassadour. And of thoccurraunttes of the Tu[rkes and] fortificacion of dyvers townes of Sophia. And how that [Mons.] Pomery shall supplie Monsr. de Morrettes rome. And of [the o]pen fame of the Kyng and the Frensshe kynges metyng . . . . . proffe that the money of May was not emploied.

"A lettre dated the xvth daie of Februarie of such comunycacion as hathe ben betwene hym and themperours ambassadour. And that he hathe no commyssion therfore, but a lettre from a frende of his, beyng one of themperours most secret counsell that his doyng was well accepted.

"A lettre dated the xxth d[aie o]f Februarie concernyng thalteracion of the name of the yerly pension to be called an aide geven unto the Kyng for the conquest of Denmark and Ireland. And of [t]heir pretensid amytie surmysed to be made betwene the emperor and the Frensshe kyng and of other circumstaunces betwene [t]hadmyrall [and] hym. And that the yerely money paid for salt must b[e no] lenger paid if they conclude anythyng the Admyra[ll] . . . . . m. And of my lord Williams sendying into [Scotland] . . . . . not the Frensshemen. And that the . . . . . the kyng of Scottes and the Frensshe . . . . . not procede."

[*Second leaf.*]—"A byll of newes sent to the Duke . . . . . .

"An extract of lettres dated at . . . . . Januarie.

"An extract of lettres dated a[t] . . . . . the xiijth daie of November.

"An extract of lettres dated at [Constant]ynople the xxvjth day of October.

"Newes out of Secelle taken out of lettres dated the x . . daie of Januarie.

"Newes of the late attempted renovacion of the leage Swevyk.

"[An ex]tract of lettres sent from Constantynople the xixth da[y of] December.

"An extract of lettres dated at Gene.

"Two writynges of instruccions sent by thadmyrall of Fraunce to Monsr. Palamydes of one effect. And ij. other of like instruccions.

"[T]he Epitaphie of Clement late busshop [of Rome].

* Erased in MS.

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"A lettre sent from the rulers of Denmark, certefiyng [the election] of their Kyng.

". . . . . [o]f instruccions made by the duke of Holsatia [to Peter] Suavenius Secretarie of the . . . .

" [The] copy of a lettre sent from the Lubecians to [the King].

" The Kynges answer to the credence and memorialles to hym delyvered by the Traisau[rer Pa]lamedes.

"A remembrance of the D . . . . . together with his request.

[*Third leaf.*] From Pate.—

"A lettre from Mr. Pate to th . . . . . daie of Januarie.

"A lettre to my master that same ty[me].

"A lettre to the Kyng the last daie . . . . . .

"A lettre to my master that same tym[e].

"A lettre to the Kyng dated the viijth [daie of] Februarie.

"A lettre to the Kyng the xth daie o[f] . . . . . e.

"A lettre to my master the xijth daie of Februarie.

"A lettre to the Kyng dated the xvjth daie of Februarie.

" And a lettre to my [maste]r the same daie.

"[A c]opy of a lettre sent from the cardynall of Seuilla [to Mr.] Pate.

"[A cop]y of themperours lettre sent to the seid Cardynall in fa[vour of] Englisshemen imprisoned for heresie.

"A lettre sent unto the Kyng the last daie of Januarie from Laurence Stauber at Neuuenmarket with certeyn newes. [*See* No. 139.]

"A lettre to the Kyng from Cassalius the prothonotarie the xiijth daye of Februarie, with a copy of the busshop of Zagrabien [hi]s lettres sent to the s[ai]d Cass[a]lius dated the xxijth daie of January, and the copy of the busshop of Sirmya his lettres sent to the seid bushop [o]f Zagrabien the vth day of Januarye [No. 91].

"[A lettr]e to my master the same d[ai]e.

"[A] l[ettre] s[ent t]o the Kyng without date.

". . . . . [t]he xvjth daie of Februarie.

". . . . . [my] master the first daie of Februarie.

"A lettre sent to Caleis concernyng the prechyng of [Mr. L]atymer [253].

"[The l]orde Lysle his lettre concernyng the . . . . . .

"[The c]ertificat of the Commyssioners made to the viewe of Sewley Fennes a[n]d Shertwod (?)."

[*Fourth leaf.*]

"A lettre from Cuthbert Ogle with twoo se[als] . . . . . the Kynge's pardon for such tenthes and dys[mes as his Grace] shuld have oute of his benyfice [261].

"A lettre from my lord Chancellour fo . . . . . for Kynges Wood Hethe, to have y[erely] . . . . . and xl. s. of yerely rent, wherof . . . . . have takyn no profyt this iij^{c} ye[res].

"John Smyth complaynt again[st] . . . . . his wif for certeyn plate and joyell . . . . . .

"Renold Lytilprowe a lettre withoute d[ate f]o[r] the maire of [Norwich] to comaunde the bochers of [Norwych] to bryng calv[es into the] market, and of the deth of the Priores of Carow [318].

"A lettre from tharchbus[sh]opp of Yorke concernyng his callyng upon the collectoures to send upp such money as they be charged with.

"Sir John Dudley, knyght, a lettre dated le xxvth day of Februar concerning the matier bitwene hym and Guldeford [264].

" . . . . . Poulet, a lettre concerning the delyvery of Evers out of the Flete, [the] rather at his request.

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1179. State Papers—*cont.*

"George Browne, frere, a lettre dyssyryng the respyttyng of the matiers of thabbot of Meryvall and Mr. Turvylle to his comyng.

"Sir Robert Wynfeld, a lettre concerning his graunt to hym made of Meane Broke, &c., and of his greate charges therein susteyned.

"The busshopp [of Lychfild].—A lettre requeryng the executour of his predicessour to be sent for and to be at a poynt with hym for the housse of Lychfild.

". . . . . [An a]nswer of the Kynges lettre directed to hym that he shuld . . . . . [admi]tt nor inducte any persone to any benefice or . . . . . within his diocese till the Kyng be duely answered [of the tenths and other pr]ofyttes, and the value of certeyn benefices . . . . . had of the busshopp of Rome, concerning his busshop[ric] . . . . . late of Saint Davyes.

"The maister of Saint Thomas of Acres, a lettre that he can [hav]e no money paid of the persones cessed for payment of [the] laborers except xl. li. of the abbot of Saint Augustynes . . . . . can have, oonles it shall please the Kyng to paye . . . . . and that the other owners may be compelled [likewise] to pay, and that he, Mr. Boughton and Mr. Draper goo [in fea]r of their lyves by the said laborers [VII. 1636].

". . . . . re a lettre declaryng his troble by processe directe for [the profi]tes of shirifwek of Northumberland by hym occupied . . . . . [a]nd of his greate charges by thoccasion of rebelles as [Sir William] Lyle and his parte takers, and desyryng therfore to have [the Kinges] pardon or other discharge.

"[Anthony Se]ntleger, a lettre dated the ij^{de} day of Marche, concerning the priour of [C]ristchurch in Canturbury is answer for tymbre to b[e] had in Horsley Comen [314].

"Sir Fraunces Brya[n], a lettre concerning a French boke sent to my maister and desiryng his bill to be signed for Raunston an[d] also Adams byll to be remembred [283].

"Sir Fraunces Bryan, an other lettre concerning . . . [ge]ldynges stollen from Edmund Conquest by tw[o thieves] whero[f] the oon was hanged at Cristme[s] . . . . . the said geldynges were sold in . . . . and his copartyner [305].

"Tharchebusshopp of Canterbury.—A lettre concerning the preferment of Thomas [Bartelet] to my master is service, dated the first day of Marche [306].

"Lord Sandes, a lettre how victaylles (*victuallers*) can by (*buy*) no ca[ttle at] price resonable, and complayne sore against graciou[rs] [350].

"Tharchibusshop of Canterbury, a lettre concernyng lettres to hym directe out of Alm[aine].

"Sir John Nevyll, a lettre concerning the dethe of oone . . . . . Hanford (*sic*, *qu.* Hansard?) withoute issue male, &c. [298]

"Thomas Cheyne, a lettre of . . . . . to Lylgrave in his fa[vour] [356?].

"Tharle of Wilshire, a lettre . . . . . [Fr]enche [king] agayne, dated the . . . . . .

"Sir William T . . . . . dated the . . . . . ."

[*Fifth leaf.*]

"The busshopp of Norwych, a lettre declaryng the dethe of the late prio[ress of Carowe], and how the nonnes there desire the Kynges [licence] to have ther eleccion for a priores, dated [the 3d day of] Marche [317].

"Edward Becke, a lettre dated [at the Hollehed the 10th day] of February of newes in those [parts] [193].

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"Thomas Wandesworth of Bom[in] (*prior of Bodmin*), concerning] the tythyng Fisshe of Padstowe [VII. 222].

"William Brabzon, a lettre d[ated at Du]bly[n the 15th] day of February, of the new[s of those] parties [222].

"Sir Edward Wotton, knyght, a lettre [d]ated the vjth [day] of March, concerning thabbes of Mallyng [349].

"William, abbot of York, a lettre withoute date concerning the trobl[e] of his servant Manfild [313].

"R[obert] Fowler, vice-treasourer of Calais, a lettre dated [at Ca]lais the vth day of March, concerning ml. ml. li. to be left there [for the] Kynges workes [347].

"Sir Thomas Denys, knyght, a lettre dated the ixth day of Octobre, concerning the pryour and priory of Frystok in Devon. [*Not found.*]

"John Clyford and Elizabeth his wife, against Humffrey Monmouthe, a byll of complaynt.

"The bushopp of Bath, a lettre dated at Welles, the xxjth day of Februar, concerning the mysuse or oblyvyous rehersall of Doctor Carsley in his sermond by hym made in the Cathedrall Churche of Welles [254].

"Thab[bo]t of Saint Mary of York, a lettre dated at York [on the] xviijth [d]ay of February, concerning the getheryng of [the King]es subsidie, and concerning also the advoson of Kirkby [on the] Hyll [236].

" . . . . . lettre with a lettre patent, &c., dated the . . . . . ry.

"John Pyttes, prest, parson of Shyre, dated Sonday next [a]fter newers day, wrytten to Mr. Stydall, with a lettre in hys . . . . . te to the said parson, from Sir Edmond Bretyn.

"[William Ly]lgrave, a lettre dated at Calais, the xix. day of . . . . . .

"[The bish]opp of Bangor, a lettre dated at Hyde, [the firs]t day of Marche, concernyng certificates . . . . . ng commandement by hym to be made [of the s]piritual promotions within his diocese [307].

"Sir [Frau]ncez Bryan, a lettre dated at Amptill, the xxvijth day [of] February [278].

"John Alyn, a lettre o[ut] of Irelond, with a deposicion against Justis De la Hyde [226].

"Copie of the peace takyn bitwe[ne the King ou]r maister and the French kyng, by Pomerey."

Pp. 10.—There is also a detached fragment on a separate leaf, containing the words "[spiritu]all promotions" and "the fruits and p[rofits]," and on a third line "such bulls as."

GENERAL INDEX.

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GENERAL INDEX.

Numbers without a letter prefixed refer to the ordinary text of the Calendar; and one or more numbers with "g." prefixed refer to the Grants. All numbers refer to the entries except where "p." or "pp." is prefixed.

A.

Aalborg (Alborch), in Denmark, p. 469 *n.*

Aalborg *or* Alburg, (Burglauen'), Stigon Krumpen, bp. of, 522.

Aarhuus (Arhusien), in Denmark, Avon Bilde, bp. of, 522.

Abbeville, letter dated at, 837 (2).

Abbottesbury (Dorset), mon. of, g. 149 (14).

....., abbots of, *see* Roddon, Roger; Portesham, John.

Abell, Dr. Thomas, in the Tower, 1001 (1, 3); his book on the divorce, 859 (pp. 333, 336), 1125.

Aberbrothock Monastery (*now* Arbroath), 647.

....., abbot of, *see* Betoun, David.

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NOTES AND ERRATA.

No.

22 (2). This cannot be earlier than 10 July 1536, which is the date of the patent creating John Baker attorney-general.

28. The date at the end of the letter, before it was mutilated, was probably "xviii" Jan. *See* Nos. 64, 96. No. 64 indeed is itself a doubtful date, though it was certainly written on a Tuesday in January. If No. 28 is rightly placed the date of 64 ought to be the 5 Jan.

115. In margin, for "27 June" read "27 Jan."

125. This letter is obviously out of place in this volume.

129 (2), l. 2, for "No. 35" read "No. 42."

208. Before the word "*Signed*" insert date "14 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII."

231, p. 91, l. 7, for "to" read "shall."

232, l. 1, for "Edmund" read "Edward."

285. This letter is of the year 1536.

291 (7), l. 2, for "Crauley" read "Cranley."

292, 293. These documents cannot be earlier than June of this year, having been evidently issued in pursuance of No. 848.

309. The date of this letter, "1 March," seems, from the reference to Cromwell's illness, to be an error of the writer for "1 April." Compare also No. 446 as to Palmer and Scryvyn.

327. This letter is dated at the end: "London, 4 March 1535."

335. The writer of this letter is probably lord Lisle, and "the steward" mentioned in the endorsement his steward John Atkinson.

338. This despatch must have been written in February, soon after the arrival of Palamedes in England.

338, p. 134, in the last line of the first footnote, for "th[e lord]" read "th[e said]."

No.

387, l. 6, for "burn" read "warm."
l. 10, for "who" read "whom."

501, ll. 10, 9 from bottom, "*en lautre de ceste riviere.*" Perhaps we should read "en lantre (meaning *l'entrée*) de ceste rivière," *i.e.*, at the mouth of the river.

522, l. 7, for "Inaro" read "Ivaro."

527. This entry ought to have been about three months later. *See* Thomas Bedyll's letter 15 July.

532, l. 5. The words "term" and "time" should be transposed.

562. For "No. 30" read "No. 31."

661, p. 248, l. 34. Strike out the parenthesis "(*qu.* of London?)."

663, end of letter. The information that the vicar of Isleworth had been pardoned is a mistake of the writer. It was Feron of Teddington that was pardoned. *See* 802 (5).

666, p. 251, note*, for "pourtant?" read "pourtans?."

755, l. 1, insert comma after "treasurer."

802 (24), l. 2, after "heir" insert "of."

802 (27). For "Burstable" read "Barstable."

831, p. 319, l. 8. There should be a semicolon after "Nassau;" after which the reading should be "and to Ferdinand what happened to Christiern king of Denmark." The Latin of the whole passage is:—"Quid futurum censes, si Germania tota medium unguem Cæsari ostenderet? Hoc certe quod olim Conrardo Nassauio, et Ferdinando quod Christierno Danorum Norwegiorumque regi, videlicet ut ille imperio, hic regnis exueretur." Instead of Conrad of Nassau, the writer probably meant Adolphus, who was deposed in 1298.

979, ll. 6, 13, for "Priest" read "Prust."

1062, p. 418, l. 2 from bottom, and p. 419, l. 9, for "Bishop's" read "Bishops'."

1158 (29). For "Brecon" read "Bretons."

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND ERRATA IN VOL. VII.

No.

17. In date, for "Oxford" read "Otford."

32. The letter, though "holograph," is not in Sampson's hand.

68, l. 1, for "Four" read "Five."

120, in margin, for "B. M." read "R. O."

137, l. 4, for "194*l.*" read "494*l.*"

217. This is an extract from Du Bellay's letter to Castillon, App. No. 8.

229. The date of this document, "25 Feb. 1534," means 1535, modern style.

390. The true date of this is 5 July 1533 (*see* Venetian Calendar, Vol. IV., No. 933). Consequently the "assent of Parliament" does not refer to the Statute cited in the footnote. The same thing was said to Katharine herself in 1533. *See* VI. 759.

421, p. 178, l. 18, for "Grevaise" read "Frenaise" (*i.e.*, Farnese).

530, p. 214, l. 4, for "weak" read "faithful" (*feable* in orig).

731–2. These letters are of the year 1536.

783. The writer of this letter is La Pommeraye, not la Guiche.

810. The original of this document is at Vienna.

862. The writer is not Sir Anthony St. Leger, afterwards Deputy of Ireland.

868. This letter is of the year 1535.

873. A detached leaf, which seems to have belonged to the same common-place book of Tayler, has been left unnoticed. It is written only on one side, and contains jottings of one or more speeches on the conclusion of some league; but from the contracted character of these memoranda it is very difficult to surmise the occasion to which they refer. An alliance by blood seems to be spoken of, and the orator then goes on to discourse of the praises of peace and its great importance at that time, owing to the existence of civil discord in Germany and war in the East. Then follow broken sentences intended, perhaps, for another speech in praise of the King, who, it is said, had ample means of continuing the war if so inclined. The occasion which seems to agree best with the contents of this leaf is the treaty of the Moore in 1525. The handwriting, apparently, is that of Tayler himself, but very rough and careless.

No.

874. This letter is some months later than the place in which it is inserted perhaps as late as Jan. 1535. Æpinus returned to Hamburg in February of that year.

911 (1 and 2). The descriptions at the end of these documents are transposed. The word "*Mutilated*" should have been at the end of § 1, and "Nineteen leaves," &c. at the end of § 2.

928. The date of this letter is 17 June 1535. *See* VIII. 1175.

942. A P.S. of this letter overleaf has been omitted, in which the writer says he is glad the King likes Hokenorton.

1013. The footnote is wrong. Doubtless "de sobrez" means *desoeuvrez* (at liberty).

1089–91. These letters are more probably of the year 1535.

1131. This letter is more probably of the year 1535.

1193. This letter is slightly out of place. The marginal date should have been 24 Sept.

Ib., p. 463, l. 27, for "Queen" read "Queen's" (*i.e.*, the Queen's physician)."

1206, p. 467, l. 24, for "1,600 (sez C)" read "sixteen (*seze*)."

1210, l. 1, for "20 years" read "9 years."

1297, p. 497, l. 37, after "others" insert "who all come to see her (Mary)."

1302, in date at end, for "28 Oct." read "24 Oct."

1312. An undated copy of this letter has since been discovered in the R.O.

1368, l. 11, "undone." The meaning is rather "at his wit's end."

1483, l. 23, before "interview" insert "proposed."

1527. This letter is printed in St. P. v. 62. It is probably of the year 1535, like the four which follow it.

1554, p. 579, ll. 22–26. The passage ought to read:—"As to the indignation of this King against the relations of his said lady, it does not appear otherwise than that Rochford's wife was sent from Court for the reason that I have heretofore written, and that the King has lately shown favour to Master Bryan in a suit he had with the said Rochford."

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1554, p. 580, l. 9 from bottom of text, for "discretionary" read "moderate."

1564, l. 2 from bottom of text, for "great [master]" read "great [admiral]."

App. 8, ll. 15, 16. The passage should read:—"He cannot do without Clement for the affairs of Italy; but if in this matter there is an inch of good there is an ell of bad."

Ib., p. 631, ll. 24–26. The passage should read:—"I am no very great papist, but I declare I am sorry to see him in such pain, only for expressing himself in favor of the king of England. He is threatened in full consistory, and not with baked pears."

Ib., ll. 39–40, read "should name one of the judges, the Queen another, and the Emperor or Francis a third."

App. 11, l. 18, for "ministers" read "enemies." The beginning of the second paragraph should be:—"After some further conversation the King took

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him to a garden, and said he promised him (but begged that he would keep it secret, because he would not like people to believe that he granted this request so suddenly, although he will prevent the great sum of money going to Rome in future,) that when the bp. of Paris sends the memoirs, he will arrange about the excusator."

App. 12, l. 2 of second paragraph, after "baillez" insert "les doubtes." Three lines lower, for "prevented from removing," read "occupied with." And last line of text, for "hired" read "led."

App. 13, p. 634, l. 12, for "that matter" read "her."

" " l. 13, for "it" read "her."

" " l. 18, for "a niece" read "nieces, the one."

" " l. 22, for "Mary" read "she."

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